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3	SENATE AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION, AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE
4	SUBSTITUTE FOR SB244
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9	SYNOPSIS: Under existing law, a privilege tax is
10	levied on the business activities of every person
11	engaging or continuing to engage in the state in
12	the business of severing timber or any other forest
13	products.
14	This bill would define processor and would
15	revise the amount of forest products severance tax
16	charged on certain forest products.
17	This bill would provide for the levy of a
18	forest products manufacturers' tax on manufacturers
19	located only within the state.
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21	A BILL
22	TO BE ENTITLED
23	AN ACT
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25	To amend Sections 9-13-80, 9-13-81, 9-13-82,
26	9-13-84, 9-13-86, 9-13-88, 9-13-93, 9-13-104, and 9-13-108,

- Code of Alabama 1975, relating to forest products privilege
  and severance taxes; to define terms, provide alternative tax
  rates for certain types of timber, and exclude from the tax,
  wood residue used in conjunction with a forest products
  manufacturing process; and to repeal Section 9-13-85, Code of
  Alabama 1975, relating to the allocation of funds.
- 7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
- 8 Section 1. Sections 9-13-80, 9-13-81, 9-13-82, 9-13-84, 9-13-86, 9-13-88, 9-13-93, 9-13-104, and 9-13-108 of the Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
- 11 "\$9-13-80.

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- "The following words, terms, and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:
- "(1) (7) COMMISSIONER. The Commissioner of Revenue of the State of Alabama.
  - "(2)(9) CONCENTRATION YARD. A place where lumber is logs, pulpwood, or inwoods pulpwood chips severed in Alabama, are brought or received within the State of Alabama in a green or rough form or condition for manufacturing or for processing or for resale to processors or manufacturers or for shipment out of state.
- 24 "(3)(2) DEPARTMENT. The Department of Revenue of the 25 State of Alabama.

"(4)(5) FOREST PRODUCTS. Logs, timber, pulpwood, chemical wood, bolts, crossties and switch ties, mine ties, coal mine props, ore mine props, poles, piles pilings, inwoods pulpwood chips, turpentine (crude gum) and stumpwood (tarwood).

"(5) (8) MANUFACTURER. As applied to forest products logs suitable for manufacture into lumber, plywood, veneer, or other solid wood product, the person who operates the sawmill or plant in which such the products are so manufactured into lumber; as applied to pulpwood, chemical wood and bolts, the person who operates the paper or pulp mill, chemical plant oriented strand board mill, pellet mill, or other plant in which such forest the products are processed manufactured; as applied to crossties, switch ties, mine ties, props, poles and piles pilings, the person who purchases from the producer; as applied to turpentine, the person who processes or cooks the crude gum; as applied to stumpwood, the person who operates the plant or retort in which such the product is processed utilized.

"(6)(1) PERSON. Such term includes any Any individual, firm, copartnership, association, corporation, receiver, trustee, or any other group or combination acting as a unit.

"(7) PROCESSOR. A chip mill or other facility that receives forest products from a producer and further processes those forest products before delivery to a manufacturer.

"(8) (4) PRODUCER. Any person engaging or continuing to engage in this state in the business of severing timber or any other forest products from the soil, whether as owner, lessee, concessionaire, or contractor. Such definition The term shall also include any person who assembles or causes to be assembled any forest product for shipment out of the State of Alabama in an unmanufactured condition.

"(9)(6) SEVER. To fell, cut, or otherwise separate from the soil; provided, that for. For the purpose of this article, any person who is the owner or lessee of timber and is also the processor thereof or a manufacturer of products derived therefrom shall be deemed the person producer engaged in severing such timber from the soil, notwithstanding the fact that the severance is made by an independent contractor or otherwise.

"(10)(3) TAXPAYER. Any person liable for taxes under this article.

"\$9-13-81.

