



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

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December 2, 2013

TO: David Schumacher, Director
Office of Financial Management

FROM: Carol K. Nelson, Director
Department of Revenue

SUBJECT: REPORT ON PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)

Governor Inslee's veto letter regarding the 2013 budget bill directed the Department of Revenue to work with the Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and the Office of Financial Management to examine WDFW payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) methodologies.

The WDFW and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) both pay PILT to counties. The county distributes PILT to local taxing districts. DNR PILT is equal to the amount of property tax that would be due if the property was taxed as open space land under the current use program (open space method). On average, DNR paid \$9.44 per acre in PILT in 2011 and \$9.67 per acre in PILT in 2012.

Prior to 2012, counties had a choice of formulas for calculating WDFW PILT. In 2011, five out of fourteen counties exclusively elected PILT based on the open space method leading to a 45 percent increase in PILT paid between 2010 and 2011. In response, the Legislature froze the 2012 amounts at the 2009 levels leading to a 53 percent reduction in WDFW PILT between 2011 and 2012. On average WDFW paid \$2.47 per acre in PILT in 2011 and \$1.17 per acre in PILT in 2012.

An examination of PILT in other states and the federal government found PILT:

- Calculated using a variety of methods;
- With complex calculations in some states; and
- With a complex calculation using the federal government's method.

David Schumacher, Director
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The PILT methodology group discussed a variety of options and recommends the following changes to the PILT process:

- Have a single calculation method for PILT based upon the open space valuation;
- Remove the requirement for counties to choose between receiving fee, fines and forfeitures or PILT; and
- Have WDFW make payments through the State Treasurer's Office (like DNR).

Valerie Torres, Tax Policy Specialist, prepared the attached report under the direction of Kathy Oline, Assistant Director of Research & Fiscal Analysis. The report can also be found on our website at: [Statistics & Reports](#). If you have questions, please contact Kathy at (360) 534-1534.

Attachment

cc: Ted Sturdevant, Executive Director of Legislative Affairs & Policy, Office of the Governor
Phil Anderson, Director, Department of Fish and Wildlife
Members, House Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee
Members, House Appropriations Committee
Members, House Finance Committee
Members, Senate Natural Resources and Parks Committee
Members, Senate Ways and Means Committee



PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)

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Washington State Department of Revenue

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Compiled by Valerie Torres
December 2013

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Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)

Purpose

Governor Inslee's veto letter regarding the 2013 budget bill [3ESSB 5034 – Section 307(15)], directed the Department of Revenue (DOR) to work with the Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and the Office of Financial Management (OFM) to:

- Examine the current PILT methodologies;
- Examine the methodologies of other states;
- Examine the methodology of the federal government; and
- Develop options and recommendations to revise the PILT program.

In discussions with OFM, WDFW and the counties, the PILT process needs to be:

- Easier to administer;
- Easier to communicate; and
- Equitable between the state, counties, and local taxing districts.

Process and Participation

A workgroup consisting of the DOR, WDFW, OFM and the Association of Washington Counties (WACO) held five meetings between September and November. The group started by reviewing the timeline and the shared goals. Then the group reviewed the PILT methodologies of WDFW, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), other states' methodologies, and the federal government's methodology.

The group discussed a variety of options, how the options could interact with each other, and the pros and cons of the different options. Finally, the group reached consensus on two recommendations, which together would improve the PILT calculation and process, and an additional recommendation that could be done separately.

The following individuals participated in the PILT methodology group meetings:

Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW)

- Dan Budd
- Jennifer Maze
- Clay Sprague

Office of Financial Management (OFM)

- Heather Matthews

Washington Association of County Officials (WACO)

- Monty Cobb, WACO
- Dave Cook, Yakima County Assessor
- Scott Furman, Okanogan County Assessor

List continued on next page

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Department of Revenue (DOR)

- Miki Gearhart
- Diann Locke
- Valerie Torres

What is PILT?

PILT refers to payments made in lieu of local property taxes. The WDFW and DNR make a PILT to counties for certain lands that they own. Property tax does not apply to property owned by state agencies, so these payments are made in lieu of local property taxes. The county distributes PILT to local taxing districts based on the location of the property.

The establishment of PILT in the 1960's allowed counties to choose between (1) their share of fees, fines, or forfeitures for fish and game (Title 77) violations or (2) PILT. PILT were based on the assessed value of the property. In the years leading up to 1984, PILT doubled almost every year and the Legislature froze the amounts counties received. When WDFW acquired new property, the county chose to either receive \$0.70 per acre or PILT based on the open space methodology.

DNR began making PILT in 2005 (ESSB 5396, Chapter 303 Laws of 2005). In 2006, the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation compiled the report "A Projection of the Impacts of Payments in Lieu of Taxes" and in 2008, DNR reported on "Payment in Lieu of Taxes: a cost estimate to compensate counties for loss of tax revenue where natural areas are located."

Appendix A includes a history of WDFW PILT.

Current PILT Methodologies

Washington Department of Natural Resources

DNR PILT are equal to the amount of property tax that would be due if the property was taxed as open space land under the current use program (open space method). DNR property located in the Natural Area Preserves, Natural Resource Conservation Areas, and Community Forest Trusts meet the eligibility requirements for receiving PILT from DNR. In 2013, this included approximately 199,600 acres.

DNR provides a template to counties for the PILT calculation. Each county provides the following:

- Current assessed value,
- Open space reduction (percentage),
- Adjusted tax rate (the total tax rate minus the state levy rate), and
- Estimated PILT amount.

For each tax code area, the estimated PILT equals:

$$[(\text{Current Assessed Value} * (1 - \text{Percent Reduction}/100))/1000] * \text{Adjusted Tax Rate.}$$

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Prior to 2012, counties chose one of two formulas to calculate WDFW PILT:

1. An amount equal to the tax that would be due if the property was taxed as open space land under the current use program (open space method); or
2. An amount equal to the greater of:
 - a. \$0.70 per acre, or
 - b. The PILT amount paid in 1984 (this choice requires that PILT were received in 1984).

For WDFW, the lands eligible for PILT include:

1. All lands (tracts) owned by WDFW:
 - Of 100 acres or greater, and
 - Used for wildlife habitat and public recreational purposes; and
2. All lands purchased with federal funds for wildlife habitat, public access, or recreation purposes in the Snake River drainage basin.

The 100 acres or more requirement excludes most water access sites owned by WDFW from PILT. WDFW owns many smaller, 20 acres or less, water access sites throughout Washington. Making these eligible for PILT would increase the number of counties receiving PILT and the total cost of PILT. Agency buildings, game farms, fish hatcheries, and tidelands are also excluded from the PILT calculation.

During the 2011 Legislative Session, the Legislature fixed the amount of PILT paid to each county for Fiscal Year 2012 and 2013 based on the PILT received in 2009. The Legislature enacted this to save state revenues during the economic downturn. In 2013, the Legislature again fixed the amount of PILT for Fiscal Year 2014 and 2015 to the 2009 PILT received. In those counties receiving less than what they requested, a pro-rated amount of PILT are distributed to the local taxing districts using a percentage based on what the district would have received under the county's entire request.

For 2011, the table on the following page shows the fourteen counties that received PILT and the method(s) used to calculate the amount of PILT.

- Three counties used the \$0.70 per acre method exclusively;
- Two counties used the 1984 rate for PILT exclusively;
- Five counties used the open space method exclusively; and
- Four counties used multiple methods for different properties in their county.

Counties using multiple methods contain property acquired by WDFW after 1984. For these properties, counties cannot choose the PILT amount paid in 1984. So for these properties counties can only elect to use either the open space method or the \$0.70 per acre.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Appendix C contains additional information on the WDFW and DNR PILT.

