

L.D. 1222

(Filing No. H-574)

STATE OF MAINE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 116TH LEGISLATURE FIRST REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to H.P. 907, L.D. 1222, Bill, "An 14 Act to Amend the Maine Tree Growth Tax Law"

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Amend the bill by striking out the title and substituting the following:

'An Act to Amend the Maine Tree Growth Tax Law and the Farm and Open Space Tax Laws'

Further amend the bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and before the statement of fact and inserting in its place the following:

'Sec. 1. 36 MRSA §573, sub-§3, \PC , as amended by PL 1981, c. 711, §3, is further amended to read:

C. Deed restrictions, restrictive covenants or organizational charters which <u>that</u> prevent commercial harvesting of trees or require a primary use of land other than commercial harvesting and which <u>that</u> were effective prior to January 1, 1982; <u>or</u>

Sec. 2. 36 MRSA §573, sub-§3, ¶D, as amended by PL 1981, c. 711, §3, is repealed.

Sec. 3. 36 MRSA §574-B, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1989, c. 637, §4, is further amended to read:

1. Forest management and harvest plan. A forest management and harvest plan has been prepared for the parcel and updated every 10 years. The landowner shall file a sworn statement with the municipal assessor in a municipality or the State Tax Assessor for parcels in the unorganized territory that a management plan has been prepared for the parcel. A landowner with a parcel taxed pursuant to this subchapter on September 30, 1989 has until April 1, 1999, to comply with this requirement and until the plan is prepared or April 1, 1999, whichever is earlier, will be subject to the applicability provisions under this section as it existed on April 1, 1982+.

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A landowner with a parcel taxed pursuant to this subchapter for a property tax year beginning before April 1, 1994 when the parcel was less than 100 acres and the sole use of the land was harvesting of trees for personal use shall:

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A. By April 1, 1995, file a sworn statement that a revised management plan has been prepared for the parcel of forest land;

B. Apply for classification under the open space laws pursuant to section 1106-A; or

C. Notwithstanding section 581, withdraw from tree growth classification pursuant to this paragraph for the 1994 tax year.

For withdrawal from tree growth classification under this paragraph, the entire parcel subject to that classification in 1993 must be withdrawn from classification for the 1994 tax year. Persons electing to withdraw under this paragraph shall notify the assessor before April 1, 1994 and pay a penalty equal to the taxes that would have been assessed on the first day of April for the 5 tax years, or any lesser number of tax years starting with the year in which the property was first classified, preceding such withdrawal had such real estate been assessed in each of those years at its fair market value on the date of withdrawal less all taxes paid on that real estate over the preceding 5 years and interest at the legal rate from the date or dates on which those amounts would have been payable. If there is a change in use of the property before April 1, 1999, an additional penalty must be assessed equal to the difference between the back taxes paid under this paragraph and the amount that would have been assessed if the land had been withdrawn on April 1, 1994 under section 581 plus interest at the legal rate from April 1, 1994. The procedure for withdrawal provided in this paragraph is intended to be an alternative to the procedure in section 581;

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Sec. 4. 36 MRSA §578, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1989, c. 857, §76, is further amended by amending the 3rd paragraph to read:

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In tax years beginning on or after April 1, 1988, the State Tax Assessor shall determine annually the amount of acreage in each municipality that is classified and taxed in accordance with this subchapter. A municipality actually levying and collecting municipal property taxes and within whose boundaries this acreage lies is entitled to annual payments from money so appropriated by the Legislature provided it submits an annual return in

accordance with section 383 and it achieves the appropriate minimum assessment ratio described in section 327. For the property tax year based on the status of property on April 1, 1988, the per acre reimbursement amount increases from 15¢ to For property tax years based on the status of property on 24¢. April 1, 1989, or thereafter, the per acre reimbursement is 90% of the per acre tax revenue lost as a result of this subchapter. For purposes of this section, the tax lost is the tax that would have been assessed, but for this subchapter, on the classified forest lands if they were assessed according to the undeveloped acreage valuations used in the state valuation then in effect, or according to the current local valuation on undeveloped acreage, whichever is less, minus the tax that was actually assessed on same lands in accordance with this subchapter. the <u>A</u> municipality that fails to achieve the minimum assessment ratio established in section 327 loses 10% of the reimbursement provided by this section for each one percentage point the minimum assessment ratio falls below the ratio established in section 327.