"To provide further for conservation of the natural resources of the state by protection of the forest products state's forests and development of the forestry program, there is hereby levied and shall be collected as provided in this article a privilege tax on account of the business activities upon every person engaging who owns timber prior to severance and engages or continuing continues to engage in the state in the business of severing timber or any other forest products

from the soil for sale, profit, or commercial use whether as owner, lessee, concessionaire, or contractor. The privilege tax imposed by this article is in addition to other taxes now levied and shall be known as the forest products severance tax. Said The tax, together with interest and penalties imposed by this article, shall be a lien upon the forest products so severed and upon the product or products manufactured therefrom until the tax imposed by this article with respect to such forest products shall have been paid or until such forest products or the products manufactured therefrom shall have been sold by the manufacturer thereof, but the lien of such tax shall not be enforceable against the bona fide purchaser from the manufactured therefrom.

"\$9-13-82.

"(a) The measure of the <u>forest products severance</u> tax is at the following rates:

"(1) On pine lumber \$0.50, per 1,000 feet board

measure lumber tally. Where the timber is sold as logs and is

not converted into lumber logs severed in Alabama and

delivered to a manufacturer, processor, or concentration yard

in Alabama, the rate shall be \$0.75 per 1,000 feet log scale

(Doyle rule), except that logs under eight inches in diameter

inside the bark at the small end shall be scaled as containing

one foot log scale for each foot of length, or, at the

election of the taxpayer, the rate shall be \$0.10 per ton

1 (2,000 pounds). On pine logs severed in Alabama for transport
2 out of the state, the rate shall be \$0.10 per ton (2,000

pounds).

"(2) On hardwood, cypress, and all other species of logs severed in Alabama and delivered to a manufacturer, processor, or concentration yard lumber, \$0.30, per 1,000 feet board measure lumber tally. Where the timber is sold as logs and is not converted into lumber in Alabama, the rate shall be \$0.50, per 1,000 feet log scale (Doyle rule), except that logs under eight inches in diameter inside the bark at the small end shall be scaled as containing one foot log scale for each foot of length, or, at the election of the taxpayer, the rate shall be \$0.065 per ton (2,000 pounds). On all other species of logs severed in Alabama for transport out of the state, the rate shall be \$0.065 per ton (2,000 pounds).

"(3) On pulpwood, chemical wood, and bolts, \$0.25, per standard cord of 128 cubic feet, or, at the election of the taxpayer, \$0.10 per ton (2,000 pounds) on pulpwood severed in Alabama and delivered to the manufacturer, concentration yard, or processor. On pulpwood transported out of the state, \$0.10 per ton (2,000 pounds) for pulpwood severed in Alabama.

"(4) On crossties, \$0.015 per piece, or, at the election of the taxpayer, \$0.15 per ton (2,000 pounds), and on switch ties, \$0.025 per piece, or, at the election of the taxpayer, \$0.17 per ton (2,000 pounds).

1	" <del>(5) On mine ties and coal mine props, \$0.125 per</del>
2	100 pieces, or, at the election of the taxpayer, \$0.15 per ton
3	<del>(2,000 pounds).</del>
4	"(6) On pine ore mine props, \$0.75 per 1,000 feet
5	log scale (Doyle rule) and on hardwood ore mine props, \$0.50
6	per 1,000 feet log scale (Doyle rule), except that props under
7	eight inches in diameter at the small end shall be scaled as
8	containing one foot log scale for each foot of length, or, at
9	the election of the taxpayer, \$3.125 per 1,000 lineal feet,
10	or, \$0.15 per ton (2,000 pounds), regardless of species.
11	" $(4)$ $(7)$ On piling pilings and poles, \$1.875 per
12	1,000 board feet (Doyle scale), or, at the election of the
13	taxpayer, \$0.205 per ton (2,000 pounds) on pilings and poles
14	severed in Alabama and delivered to a manufacturer or
15	concentration yard. On pilings and poles severed in Alabama
16	and transported out of the state, \$0.205 per ton (2,000
17	pounds).
18	"(8) On turpentine (crude gum), \$0.15 per barrel of
19	400 pounds.
20	" $\underline{(5)}$ On stumpwood (tarwood), \$0.125 per ton
21	(2,000 pounds) on stumpwood severed in Alabama and delivered
22	to a manufacturer. On stumpwood severed in Alabama and
23	transported out of the state, \$0.125 per ton (2,000 pounds).
24	" <u>(6)<del>(10)</del></u> On <u>inwoods</u> pulpwood chips, <del>\$0.25 per 190</del>
25	cubic feet, or, at the election of the taxpayer, \$0.10 per ton
26	(2 000 pounds) on chips produced in the woods from pulpwood

severed in Alabama and delivered to the manufacturer or concentration yard. On inwoods pulpwood chips produced from pulpwood severed in Alabama and transported out of the state, \$0.10 per ton (2,000 pounds).