Department of Fish and Wildlife 2011 PILT by County and Calculation Method

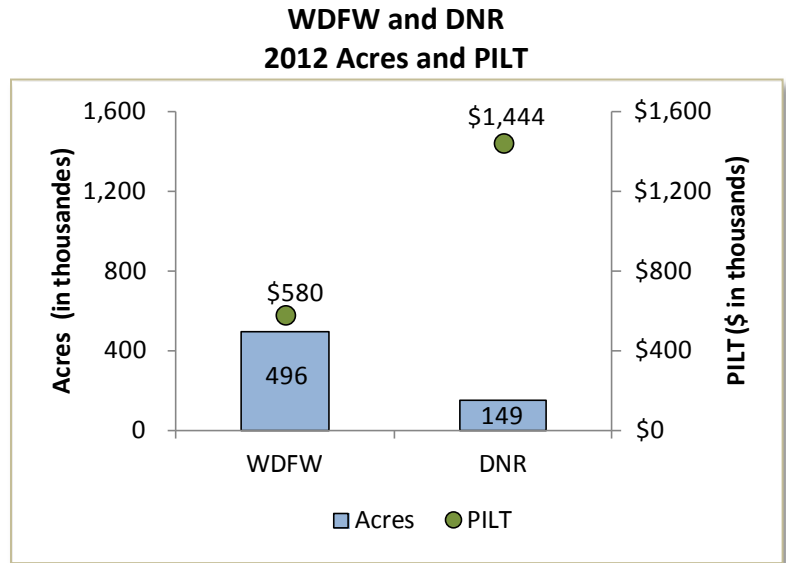
COUNTY	ACRES	PILT	METHOD	PILT / Acre
Adams County	860.00	\$2,531.00	OPEN SPACE	\$2.94
Asotin County	33,646.25	\$38,266.87	OPEN SPACE	\$1.14
Chelan County	26,552.09	\$50,810.38	OPEN SPACE	\$1.91
Columbia County	11,270.38	\$7,889.28	.70 PER ACRE	\$0.70
Ferry County	6,866.13	\$6,781.33	1984 RATE	\$0.99
Garfield County	6,934.26	\$4,853.98	.70 PER ACRE	\$0.70
Grant County	37,416.00	\$36,281.10	1984 RATE	\$0.97
Grant County	1,660.00	\$1,162.06	.70 PER ACRE	\$0.70
Grays Harbor County	3,248.00	\$7,264.14	1984 RATE	\$2.24
Kittitas County	139,427.17	\$109,318.69	1984 RATE	\$0.78
Kittitas County	30,808.72	\$21,566.11	.70 PER ACRE	\$0.70
Klickitat County	2,843.34	\$21,787.37	OPEN SPACE	\$7.66
Klickitat County	9,948.07	\$19,206.15	1984 RATE	\$1.93
Klickitat County	847.02	\$592.91	.70 PER ACRE	\$0.70
Lincoln County	19,339.50	\$13,535.41	.70 PER ACRE	\$0.70
Okanogan County	76,649.50	\$479,889.57	OPEN SPACE	\$6.26
Pend Oreille County	670.32	\$3,308.65	1984 RATE	\$4.94
Pend Oreille County	2,927.90	\$2,049.53	.70 PER ACRE	\$0.70
Yakima County	84,500.21	\$400,089.43	OPEN SPACE	\$4.73
TOTAL	496,414.86	\$1,227,183.96		\$2.47

Highlighted counties used more than one method to calculate PILT.

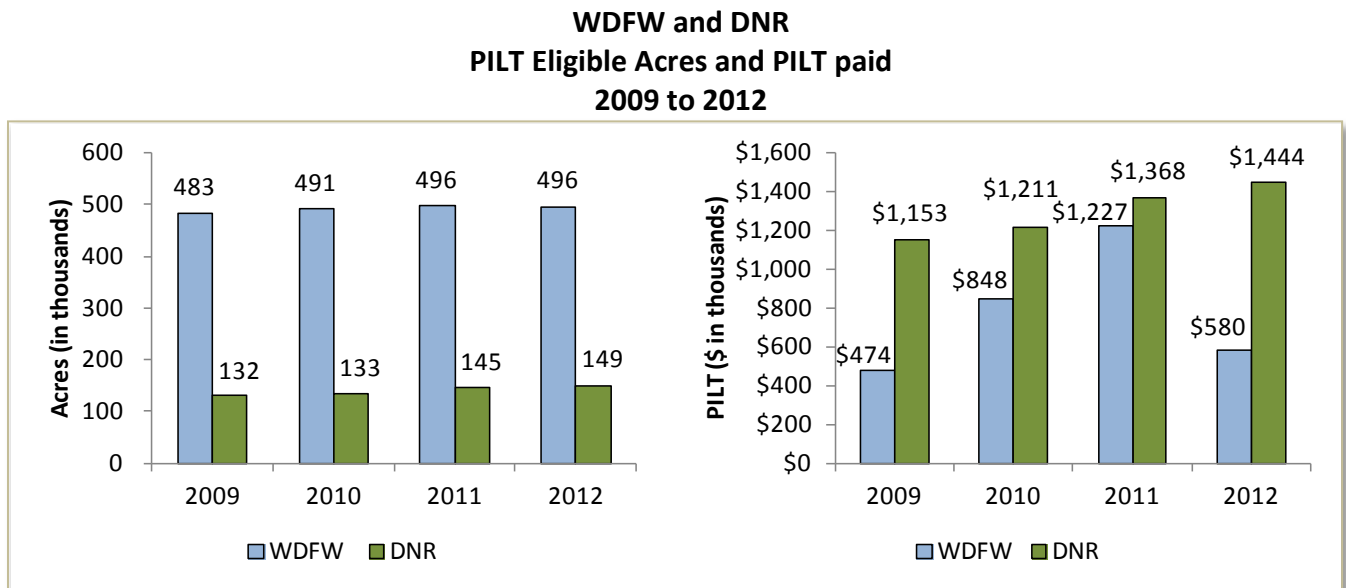
Payments in Lieu of Taxes

WDFW PILT compared to DNR PILT

In 2011, prior to the WDFW PILT amounts being frozen, WDFW paid \$1.2 million in PILT to 14 counties on 496,000 acres. DNR paid \$1.4 million in PILT to 28 counties on 145,000 acres. In 2012, with the amounts frozen at the 2009 levels, WDFW paid \$580,000 to 13 counties on 496,000 acres (acreage added almost equaled acreage removed).



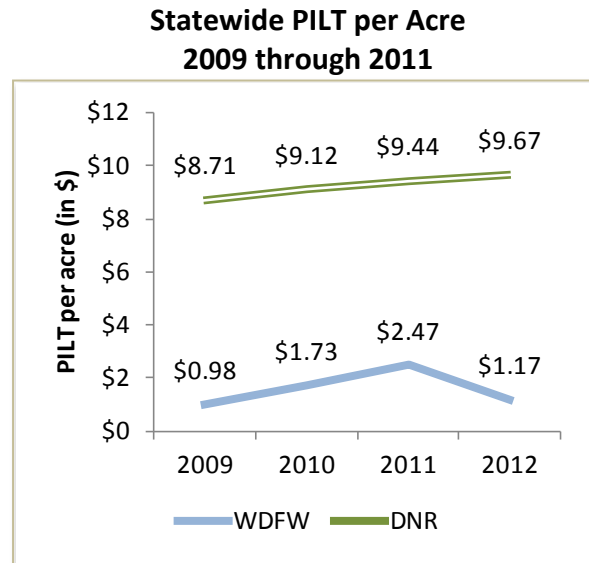
The charts below show both the acreage eligible for PILT and the amount of PILT for WDFW and DNR.