Sec. 5. 36 MRSA §581, 5th ¶, as amended by PL 1977, c. 509, §9, is further amended to read:

Such The penalties shall for withdrawal must be paid to the tax collector as additional property taxes upon withdrawal. Penalties may be assessed and collected as supplemental assessments in accordance with section 713-B.

Sec. 6. 36 MRSA §713-B is enacted to read:

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§713-B. Penalties assessed as supplemental assessments

Penalties imposed under section 581 or 1112 may be assessed as supplemental assessments pursuant to section 713 regardless of the number of years applicable in determining the penalty.

Sec. 7. 36 MRSA §1105, as amended by PL 1989, c. 748, §2, is further amended to read:

- 40 §1105. Valuation of farmland
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The municipal assessor, chief assessor or State Tax Assessor for the unorganized territory shall establish the 100% valuation per acre based on the current use value of farmland used for agricultural or horticultural purposes and open-space-land-used fer-open-space-purposes. The values established must be based on such considerations as farmland rentals, farmer-to-farmer sales, soil types and quality, commodity values, topography, sales-of land-subject-to-permanent-conservation-restrictions, sales-of land-subject-to-enforceable-deed-restrictions, enhancement-to

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unclassified-appurtenant-land-areas-under-same-ownership,-befere and-after-appraisals-of-permanently restricted-land-in-the-region and other relevant considerations. These values may not reflect development or market value purposes other than agricultural, or horticultural er-open-space use. The values may not reflect value attributable to road frontage or shore frontage. In developing these values, local assessors may be guided by the Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources as provided in section 1119 and-by-the-State-Tax-Assessor-as-provided-by section-1106.

The 100% valuation per acre for farm woodland within a parcel classified as farmland under this subchapter is the 100% valuation per acre for each forest type established for each county pursuant to subchapter II-A. Areas other than woodland, agricultural land, or horticultural land er-open-space located within any parcel of farmland er-open-space classified under this subchapter are valued on the basis of just value.

Sec. 8. 36 MRSA 1106, as amended by PL 1991, c. 508, 1, is repealed.

Sec. 9. 36 MRSA §1106-A is enacted to read:

<u>§1106-A. Valuation of open space land</u>

1. Valuation method. For the purposes of this subchapter, the current use value of open space land is the sale price that particular open space parcel would command in the marketplace if it were required to remain in the particular category or categories of open space land for which it qualifies under section 1102, subsection 6, adjusted by the certified ratio.

2. Alternative valuation method. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if an assessor is unable to determine the valuation of open space land under the valuation method in subsection 1, the assessor may value that land under the alternative method in this subsection. The assessor may reduce the ordinary assessed valuation of the land, without regard to conservation easement restrictions and as reduced by the certified ratio, by the cumulative percentage reduction for which the land is eligible according to the following categories.

A. All open space land is eligible for a reduction of 20%.

the reduction set in paragraph A and an additional 30%.

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C. Forever wild open space land is eligible for the reduction set in paragraphs A and B and an additional 20%.

<u>Permanently protected open space land is eligible for</u>

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D. Public access open space land is eligible for the applicable reduction set in paragraph A, B or C and an additional 25%.

Notwithstanding this section, the value of forested open space land may not be reduced to less than the value it would have under subchapter II-A, and the open space land valuation may not exceed just value as required under section 701-A.

3. Definition of land eligible for additional percentage reduction. The following categories of open space land are eligible for the additional percentage reduction set forth in subsection 2, paragraphs B, C and D.

A. Permanently protected open space is an area of open space land that is eligible for an additional cumulative percentage reduction in valuation because that area is subject to restrictions prohibiting building development under a perpetual conservation easement pursuant to Title 33, chapter 7, subchapter VIII-A or as an open space preserve owned and operated by a nonprofit entity in accordance with section 1109, subsection 3, paragraph H.