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"(b) There is also levied a privilege tax against the processor of the forest products or the manufacturer using the forest products in an amount equal to 50 percent of the tax on the severer as set out above. The privilege tax shall be collected in the same manner as the forest products severance tax on the severer is collected and shall be known as the forest products manufacturers tax. This tax is levied not only upon processors or on manufacturers located only within this state but also upon out-of-state processors or manufacturers who obtain the timber within this state and ship it outside the state for completion of the manufacturing process. It is the legislative intent that this privilege tax is not to be levied in any manner upon the person owning the land from which the forest products are severed nor upon the person actually cutting the forest products producer but it is levied upon the processor processing the forest products or manufacturer using that uses the forest products in the manufacturing process.

"(c) Round wood pulpwood, logs, or portions

thereof on which the forest products severance tax has been

paid shall not be subject to an additional forest products

severance tax when converted into pulpwood chips, but the. The

additional forest products manufacturers tax levied by subsection (b) of this section shall be paid by the person, firm, or corporation manufacturer utilizing the pulpwood chips in a manufacturing process. A manufacturer utilizing logs in a manufacturing process that also produces residual pulpwood chips from those logs shall not be liable for the additional forest products manufacturers tax levied by subsection (b) on that portion of the log that is converted into residual pulpwood chips. The additional forest products manufacturers tax levied by subsection (b) attributable to those residual pulpwood chips shall be paid by the manufacturer utilizing the residual pulpwood chips in a manufacturing process.

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"(d) A manufacturer may establish entitlement to the exemption from forest products severance tax provided by subsection (c) by obtaining a certificate from the seller providing that the seller is a manufacturer, concentration yard, or processor that is registered with the department to remit forest products severance taxes, and any manufacturer who obtains a certificate shall not be held liable for any forest products severance tax on the pulpwood chips or residual pulpwood chips purchased from the seller.

"(e) It is the intent of the Legislature to
encourage the use of forest based renewable energy. Fuel chips
produced in the woods at the site of severance are not subject
to the taxes set forth in this article. For purposes of this
section, fuel chips include woodchips that are produced from

tree tops and limbs, logging slash, down timber material, or standing live or dead trees which do not meet commercial standards because of size, species, merchantable volume, or economic selection criteria, and are used as a form of energy in conjunction with a manufacturing process. Fuel chips do not include similar materials utilized as feedstock in a manufacturing process.

"§9-13-84.

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"(a) The taxes imposed by this article, and any other taxes imposed on the severance of forest products, shall be due and payable quarterly to the State Department of Revenue department and shall, when collected, shall be paid by such the department into the State Treasury. When so paid into the State Treasury, all such taxes shall be credited by the Treasurer to a special fund which is hereby created and which shall be known as the Special State Forestry Fund of the State of Alabama, which fund shall be disbursed under the supervision of the State Forester, subject to the restrictions embodied in this article, for the purpose of carrying out the statewide forestry program as provided by law and for no other or different purposes. Not less than 85 percent of the taxes collected under and by virtue of this article shall be expended for forest protection. No portion of such the fund shall revert to the General Fund of the state at the end of any fiscal year, and any surplus shall be allowed to

accumulate from year to year and be disbursed as exigencies of the statewide forestry program may require.

"(b) There is hereby continuously appropriated the receipts from the taxes levied in this article to the State Forestry Commission for the use of the State Forestry Commission. Such The amount of money as shall be appropriated for each fiscal year by the Legislature to the Department of Revenue department with which to pay the salaries, the cost of operation, and the management of the said department shall be deducted, as a first charge thereon, from the taxes collected under and pursuant to said this article; provided, however, that the. The expenditure of said the sum so appropriated shall be budgeted and allotted pursuant to Article 4, commencing with Section 41-4-80, of Chapter 4, Title 41 and limited to the amount appropriated to defray the expenses of operating said the department for each fiscal year; provided further, however, that for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1989, and September 30, 1990, the portion of the receipts allocated to the Forestry Commission is hereby appropriated for use in their fire control program, or two percent of the receipts, whichever is less.