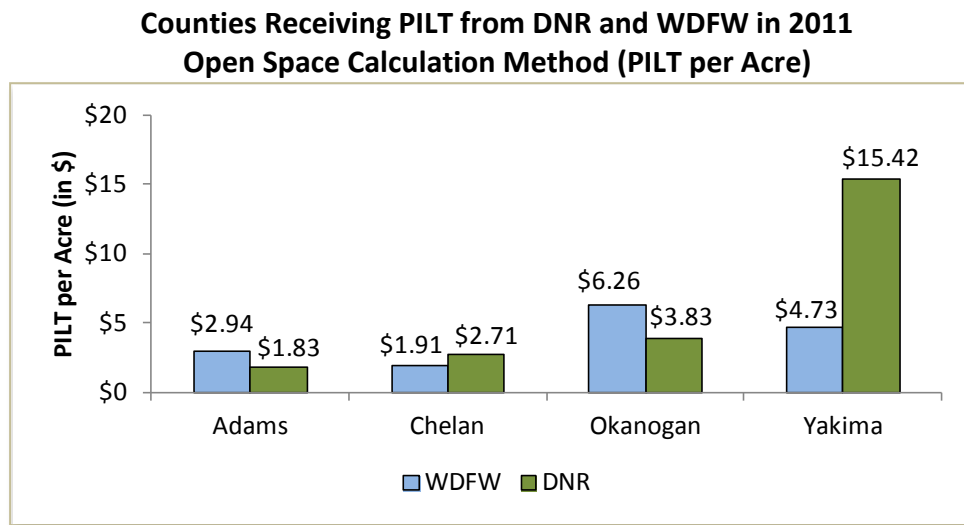
Between 2009 and 2011, as more counties switched to using the open space method of calculation, WDFW's PILT increased greatly each year. WDFW owns almost four times as many acres subject to PILT as the number of acres held by DNR in Natural Area Preserves and Natural Resource Conservation Areas which are also subject to PILT. (Note: DNR's Community Forest Trust lands became subject to PILT in 2013 and are not reflected in the DNR acreage above.) Yet only in 2011 did the PILT amount for WDFW nearly reach DNR's level of PILT. Overall, between 2009 and 2012 WDFW's and DNR's acreage eligible for PILT stayed nearly the same. Appendix B contains the acreage and PILT amounts paid by WDFW and DNR between 2009 and 2012 for each county.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

The graph to the right shows the average statewide PILT per acre for DNR and WDFW from 2009 through 2012. The increase in the PILT per acre between 2009 and 2011 for WDFW occurred as additional counties switched to using the open space method of calculating WDFW PILT. For DNR PILT the calculation only allows the open space method.



The taxable value of the property and the property's local tax rate drive the PILT calculated using the open space method. For this reason, we compared the four counties that exclusively use the open space method and receive PILT from both DNR and WDFW. The following chart shows higher WDFW PILT per acre in Adams and Okanogan counties and higher DNR PILT per acre in Chelan and Yakima counties. The differences relate to the type and value of the property owned by each agency in each county (for example, rangeland tends to be less valuable than waterfront property per acre).



Notes:

- Asotin County exclusively uses the open space calculation method for WDFW; however, Asotin receives no PILT from DNR. Asotin County's WDFW PILT in 2011 averaged \$1.14 per acre based on the open space calculation.
- A portion of WDFW PILT acres in Klickitat County use each formula. Klickitat County's WDFW PILT acres using the open space method received PILT averaging \$7.66 per acre in 2011. Klickitat County also receives PILT from DNR and in 2011 received PILT at a rate of \$7.92 per acre from DNR. Klickitat County's WDFW PILT acres not using the open space method received PILT averaging \$1.83 per acre in 2011.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

PILT Methodologies – Other States

Other states with laws related to PILT on game or recreation lands fall into the following broad categories. Appendix C contains additional information by state for those with PILT on game or recreation lands.

- PILT based on the taxes that would be paid on the property or like properties (Indiana, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Utah and Wisconsin);
- PILT based on an amount per acre (Michigan and Pennsylvania);
- PILT based on an amount per acre, but changing over time (New Jersey);
- PILT based on different methods depending on the property's use (Minnesota);
- PILT based on taxes in the year acquired or a few years prior to acquisition (Delaware, Nevada, Florida); or
- PILT based on a percentage of value (Vermont).

WDFW PILT calculated on \$0.70 per acre appears low when looking at the four states with PILT based on an amount per acre. Michigan's calculation uses \$2 per acre through 2013, \$3 per acre in 2014, and \$4 per acre in 2015 and beyond (with an incremental increase). Pennsylvania came closest to Washington with \$0.80 per acre. After the initial 12 years of ownership, New Jersey's ranges from \$2 per acre to \$20 per acre based on the amount of land set aside for recreation and conservation purposes. Wisconsin's law changed to a method more like the open space method for property acquired beginning in 1992; however, property acquired prior to 1992 includes a method for reduction of the PILT but not to less than \$0.50 per acre.

The open space method of calculating PILT is similar to PILT based on the taxes that would be paid on the property or like properties (Indiana, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Utah and Wisconsin). Washington's WDFW method, which allows counties to choose the formula for calculating PILT, appears unique among the states. Most other states use a method based on taxes that would be paid on the property or like properties.

PILT programs for game or recreations lands do not exist in Oregon, Idaho, or California (Washington's neighbors).

PILT Methodologies – Federal Government

Each agency of the federal government submits PILT to a central agency for disbursement to eligible counties in the United States. Counties receiving federal PILT cannot tie federal PILT to a specific agency, purpose or property. Counties can elect to distribute federal PILT to other local taxing districts, but the federal government does not require distribution. In 2012, the federal government paid Washington counties \$15.3 million on over 11.8 million acres.

Appendix C contains the federal methodology. Appendix D contains the acreage and PILT received by counties in Washington from the federal government between 2009 and 2012.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Shared Goals

OFM, WDFW, counties, and taxing districts desire a PILT process that is:

- Easier to administer;
- Easier to communicate; and
- Equitable between the state, counties, and local taxing districts.

Taxing Districts Needs

The counties and other taxing districts need adequate PILT to cover the costs of services provided to properties owned by WDFW.

Counties and other taxing districts provide services including, but not limited to:

- Enforcement Services;
- Fire Services; and
- Emergency Services.

Property Tax Shifts and Losses

Property owned by state agencies is exempt from property tax. When a state agency becomes the owner of previously taxed property, the property tax roll excludes the property and the total assessed value for the taxing districts which included the property decreases.

A decrease in total assessed value could cause one or both of the following to occur:

- Taxing districts below their statutory maximum property tax rate will likely see an increase in the property tax rate. This causes a *property tax shift* to occur because the tax burden shifts from the property owned by the state agency to other owners of taxable property in the taxing district.
- Taxing districts at their statutory maximum property tax rate may lose the taxes previously paid on the property that became exempt. A *property tax loss* occurs because the taxing district cannot raise the tax rate in order to collect the additional taxes from other owners.

When WDFW purchases property and the property tax rate increases for other property owners, the other owners may voice concern about the increase in property taxes. WDFW reports that most taxpayers don't realize WDFW makes a payment in lieu of taxes.

Depending on the ratio of taxable and exempt property within the taxing district, if a property tax shift occurs then taxpayers often perceive the shift as a tax increase by the taxing districts. Taxpayers may not understand that the higher tax rate relates to an increase in the amount of exempt property in the taxing district and not to an increase in the total taxes levied by the taxing district.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Local Revenue Impacts

When WDFW becomes the owner of previously taxed lands, the property tax roll excludes the property. However, if the property meets the PILT qualifications, WDFW pays PILT to the county. The county distributes PILT to other local taxing districts.

If the removal of the property from the tax rolls creates a property tax shift, the PILT could be perceived as a windfall to local taxing districts. However, if the removal of the property from the property tax rolls creates a property tax loss, the PILT may be insufficient to cover the loss.

Lands acquired by WDFW can affect a county's ability to finance local government responsibilities if the acquired lands do not qualify for PILT and a significant property tax loss occurs.

Fees/Fines/Forfeitures

If a county elects to receive PILT, the county must track the amount of fees, fines, and forfeitures they receive from fish and game (Title 77) violations and send an equivalent amount to the State Treasurer (for deposit into the state general fund).

Fees, fines, and forfeitures come from the prosecution of poachers and other fish and game (Title 77) violations. These are processed by the Washington Administrator of the Courts (AOC) and the federal court system.