B. Forever wild open space is an area of open space land that is eligible for an additional cumulative percentage reduction in valuation because it is permanently protected and subject to restrictions or committed to uses by a nonprofit entity in accordance with section 1109, subsection 3, paragraph H that ensure that in the future the natural resources on that protected property will remain substantially unaltered, except for:

(1) Fishing or hunting;

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(2) Harvesting shellfish in the intertidal zone;

(3) Prevention of the spread of fires or disease; or

(4) Providing opportunities for low-impact outdoor recreation, nature observation and study.

C. Public access open space is an area of open space land, whether ordinary, permanently protected or forever wild, that is eligible for an additional cumulative percentage reduction in valuation because public access is by reasonable means and the applicant agrees to refrain from taking action to discourage or prohibit daytime, nonmotorized and nondestructive public use. The applicant may permit, but is not obligated to permit as a condition of

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<u>qualification</u> for <u>public</u> access status, <u>hunting</u>, <u>snowmobiling</u>, <u>overnight</u> <u>use</u> or <u>other</u> <u>more</u> <u>intensive</u> <u>outdoor</u> <u>recreational</u> <u>uses</u>. <u>The</u> <u>applicant</u>, <u>without</u> <u>disqualifying</u> <u>land</u> from status as <u>public</u> access open <u>space</u>, <u>may</u> <u>impose</u> <u>temporary</u> or <u>localized</u> <u>public</u> access restrictions to:

(1) Protect active habitat of endangered species listed under Title 12, chapter 713, subchapter V;

(2) Prevent destruction or harm to fragile protected natural resources under Title 38, chapter 3, subchapter I, article 5-A; or

(3) Protect the recreational user from any hazardous area.

Sec. 10. 36 MRSA §1109, sub-§3, as repealed and replaced by PL 1989, c. 748, §4, is amended by amending the first paragraph to read:

Open space land qualification. The owner or owners of 3. land who believe that the -- owners - land falls within the definition of open space land contained in section 1102, subsection 6 shall submit a signed schedule in duplicate on or before April 1st of the year in which that land first becomes subject to taxation under this subchapter to the assessor on a form prescribed by the State Tax Assessor that must contain a description of the land, a general description of the use to which the land is being put and such other information as the assessor may require to aid in determining whether the land qualifies for such classification as open space land and for which valuation categories set forth in section 1106-A the land The assessor shall determine whether the land falls is eligible. within the definition of open space land contained in section 1102, subsection 6 and, if so, that land must be classified as open space land and subject to taxation under this subchapter. In making the determination that the restriction or preservation of land under--open--space for which classification is sought provides a public benefit, as required in section 1102. subsection 6, the assessor shall consider all facts and circumstances pertinent to the land and its vicinity. Factors appropriate to one application may be irrelevant in determining the public benefit of another application. A single factor, whether listed below or not, may be determinative of public benefit. Among the factors to be considered are:

Sec. 11. 36 MRSA §1109, sub-§3, as repealed and replaced by PL 1989, c. 748, §4, is amended by amending the last paragraph to read:

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In-the-event-that-any If a parcel of land, for which the owner or owners are seeking classification as open space, contains any principal or accessory structures or any substantial improvements that are inconsistent with the preservation of the land as open space, the owner or owners in their schedule shall exclude from their application for classification as open space a parcel of land containing those buildings or improvements at least equivalent in size to the state minimum lot size as prescribed by Title 12, section $4807-A_7$ or by the zoning ordinances or zoning map pertaining to the area in which the land is located, whichever is larger. For the purposes of this section, if any of the buildings or improvements are located within shoreland areas as defined in Title 38, chapter 3, subchapter I, article 2-B, the excluded parcel must include the minimum shoreland frontage required by the applicable minimum lot standards under the minimum quidelines established pursuant to Title 38, chapter 3, subchapter I, article 2-B or by the zoning ordinance for the area in which the land is located, whichever is larger. The shoreland frontage requirement is waived to the extent that the affected frontage is part of a contiguous shore path or a beach for which there is or will be, once classified, regular and substantial use by the public. The shoreland frontage requirement may be waived at the discretion of the legislative body of the municipality if it determines that a public benefit will be served by preventing future development near the shore or by securing access for the public on the particular shoreland area that would otherwise be excluded from classification.