**"**§9-13-86.

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"Every manufacturer of forest products shall and processor, within 30 days after the expiration of each quarter annual period expiring, respectively, shall on the last day of March, June, September, and December of each year, file with

the <del>Department of Revenue of the State of Alabama</del> department a statement under oath, on forms prescribed by the said Department of Revenue department, showing the kinds of forest products and the gross quantity of each manufactured during the preceding quarter annual period by such the manufacturer of forest products or processor, showing the county or counties in which such products were severed from the soil and showing the gross quantity, if any, of such forest products severed from soil outside the State of Alabama and such other reasonable and necessary information pertaining thereto as the Department of Revenue department may require for the proper enforcement of the provisions of this article. At the time of rendering such quarter annual reports, the manufacturer of forest products or processor shall pay to the Department of Revenue department the taxes imposed by this article with respect to all forest products severed from the soil in the State of Alabama and embraced in such the report; provided, that in. In the case that any lumber is logs, pulpwood, or inwoods pulpwood chips are sold or delivered to a concentration yard as is defined in this article, then the taxes provided for in this article shall be reported and paid by the owner or owners of such the concentration yard to the state instead of the manufacturer, but it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any such concentration yard to collect the tax in all cases from the seller department.

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"It shall be unlawful for the owner or owners of any such concentration yard to fail or refuse to collect the tax from the seller as aforesaid. It shall also be unlawful to refund or offer to refund all or any part of the tax collected by the owner of the concentration yard from a seller or to absorb or advertise directly or indirectly that the concentration yard will absorb or refund to the seller all or part of said tax. Any persons, firms, associations, corporations or copartnerships violating any of the provisions of this section or this article in said respect shall be quilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$100.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment, and each act in violation of the provisions of this article shall constitute a separate offense.

"§9-13-88.

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"It shall be the duty of every manufacturer of forest products and processor in this state and of every producer who shall ship forest products out of the State of Alabama in an unmanufactured condition and of every concentration yard as is defined in this article where any lumber is logs, pulpwood, or inwoods pulpwood chips are sold or delivered to it to keep and preserve suitable records with the items separated into the various items on which privilege taxes are levied in this article, and such other books or

accounts as may be necessary to determine the amount of taxes for which he <u>or she</u> is liable under the provisions of this article. Said The books and records shall be kept and preserved for a period of three years, and all such records shall be open for examination at any time by the department or its duly authorized agent.

"\$9-13-93.

"The taxes provided in this article shall become delinquent after the date fixed for the filing of the quarter annual report to be filed in the office of with the Department of Revenue department.

"\$9-13-104.

"When requested by the commissioner department, all transporters of forest products out of, within or across the State of Alabama shall be required to furnish said commissioner the department, under oath and upon forms prescribed by him the department, any and all information relative to the transportation of such forest products, and such the reports shall contain, in addition to other required information, the name of the shipper, the date of shipment, the quantity and type or character of such the forest products, stated in units or measurements applicable to such the forest products, the point of receipt or shipment, and the point of destination; provided, that in . In the case of common carriers using bills of lading or way bills prescribed or approved by the interstate commerce commission, such the

common carriers shall only be required to keep the usual records at the office or offices in this state where such the records are usually kept.

"§9-13-108.

"Any and all taxes upon the excise or privilege of severing, processing, or manufacturing of forest products shall inure to the State of Alabama and shall be exercised only in a uniform, statewide tax. No tax shall be levied by local law or by any political subdivision of the state, including counties, cities, special taxing authorities, or other taxing instrumentalities, upon the excise or privilege of severing, processing or manufacturing of forest products in Alabama."

Section 2. The amendments to Section 9-13-82, Code of Alabama 1975, by this act shall apply retroactively to all open tax periods and all periods for which a preliminary or final assessment of tax could be or was entered pursuant to Section 40-2A-7, Code of Alabama 1975, or any successor general or local law. No refunds shall be due or issued pursuant to this act with respect to those periods prior to the effective date of this act.

Section 3. All laws or parts of laws which conflict with this act are repealed. Section 9-13-85, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to the allocation of funds, is specifically repealed.

Section 4. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.