Counties often find it difficult to track the fees, fines, and forfeitures related to fish and game (Title 77) violations. The coding used by the AOC does not clearly identify when the violation being paid is a fish and game (Title 77) violation (which is what the counties receiving PILT need to track). Some counties stopped electing to receive PILT because they felt they were unable to track the amounts to send to the State Treasurer. There is concern that counties receiving PILT prior to the 2012 freeze may not have fully tracked the fees, fines, and forfeitures that they are required to send to the state general fund. Recently, WDFW and OFM attempted to quantify these amounts and also found tracking them extremely difficult.

During the two biennia when the PILT amounts are frozen, counties do not have to track the fees, fines, and forfeitures or send them to the state; however, only specific counties receive PILT from WDFW during these biennia.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Recommendation

The PILT methodology group discussed a variety of options and recommends the following changes to the PILT process.

These two changes relate to each other and the group cannot recommend implementing them separately.

- Remove the requirement for counties to choose between fee, fines, and forfeitures or PILT.
- Have a single calculation method for PILT based upon the open space valuation.

The group recommends implementing the following change that can be done separately from the items above.

- Have WDFW make payments through the State Treasurer's Office (like DNR).

Remove the fees, fines and forfeitures choice.

This change would remove the requirement for counties to choose between:

1. Keeping the fees, fines, and forfeitures for the prosecution of poachers, or
2. Tracking and remitting the fees, fines, and forfeitures and receiving PILT.

The Washington Administrator of the Courts (AOC) and the federal court system process fees, fines, and forfeitures. Counties find these hard to track and send to the State Treasurer because of coding within the AOC that does not allow them to easily determine fish and game (Title 77) violations that should be remitted. The counties found administration of PILT to be significantly easier during the period that PILT has been frozen because without this requirement they are able to keep their fees, fines, and forfeitures. WDFW also found this to be beneficial in that it tends to promote prosecution of fish and game (Title 77) violations. The prosecution of fish and game (Title 77) violations costs money and allowing counties to keep the fines encourages prosecution.

During the research for this report, the amount being sent to the state by counties receiving PILT for fees, fines, and forfeitures could not be determined. The fees, fines, and forfeitures are sent to the State Treasurer for deposit in the general fund and so WDFW does not receive these amounts and does not receive reports of these amounts. There is concern that counties receiving PILT prior to the freeze may not have been able to completely track and send the fees, fines, and forfeitures to the state.

Thus, the impact to the general fund from this change could not be determined, but is likely to be small. The couple of known fish and game (Title 77) violation incidents ranged between \$5,000 and \$20,000.

This part of the recommendation would require a statutory change.

Have a single calculation method for PILT based upon the open space valuation.

This change would remove the calculation choices for counties and allow only one method for calculating PILT. The preferred choice would be to have WDFW's PILT calculated using the open space method. The open space method is easier to administer, easier to explain, and equitable between the state, counties, and local taxing districts (see pros below for more explanation).

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

DNR also uses the open space method. This would make PILT easier to administer at the county level and would result in consistency between DNR and WDFW if the State had one method to calculate PILT for all State wildlife, recreation and conservation lands.

This change would also bring Washington in line with the method used by most other states, which base PILT on the taxes that would be paid on the property or like properties (Indiana, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Utah and Wisconsin).

This part of the recommendation would require a statutory change.

Have WDFW make payments through the State Treasurer's Office.

WDFW making payments through the Treasurer's Office would simplify the process for WDFW and counties would receive the payments faster. Currently, WDFW attaches a check to each county's tax statements and sends them via the U.S. mail service. WDFW would like to make all payments related to property directly through the State Treasurer's Office (PILT and assessments). Currently, DNR makes its PILT and assessment payments through the State Treasurer's Office.

This part of the recommendation would require a statutory change to the way the State pays and budgets WDFW's PILT.

This part of the recommendation could be implemented separately from the other two parts of the recommendation.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Recommendation Pros and Cons

The following pros and cons relate to doing all of the above recommendations.

Pros:

- All counties would use the same calculation method.
- PILT would be easier to explain.
- PILT would be easier to administer.
- In the future, PILT would be easier to predict for state budgeting purposes.
- Counties would receive payments more quickly and efficiently.
- It would create equity in PILT between counties, properties and districts because PILT would be based on property value. For example, the value of forested land, open range land, and waterfront water access differ greatly. With the open space method, counties and local taxing districts with higher valued property would receive more PILT than those with lower valued properties.
- Encourages counties to prosecute fish and game (Title 77) violations as they will retain their share of the fines and forfeitures.
- It would create consistency between DNR and WDFW in PILT payment methodologies and payment methods.

Cons:

- The total amount of PILT paid to counties would likely increase, due to removing the option to retain fees, fines and forfeitures and changing to only using the open space method, to an amount greater than what was paid in 2011 (prior to the freeze).
- WDFW estimated for 2013 using only the open space method to calculate PILT would bring PILT to a total of \$2.25 million for 33 counties (see Appendix E). This represents an annual increase of approximately \$1 million over 2011 and \$1.75 million over the amounts frozen for 2012. This may be able to be mitigated through one of the following methods:
 - Freeze the counties that receive PILT to those that currently receive PILT with an option for a county to elect to receive PILT if WDFW makes a large land purchase in a county not receiving PILT. This would limit the total PILT to \$1.95 million, which represents an annual increase of approximately \$725,000 over 2011 and \$1.37 million over the amounts frozen for 2012.
 - Establish a minimum threshold for the total number of acres owned by WDFW in a county before the county may request PILT.
 - Freeze which counties receive PILT using a population threshold to exclude larger counties.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Other Options Explored

Make no changes and/or allow the WDFW PILT to become unfrozen beginning with Fiscal Year 2016.

This option would unfreeze the PILT amounts beginning in Fiscal Year 2016 and allow counties to switch to using the open space method when they choose.

Pros:

- Over time this would likely bring WDFW PILT calculation methodology closer in line with DNR's calculation methodology provided counties switched to using the open space method of calculation.

Cons:

- This would increase the amount of PILT paid to counties significantly in Fiscal Year 2016 and possibly cause sudden spikes when counties switched, making it more difficult to predict for state budgeting purposes.
- PILT would continue to be difficult to explain and administer.

Make PILT available on all or almost all WDFW property.

This option would either:

1. Remove the requirement for a WDFW property to be 100 acres or more to request PILT;
or
2. Decrease the number of acres from 100 to 50 or 25 acres.

There are many small water access sites that WDFW owns, many of which are less than ten acres on lakes or rivers throughout the state.

Pros:

- This change may make it easier for the counties to identify the properties for which they can request PILT.

Cons:

- Additional counties would likely have property that would qualify for PILT from WDFW, increasing the total cost of PILT.
- Counties currently receiving PILT would likely have additional property that would qualify for PILT, increasing the total cost of PILT.
- Adding the water access sites could significantly increase the amount of PILT paid due to higher waterfront property values. (However, lowering the required acres to 50 or 25 acres would likely not add too many properties for which counties could request PILT.)

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Create one rate per acre for PILT calculations

This option would create a PILT rate per acre that would be used by all counties to request PILT.

The group felt strongly that this would be a poor choice of calculation method for the reasons listed as cons below.

Pros:

- This change would make it easier to explain and administer PILT.
- PILT would be easier to predict for state budgeting purposes.

Cons:

- Fails to create equity in PILT between counties, properties and districts because of the different value of properties owned by WDFW. For example, the values of forested land, open range land, and waterfront water access differ greatly, but may have similar acreage. Thus with a rate per acre, a county or local taxing district with a higher valued waterfront property would receive the same PILT as a county or local taxing district with lower valued open range land.
- The rate should have a factor, such as the rate of inflation as used for property tax levy calculations, to increase it every year or PILT would become a concern again when the rate gets too far out of sync with property values or inflation.
- The use and attributes of the property would not be part of the calculation. An acre of highly used and valuable property would receive PILT at the same rate as an unusable and undesirable piece of property.
- If this change was adopted only for WDFW, its calculation method would be completely different from the DNR PILT calculation.

Adjust property tax levies when WDFW purchases taxable property.

This option would adjust local property tax levies so when WDFW purchased property, the tax burden would not shift. This could be accomplished by reducing local property tax levies by the amount of PILT received.

Pros:

- Other property owners would not experience a tax increase due solely to WDFW's property purchase.