Sec. 12. 36 MRSA §1112, last ¶, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 555, §19, is amended to read:

For land classified as open space under this subchapter, the penalty shall-be is the same as that imposed en-tree-growth for withdrawal from tree growth classification in section 581 and may be assessed and collected as a supplemental assessment accordance with section 713-B.

Sec. 13. 36 MRSA §1112, as amended by PL 1989, c. 748, §6, is further amended by adding at the end a new paragraph to read:

Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, an owner 42 of open space land that is classified under this subchapter and withdrawn from classification for the 1994 tax year may elect to withdraw subject to the conditions specified in this paragraph. 44 For withdrawal under this paragraph, the entire parcel subject to open space classification in 1993 must be withdrawn from classification for the 1994 tax year. Persons electing to withdraw land from classification under this paragraph shall notify the assessor before April 1, 1994 and pay a penalty equal to the taxes that would have been assessed on the first day of

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April for the 5 tax years, or any lesser number of tax years starting with the year in which the property was first classified, preceding the withdrawal had that real estate been assessed in each of those years at its fair market value on the date of withdrawal less all taxes paid on that real estate over the preceding 5 years and interest at the legal rate from the date or dates on which those amounts would have been payable. If there is a change in use of the property before April 1, 1999, an additional penalty must be assessed equal to the difference between the back faxes paid under this paragraph and the amount that would have been assessed if the land had been withdrawn on April 1, 1994 under this section plus interest at the legal rate from April 1, 1994. The procedure for withdrawal provided in this paragraph is intended to be an alternative to the procedure in other provisions of this section. Assessors shall send an information packet prepared by the State Tax Assessor to all owners of land subject to open space classification as of April <u>1, 1993.</u>

Sec. 14. 36 MRSA §1118, as amended by PL 1985, c. 764, §20, is further amended to read:

§1118. Appeals and abatements

The denial of an application or an assessment made under this subchapter is subject to the abatement procedures provided by section 841. Appeal from a decision rendered under section 841 or a recommended current use value established under section 1106--shall 1106-A must be to the State Board of Property Tax Review.

Sec. 15. 36 MRSA §2724, sub-§2, as amended by PL 1987, c. 497, §43, is further amended to read:

2. Commercial forest land. "Commercial forest land" means land which that is classified or which that is eligible for classification as forest land pursuant to the Maine Tree Growth Tax Law, chapter 105, subchapter II-A, except that "commercial forest land" does not include land described in section 573, subsection 3, paragraph B_7 or $C \oplus F - -D$ when all commercial harvesting of forest products is prohibited. In determining In determining whether land not classified under the Maine Tree Growth Tax Law is eligible for classification under that law, all facts and circumstances shall must be considered, including whether the landowner is engaged in the forest products business and the land is being used in that business or there is a forest management plan for commercial use of the land or a particular parcel of land has been harvested for commercial purposes within the preceding 5 years.

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FISCAL NOTE

This bill allows municipalities that do not qualify for 90% reimbursement to receive a prorated amount if they are within 10% of the 70% threshold established by law. Since tree growth reimbursements are capped by the amount appropriated by the Legislature, no additional General Fund revenues are required to reimburse these additional municipalities at this time. However, the additional municipalities eligible for reimbursements may reduce future General Fund lapsed balances in the tree growth tax reimbursement program.

The additional costs to redistribute funds among all communities under the tree growth tax reimbursement program, if necessary, can be absorbed by the Bureau of Taxation utilizing existing budgeted resources.'

STATEMENT OF FACT

This amendment changes the eligibility requirements for classifying certain parcels of forest land as tree growth and provides an alternative penalty provision for certain landowners who wish/to withdraw from tree growth classification.

The amendment provides that penalties imposed as a result of withdrawal from forest land classification or as a result of disqualification from open space classification are recoverable in the same manner as the supplemental assessment process outlined in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 36, section 713 without the 3-year limitation.

The amendment provides optional guidelines for the valuation of open space land and clarifies the existing law to eliminate the possibility that an owner of a residence in the shoreland zone may classify as open space the land between the residence and the shore.

40 The amendment provides an alternative penalty provision for landowners who wish to withdraw from classification upon the application of the new open space valuation method. 42[.]

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The amendment also adds a fiscal note.

Reported by the Committee on Taxation Reproduced and distributed under the direction of the Clerk of the Housè 6/2/93

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