

something we probably need to look at where involuntary taking such as eminent domain reffect other tax situs or valuation statutes.

SENATOR WARNER: That's possible. There is frequently efforts to reduce that 20 acres for reasons that I would not concur in and that is where the holding is truly not an agricultural purpose, it's not being used for that except maybe they run some horses or something, should not qualify as open ground normally would.

SENATOR COORDSEN: Okay, thank you, Senator Warner.

SPEAKER WITHEM: Senator Bromm, your light is on.

SENATOR BROMM: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. And I...Senator Warner, if I could ask a question, please.

SENATOR WARNER: Sure.

SPEAKER WITHEM: Senator Warner, will you respond?

SENATOR WARNER: Yes.

SENATOR BROMM: Senator Beutler I guess raised a question that caused me to have a question. If I owned some land that's subject to the greenbelt law and I sell it to a private buyer, I'll have to pay the...I'll have to recapture the tax that I should have paid or would have paid, the advantage I got from having it under the greenbelt law.

SENATOR WARNER: And that becomes a matter of negotiation between the buyer and the seller.

SENATOR BROMM: And under the amendment, however, if I sell the land to a public entity even if they don't exercise eminent domain, if they had the authority to exercise eminent domain, then I don't have to pay...I don't have to pay the greenbelt tax.

SENATOR WARNER: And the reason the issue was raised to do...another reason was that frequently this might be a very small tract of land, maybe a street, road widening and the cost to go through the eminent domain procedure would be in excess of