Cons:

- This would add additional complexity to an already complex property tax levy calculation.
- This would make WDFW property different from all other exempt property.
- Taxing districts would experience a loss of local revenue.

History

The following is a brief history of WDFW PILT:

Approximate Date	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife PILT History
1960's	In the 1960's, PILT was based solely on the assessed value of the property. Counties were given the option to either receive PILT or their share of fines/forfeitures. If they chose to forego their share of the fines/forfeitures and receive PILT, then their share of the fines/forfeitures went into the Public Safety Fund.
By 1984	PILT was doubling every year. For example, from approximately \$160,000 a year to \$300,000 the next year. This was a great deal of money for a "non-general fund" agency.
1984	The Legislature froze the amount that counties could receive for current properties. New property/land received a payment of either \$0.70/acre or the open space/open space rate.
1987	The Department of Game became the Department of Wildlife and began receiving general fund appropriations.
1990	PILT are not paid on lands transferred to WDFW from other state agencies after April 23, 1990.
1994	The Department of Wildlife was merged with the Department of Fisheries becoming the Department of Fish and Wildlife. This did not change any lands PILT was paid on.
2005	The Department of Natural Resources started paying PILT (ESSB 5396, Chapter 303 Laws of 2005).
Prior to 2009	PILT payments could include up to three different payment rates for a property: 1) 1984 set rate 2) \$0.70/acre 3) Open Space land rate
About 2009	Counties began to realize that the open space/open space rate was significantly higher than the \$0.70/acre rate and it became worth it to convert over to the open space/open space rate. This led to PILT payments increasing from \$500,000 to over \$1 million.
2011	PILT amounts were frozen at the 2009 levels. Fines/Fees/Forfeitures are no longer tracked and no longer paid to the state.
2013	PILT amounts were frozen at the 2009 levels for Fiscal Year 2014 and Fiscal Year 2015. Fines/Fees/Forfeitures continue to not be tracked and not paid to the state.

WDFW and DNR PILT (2009 – 2012)

County	Fish & Wildlife			Natural Resources		
	2009 Acres	2009 PILT	PILT / Acre	2009 Acres	2009 PILT	PILT / Acre
Adams	1,047.00	1,909.00	1.82	122.22	148.00	1.21
Asotin	35,683.59	36,122.93	1.01			
Benton						
Chelan	26,709.62	18,696.73	0.70	4,227.23	10,048.62	2.38
Clallam				471.80	1,656.49	3.51
Clark				194.10	671.11	3.46
Columbia	11,135.50	7,794.87	0.70			
Cowlitz				114.20	962.95	8.43
Douglas				394.07	298.19	0.76
Ferry	6,866.13	6,781.33	0.99			
Franklin				239.59	584.30	2.44
Garfield	6,914.26	4,839.98	0.70			
Grant	39,076.00	37,443.16	0.96	81.25	42.60	0.52
Grays Harbor	3,248.00	7,264.14	2.24	9,049.53	52,251.00	5.77
Island						
Jefferson				3,524.96	17,651.10	5.01
King				20,521.06	364,732.43	17.77
Kitsap				2,128.59	43,036.06	20.22
Kittitas	167,645.60	128,813.31	0.77			
Klickitat	13,805.29	21,906.21	1.59	7,888.94	66,146.62	8.38
Lewis				230	984.61	4.28091
Lincoln	19,339.50	13,535.41	0.70	235.00	348.04	1.48
Mason				1,726.76	14,854.70	8.60
Okanogan	69,321.77	81,922.96	1.18	27,971.01	125,908.50	4.50
Pacific				7,460.51	37,368.38	5.01
Pend Oreille	614.00	3,308.65	5.39			
Pierce						
San Juan				168.65	32,778.55	194.36
Skagit				7,549.43	200,509.91	26.56
Skamania				3,350.56	8,223.08	2.45
Snohomish				30,372.95	55,060.97	1.81
Spokane				170.19	20,831.26	122.40
Stevens				290.14	1,106.36	3.81
Thurston				1,870.38	76,131.37	40.70
Wahkiakum				159.00	1,460.40	9.18
Walla Walla						
Whatcom				1,028.02	6,766.13	6.58
Whitman						
Yakima	81,349.97	104,089.53	1.28	771.40	12,421.85	16.10
Total	482,756.23	474,428.21	0.98	132,311.54	1,152,983.58	8.71

WDFW and DNR PILT (2009 – 2012)

County	Fish & Wildlife			Natural Resources		
	2010 Acres	2010 PILT	PILT / Acre	2010 Acres	2010 PILT	PILT / Acre
Adams	860.00	2,291.00	2.66	122.22	223.69	1.83
Asotin	33,646.25	36,594.99	1.09			
Benton						
Chelan	26,549.62	51,004.81	1.92	4,227.23	11,438.22	2.71
Clallam				471.80	1,790.09	3.79
Clark				214.10	809.62	3.78
Columbia	11,270.38	7,889.28	0.70			
Cowlitz				114.20	1,005.50	8.80
Douglas				394.07	223.77	0.57
Ferry	6,866.13	6,781.33	0.99			
Franklin				239.59	563.54	2.35
Garfield	6,934.26	4,853.98	0.70			
Grant	39,076.00	37,443.16	0.96	81.25	40.22	0.50
Grays Harbor	3,248.00	7,264.14	2.24	9,064.53	45,469.00	5.02
Island						
Jefferson				3,698.96	20,375.94	5.51
King				20,593.31	383,758.13	18.64
Kitsap				2,244.03	43,718.09	19.48
Kittitas	170,115.89	130,800.80	0.77			
Klickitat	13,805.29	21,906.21	1.59	7,888.94	66,125.66	8.38
Lewis				230	1028.18	4.47035
Lincoln	19,339.50	13,535.41	0.70	235.00	391.29	1.67
Mason				1,726.76	14,134.32	8.19
Okanogan	71,215.12	410,062.43	5.76	27,971.01	111,933.96	4.00
Pacific				7,460.51	36,797.09	4.93
Pend Oreille	3,598.22	5,358.18	1.49			
Pierce						
San Juan				168.65	30,547.85	181.13
Skagit				7,549.43	185,139.20	24.52
Skamania				3,350.56	11,361.34	3.39
Snohomish				30,372.95	120,937.44	3.98
Spokane				170.19	21,880.02	128.56
Stevens				290.14	790.25	2.72
Thurston				1,870.38	78,680.32	42.07
Wahkiakum				159.00	1,460.40	9.18
Walla Walla						
Whatcom				1,028.02	6,843.28	6.66
Whitman						
Yakima	84,526.67	111,850.71	1.32	899.20	13,954.04	15.52
Total	491,051.33	847,636.43	1.73	132,836.03	1,211,420.45	9.12

WDFW and DNR PILT (2009 – 2012)

County	Fish & Wildlife			Natural Resources		
	2011 Acres	2011 PILT	PILT / Acre	2011 Acres	2011 PILT	PILT / Acre
Adams	860.00	2,531.00	2.94	122.22	223.69	1.83
Asotin	33,646.25	38,266.87	1.14			
Benton						
Chelan	26,552.09	50,810.38	1.91	4,227.23	11,464.07	2.71
Clallam				471.80	1,990.45	4.22
Clark				214.10	888.89	4.15
Columbia	11,270.38	7,889.28	0.70			
Cowlitz				114.20	957.01	8.38
Douglas				394.07	245.51	0.62
Ferry	6,866.13	6,781.33	0.99			
Franklin				239.59	563.97	2.35
Garfield	6,934.26	4,853.98	0.70			
Grant	39,076.00	37,443.16	0.96	81.25	40.37	0.50
Grays Harbor	3,248.00	7,264.14	2.24	9,645.51	59,564.00	6.18
Island						
Jefferson				5,048.96	30,041.62	5.95
King				29,594.31	471,224.33	15.92
Kitsap				2,310.07	45,076.34	19.51
Kittitas	170,235.89	130,884.80	0.77			
Klickitat	13,638.43	41,586.43	3.05	7,956.28	63,012.86	7.92
Lewis				230	1063.06	4.622
Lincoln	19,339.50	13,535.41	0.70	235.00	385.92	1.64
Mason				1,880.07	16,244.79	8.64
Okanogan	76,649.50	479,889.57	6.26	28,011.01	107,374.46	3.83
Pacific				7,460.51	38,875.37	5.21
Pend Oreille	3,598.22	5,358.18	1.49			
Pierce						
San Juan				168.65	32,557.09	193.05
Skagit				7,549.43	198,110.94	26.24
Skamania				4,030.56	13,064.20	3.24
Snohomish				30,494.95	143,744.10	4.71
Spokane				170.19	29,049.04	170.69
Stevens				290.14	866.77	2.99
Thurston				1,902.15	78,378.88	41.21
Wahkiakum				159.00	1,592.27	10.01
Walla Walla						
Whatcom				1,038.02	7,499.82	7.23
Whitman						
Yakima	84,500.21	400,089.43	4.73	899.20	13,864.67	15.42
Total	496,414.86	1,227,183.96	2.47	144,938.47	1,367,964.49	9.44

WDFW and DNR PILT (2009 – 2012)

County	Fish & Wildlife			Natural Resources		
	2012 Acres	2012 PILT	PILT / Acre	2012 Acres	2012 PILT	PILT / Acre
Adams	860.00	1,909.00	2.22	122.22	227.51	1.86
Asotin	33,646.25	36,123.00	1.07			
Benton						
Chelan	26,552.09	24,757.00	0.93	4,227.23	11,846.91	2.80
Clallam				471.80	1,828.31	3.88
Clark				255.01	972.39	3.81
Columbia	11,270.38	7,795.00	0.69			
Cowlitz				114.20	1,146.75	10.04
Douglas				394.07	245.33	0.62
Ferry	6,866.13	6,781.00	0.99			
Franklin				239.59	541.96	2.26
Garfield	6,934.26	4,840.00	0.70			
Grant	39,076.00	37,443.00	0.96	81.25	40.32	0.50
Grays Harbor				9,864.44	49,800.59	5.05
Island						
Jefferson				5,048.96	31,412.97	6.22
King				29,593.31	474,489.71	16.03
Kitsap				2,403.76	55,795.31	23.21
Kittitas	173,714.22	143,974.00	0.83			
Klickitat	13,638.43	21,906.00	1.61	8,246.84	51,614.47	6.26
Lewis				230	1114.43	4.84535
Lincoln	19,339.50	13,535.00	0.70	235.00	393.35	1.67
Mason				1,880.07	16,772.80	8.92
Okanogan	76,031.50	151,402.00	1.99	28,011.01	110,170.47	3.93
Pacific				7,508.19	43,553.99	5.80
Pend Oreille	3,598.22	3,309.00	0.92			
Pierce						
San Juan				168.65	19,798.52	117.39
Skagit				7,549.43	230,920.64	30.59
Skamania				4,030.56	14,291.47	3.55
Snohomish				33,591.95	192,575.11	5.73
Spokane				170.19	24,418.92	143.48
Stevens				290.14	844.78	2.91
Thurston				1,910.84	81,744.49	42.78
Wahkiakum				159.00	1,592.27	10.01
Walla Walla						
Whatcom				1,038.02	7,617.03	7.34
Whitman						
Yakima	84,570.81	126,225.00	1.49	1,526.61	18,217.05	11.93
Total	496,097.79	579,999.00	1.17	149,362.34	1,443,987.85	9.67

Payments in Lieu of Taxes - State/Federal Summary

Introduction The federal and state governments are exempt from paying property tax on the land they own. When these entities acquire land, this ownership deprives counties and other local governments of tax revenue they would have received if the land was privately owned. To offset this loss of revenue, the federal or state government may make payments to these local governments called payments in lieu of taxes (PILT or PILOT). PILT payments may be conditioned on a number of factors and calculated in a variety of ways. This document summarizes the operation of PILT programs in Washington and some PILT programs in other states.

Washington DFW The PILT program for property owned by the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is codified under RCW 77.12.201 and 77.12.203.

Counties may elect to receive PILT for eligible land by giving written notice before January 1 to the director and treasurer of WDFW. Once elected, the county will receive PILT unless WDFW is notified otherwise.

The land eligible for PILT include:

3. All lands (tracts) owned by WDFW that are:
 - 100 acres or greater; and
 - used for wildlife habitat and public recreational purposes.
4. All lands purchased with federal funds for wildlife habitat, public access, or recreation purposes in the Snake River drainage basin.

Any lands transferred after April 23, 1990, to WDFW from other state agencies are not eligible for PILT.

If a county elects to receive PILT, they are required to keep records of all fines, forfeitures, reimbursements, and costs assessed and collected for violations under title 77 RCW. All such amounts collected are required to be remitted to the state treasurer for deposit in the state’s general fund.

Prior to FY 2011, PILT were calculated and paid annually to electing counties using one of two methods:

1. The amount of tax paid on similar parcels of open space land taxable under chapter 84.34 RCW; or
2. The greater of:
 - \$0.70 per acre; or
 - The amount paid in 1984.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes - State/Federal Summary

**Washington
DFW, continued**

Counties were also entitled to an additional amount for control of noxious weeds equal to the amount that would have been paid if the lands were privately owned.

Starting in fiscal year 2011 and continuing through fiscal year 2015, the Legislature froze PILT at fixed annual amounts for each eligible county. For this period, counties are no longer required to keep records of all fines, forfeitures, reimbursements, and costs assessed and collected for fish and game violations under title 77 RCW.

**Washington
DNR**

The PILT program for property owned by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources is codified under RCW 79.71.130 and 79.70.130. Under these statutes, the state treasurer must distribute PILT to counties for all lands acquired pursuant to chapter 79.71 RCW (natural resource conservation areas) and chapter 79.70 RCW (natural area preserves). In the 2013 Legislative Session, the Legislature enacted 2SSB 5367 (Chapter 11, Second Special Session) which was codified as RCW 79.155.140 and requires DNR to pay PILT for lands placed in a Community Forest Trust. The acquisition of 50,272 acres for the Teanaway Community Forest will increase DNR PILT payments in Fiscal Year 2014.

The PILT amount to be distributed is the amount of tax that would be due if the land were taxable as open space land under chapter 84.34 RCW (less any taxes levied for state purposes). The county is also entitled to an additional amount for weed control assessment that would have been due if the lands were privately owned.

The county is responsible for distributed PILT to all property taxing districts (except the state) in the same manner it would distribute local property taxes from private property. The weed control assessment amount is distributed to the appropriate weed district.

**U.S.
Government**

The federal government has several PILT programs. Under 31 U.S.C. § 6902 and 6903, the Department of Interior provides PILT to local governments for certain entitlement lands owned by the U.S. government. The PILT are equal to the greater of:

- a designated amount adjusted for inflation (\$2.54 for fiscal year 2013) multiplied by the number of acres of qualifying land, less any amounts received under certain other federal land receipt sharing programs (such as timber or mineral leasing programs); or

Payments in Lieu of Taxes - State/Federal Summary

U.S. Government,
continued

- A designated amount adjusted for inflation (\$0.35 for fiscal year 2013) multiplied by the number of acres of qualifying land.

Both alternatives are subject to a population ceiling limitation calculated by multiplying the county population by a corresponding dollar value adjusted annually for inflation (currently \$68.45).

Additional PILT are authorized under 31 U.S.C. § 6904 for land in the National Park System or the National Forest Wilderness Areas. These PILT are available for only five years after federal acquisition. This PILT is equal to the lesser of:

- 1% of the fair market value of qualifying land; or
- the amount of property taxes paid on the land in the year prior to federal acquisition.

A third set of PILT are available, but only to land owned in Redwood National Park and the Lake Tahoe Basin. This PILT is calculated in a similar manner as the PILT authorized under 31 U.S.C. § 6904.

Delaware

PILT are authorized for agricultural lands acquired by state agencies for a public use other than agriculture. The PILT amount is determined by the roll-back tax in the year the land was acquired or the year the land is put to other use, whichever is greater, less the school tax component of the tax. This payment shall be made directly by the agency to the Delaware Agricultural Lands Preservation Foundation after obtaining assessment information from the appropriate county receiver of taxes, treasurer, or director of finance.

(Del. Code 9.83 § 8335.)

Florida

PILT are available to counties (and local governments in those counties) with populations of 150,000 or less. The PILT amount is based on the average amount of taxes paid on the property for the three years preceding state acquisition or for the three years prior to its removal from the tax rolls.

(Fla. Stat. 259.032.)

Payments in Lieu of Taxes - State/Federal Summary

Indiana The legislative body of a city may require PILT from a public entity when the entity owns tax exempt property (or when a private entity owns an airport). The PILT amount should not exceed the amount of property taxes that would have been collected if the land was privately owned. The value of the land will be assessed by the township or county assessor as though the property were not exempt.

(Ind. Code § 36-3-2-10.)

Michigan PILT are paid on a yearly, per-acre basis. Currently, PILT are \$2 per acre. For 2014, payments will increase to \$3 per acre. After 2014, PILT increase to \$4 per acre, and this figure will be increased in succeeding years by 5% or the inflation rate (whichever is less).

(Mich. Comp. Laws 324.2150.)

Minnesota Minnesota has three different PILT systems for consolidated conservation areas, public hunting and game refuges, and natural resource land.

Conservation Areas

PILT are made by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to the county. The PILT amount is 50% of the income received from the land in the county (mainly timber sales) during the past fiscal year.

Public Hunting and Game Refuges

PILT are made by DNR to the county. The amounts are the greater of:

- 35% of gross receipts from special use permits and leases of land acquired for public hunting and game refuges in the county;
- \$0.50 per acre of land purchased in the county actually used for public hunting or game refuges; or
- 0.75% of the appraised value of purchased land in the county actually used for public hunting or game refuges. (For the first five years, the appraised value is the purchase price. Thereafter, the appraised value is determined by the county assessor every five years.)

If land is owned by a state agency for military purposes and designated as a game refuge, the PILT are 50% of the number of acres multiplied by an amount specified by statute and adjusted annually for inflation (currently \$3).

Payments in Lieu of Taxes - State/Federal Summary

Minnesota,
continued

Natural Resource Land

PILT are made from the DNR to the Department of Revenue for natural resource lands according to the following guidelines:

- \$5.133 per acre of acquired natural resources land or 0.75% of the appraised value of all acquired natural resources land in the county, whichever is greater; or
- \$1.283 per acre of county-administered other natural resources land (including tax-forfeited land in townships and tax-forfeited unplatted land within cities); or
- \$1.283 per acre of land utilization project land; or
- \$0.0642 multiplied by the total number of acres of DNR-administered other natural resources land.

The Department of Revenue then makes distributions to the counties based on the number of acres and appraised values certified by the DNR to the Department of Revenue by March 1 of the payment year. Part of the payment is deposited in the county general revenue fund to be used for property tax reduction.

(Minn. Stat. 97A.061; 477A.11-14.)

Montana

PILT are equal to the amount of taxes that would have been payable if the land was privately owned. Counties where the department owns less than 100 acres are ineligible for PILT. Lands owned by the department for game or bird farms or for fish hatchery purposes are ineligible for PILT. PILT are paid from the state agency to the county treasurer.

(Mont. Code Ann. 87-1-603.)

Nebraska

PILT are paid by the Game and Parks Commission to counties for land acquired for wildlife management purposes. PILT are equal to the amount of taxes that would have been payable if the land was privately owned. The county treasurer distributes PILT to the political subdivisions of the tax district where the land is situated. The land is valued annually by the assessor based on the use of the land at the time of state acquisition.

(Nebraska Rev. Stat. 77-202; Nebraska Admin. Code 41-003.)

Payments in Lieu of Taxes - State/Federal Summary

Nevada The Department of Wildlife makes annual PILT payments to the county where each piece of property acquired by the state and held by the Department is situated. PILT are equal to the amount of taxes assessed on the property in the year when the state acquired it.

(Nev. Rev. Stat. 548.397.)

New Jersey PILT are calculated on a 13-year system. In the first year after state acquisition, PILT are equal to the tax last assessed on the land. The PILT amount is decreased incrementally over the next 12 years. Thereafter, PILT are made annually on a per acre amount depending on the percent of recreation and conservation use on the land:

- \$2 per acre if recreation and conservation purposes constitute less than 20% of the total land area of the municipality where the land is situated;
- \$5 per acre if use is at least 20%, but less than 40%;
- \$10 per acre if use is at least 40%, but less than 60%;
- \$20 per acre if use is at least 60%.

(N.J. Stat. 13:8C-29.)

North Dakota PILT from the Game and Fish Department to the counties are calculated by using levies applicable to other taxable property in the tax district where the land is situated (less any amounts paid by the federal government up to a maximum amount of \$0.75 per acre). PILT payments may not fall below amounts paid in 1974.

(N.D. Code 57-02.1.)

Pennsylvania PILT are equal to fixed charges applicable to and imposed upon state forests (currently \$0.80 per acre).

(34 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 708.)

Payments in Lieu of Taxes - State/Federal Summary

Utah PILT from the Division of Wildlife Resources to counties may not exceed the amount of taxes that would have been payable if the land was privately owned. The payments exclude any amounts for buildings, installation, fixtures, improvements, or personal property.

(Utah Code 23-21-2.)

Vermont PILT are made annually by the state to municipalities in an amount which is the lessor of:

- 1% of the appraised value of Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) land for the current year; or
- 1% of the current year use value of ANR land enrolled by the agency of natural resources in the use value appraisal program.

All ANR land must be appraised annually at fair market value (based on the value of the land at its highest and best use, determined without regard to state or federal constrictions). No municipality shall receive less in PILT than it received in 1980.

(32 V.S.A. § 3708.)

Wisconsin PILT amounts are determined by the date of state acquisition:

For land acquired before July 1, 1969, PILT are \$0.88 per acre for lands owned by the state and for lands leased from the federal government.

For land acquired between July 1, 1969, and January 1, 1992:

- For the first year, PILT are equal to the amount of taxes that would have been payable if the land remained on the tax roll.
- For the second through ninth year, PILT are decreased 10% per year from the first year payment.
- Thereafter, the PILT are 10% of the first year payment, but the PILT can never fall below \$0.50 per acre.

For land acquired after December 31, 1991, the PILT are calculated by multiplying the estimated value of the land by the aggregate net property tax rate that would apply if the land was privately owned.

(Wisc. Stat. § 70.113.)

Federal PILT (2009 – 2012)

County	Federal Government			Federal Government		
	2009 Acres	2009 PILT	PILT / Acre	2010 Acres	2010 PILT	PILT / Acre
Adams	20,974	48,205	2.30	20,974	49,319	2.35
Asotin	69,475	103,553	1.49	69,475	109,160	1.57
Benton	40,617	95,118	2.34	40,617	97,300	2.40
Chelan	1,432,482	1,614,393	1.13	1,432,485	1,982,743	1.38
Clallam	518,814	176,492	0.34	519,238	274,956	0.53
Clark	703	229	0.33	703	232	0.33
Columbia	164,287	199,481	1.21	164,287	224,824	1.37
Cowlitz	35,106	11,459	0.33	35,106	11,574	0.33
Douglas	59,989	136,595	2.28	59,989	140,286	2.34
Ferry	495,009	417,804	0.84	495,006	620,887	1.25
Franklin	64,132	150,278	2.34	63,875	152,889	2.39
Garfield	101,788	107,867	1.06	101,788	148,773	1.46
Grant	281,830	657,743	2.33	281,830	673,498	2.39
Grays Harbor	146,230	52,134	0.36	140,770	47,738	0.34
Island	753	1,854	2.46	753	1,805	2.40
Jefferson	703,308	229,565	0.33	703,308	397,957	0.57
King	354,162	115,746	0.33	354,534	117,030	0.33
Kitsap						
Kittitas	486,004	707,623	1.46	487,358	775,305	1.59
Klickitat	45,772	30,949	0.68	45,806	40,290	0.88
Lewis	474,840	154,991	0.33	474,840	156,544	0.33
Lincoln	88,364	202,462	2.29	89,388	209,843	2.35
Mason	164,912	53,828	0.33	164,912	60,286	0.37
Okanogan	1,562,416	1,726,444	1.10	1,562,432	2,000,531	1.28
Pacific	2,587	6,474	2.50	2,587	6,618	2.56
Pend Oreille	484,821	661,560	1.36	484,661	702,381	1.45
Pierce	338,011	340,601	1.01	338,130	442,312	1.31
San Juan	2,401	5,628	2.34	2,401	5,756	2.40
Skagit	539,861	496,192	0.92	539,858	691,111	1.28
Skamania	848,285	276,886	0.33	848,290	279,663	0.33
Snohomish	633,327	206,722	0.33	633,470	470,837	0.74
Spokane	1,560	3,522	2.26	2,100	4,899	2.33
Stevens	240,847	382,970	1.59	240,834	401,648	1.67
Thurston	623	204	0.33	623	206	0.33
Wahkiakum	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00
Walla Walla	22,510	49,671	2.21	22,510	51,171	2.27
Whatcom	847,031	1,123,836	1.33	847,031	1,245,917	1.47
Whitman	21,744	50,258	2.31	21,744	51,410	2.36
Yakima	526,753	171,935	0.33	526,753	173,659	0.33
Total	11,822,329	10,771,272	0.91	11,820,467	12,821,358	1.08

Federal PILT (2009 – 2012)

County	Federal Government			Federal Government		
	2011 Acres	2011 PILT	PILT / Acre	2012 Acres	2012 PILT	PILT / Acre
Adams	21,171	51,170	2.42	21,159	50,328	2.38
Asotin	69,475	116,306	1.67	69,472	124,832	1.80
Benton	39,699	95,886	2.42	39,699	97,878	2.47
Chelan	1,432,436	2,126,841	1.48	1,432,436	2,313,538	1.62
Clallam	519,238	378,436	0.73	519,238	488,960	0.94
Clark	120	0	0.00	126	0	0.00
Columbia	164,287	244,998	1.49	164,287	268,245	1.63
Cowlitz	35,085	11,566	0.33	35,085	11,917	0.34
Douglas	59,477	141,135	2.37	59,488	143,662	2.41
Ferry	495,006	613,889	1.24	495,005	762,993	1.54
Franklin	63,845	154,195	2.42	63,873	157,460	2.47
Garfield	101,788	160,322	1.58	101,788	173,881	1.71
Grant	280,914	676,867	2.41	280,723	690,290	2.46
Grays Harbor	140,770	78,219	0.56	140,774	113,531	0.81
Island	753	1,838	2.44	753	1,876	2.49
Jefferson	703,308	486,246	0.69	703,306	641,500	0.91
King	354,534	116,874	0.33	354,534	120,422	0.34
Kitsap						
Kittitas	487,743	825,186	1.69	488,383	886,062	1.81
Klickitat	47,644	52,510	1.10	47,644	60,924	1.28
Lewis	474,840	156,534	0.33	474,840	161,286	0.34
Lincoln	89,389	212,216	2.37	89,389	215,919	2.42
Mason	164,911	97,085	0.59	164,911	135,113	0.82
Okanogan	1,562,110	2,105,779	1.35	1,562,109	2,249,604	1.44
Pacific	2,587	6,669	2.58	2,587	6,384	2.47
Pend Oreille	484,661	757,981	1.56	484,661	823,086	1.70
Pierce	338,179	490,004	1.45	338,620	540,830	1.60
San Juan	2,401	5,804	2.42	2,401	5,924	2.47
Skagit	540,292	763,231	1.41	540,292	843,863	1.56
Skamania	848,290	279,644	0.33	848,290	288,132	0.34
Snohomish	633,470	588,267	0.93	634,021	715,396	1.13
Spokane	2,100	4,938	2.35	2,100	4,983	2.37
Stevens	240,865	424,155	1.76	240,865	451,759	1.88
Thurston	623	206	0.33	623	212	0.34
Wahkiakum	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00
Walla Walla	22,326	51,260	2.30	24,808	104,594	4.22
Whatcom	847,031	1,341,246	1.58	847,031	1,453,396	1.72
Whitman	21,744	52,441	2.41	21,744	52,299	2.41
Yakima	526,770	173,659	0.33	526,835	178,946	0.34
Total	11,819,883	13,843,603	1.17	11,823,901	15,340,025	1.30

WDFW Estimates Related to Recommendations

County	Counties Currently Electing PILT That use Only the Open Space Method			Estimated PILT Using the Open Space Method for Counties Receiving PILT that use Another Formula			Estimated PILT Using the Open Space Method for Counties not Receiving PILT That May Elect to Receive PILT			Estimated PILT By County
	2013 Open Space PILT Request	2013 PILT Acres	PILT / Acre	2013 PILT Acres	Estimated PILT / Acre	Estimated PILT Amount	Estimated PILT Acres (Tracts with >100 acres)	Estimated PILT / Acre	Estimated PILT Amount	
Adams	2,746	860	3.19							2,746
Asotin	49,248	36,332	1.36							49,248
Benton							5,752	3.89	22,376	22,376
Chelan	51,004	26,552	1.92							51,004
Clallam							512	3.89	1,992	1,992
Clark							2,651	3.89	10,312	10,312
Columbia				11,270	3.89	43,840				43,840
Cowlitz							7,192	3.89	27,977	27,977
Douglas							16,488	3.89	64,138	64,138
Ferry				6,886	3.89	26,787				26,787
Franklin							2,353	3.89	9,155	9,155
Garfield				6,934	3.89	26,973				26,973
Grant				39,137	3.89	152,243				152,243
Grays Harbor							5,846	3.89	22,741	22,741
Island										No PILT Acres
Jefferson							495	3.89	1,926	1,926
King							891	3.89	3,466	3,466
Kitsap							1,112	3.89	4,326	4,326
Kittitas	523,755	169,303	3.09							523,755
Klickitat				13,648	7.66	104,544				104,544
Lewis							240	3.89	934	934
Lincoln				19,339	3.89	75,229				75,229

WDFW Estimates Related to Recommendations

County	Counties Currently Electing PILT That use Only the Open Space Method			Estimated PILT Using the Open Space Method for Counties Receiving PILT that use Another Formula			Estimated PILT Using the Open Space Method for Counties not Receiving PILT That May Elect to Receive PILT			Estimated PILT By County
	2013 Open Space PILT Request	2013 PILT Acres	PILT / Acre	2013 PILT Acres	Estimated PILT / Acre	Estimated PILT Amount	Estimated PILT Acres (Tracts with >100 acres)	Estimated PILT / Acre	Estimated PILT Amount	
Mason							496	3.89	1,929	1,929
Okanogan	479,889	76,842	6.25							479,889
Pacific							4,404	3.89	17,132	17,132
Pend Oreille				3,598	3.89	13,996				13,996
Pierce							3,129	3.89	12,172	12,172
San Juan										No PILT Acres
Skagit							14,039	3.89	54,612	54,612
Skamania										No PILT Acres
Snohomish							2,709	3.89	10,538	10,538
Spokane										No PILT Acres
Stevens										No PILT Acres
Thurston							2,607	3.89	10,141	10,141
Wahkiakum							299	3.89	1,163	1,163
Walla Walla										No PILT Acres
Whatcom							2,814	3.89	10,946	10,946
Whitman							2,291	3.89	8,912	8,912
Yakima	400,089	77,253	5.18							400,089
Totals	1,506,731	387,142	3.89	100,812		443,612	76,321		296,887	2,247,230

Total - Current PILT Counties:	1,950,343								
Total - Additional Counties:	<u>296,887</u>								
Grand Total:	2,247,230								
				2012	Total PILT	579,999	1,667,231	Difference	Difference
				2011	Total PILT	1,227,184	1,020,046	Grand Total	Current
									1,370,344
									723,159