# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# 118th MAINE LEGISLATURE

# FIRST SPECIAL SESSION-1997

Legislative Document

No. 1820

H.P. 1283

House of Representatives, April 22, 1997

An Act to Establish a Penalty on Gains from the Sale or Exchange of Land from Which Timber Has Been Harvested.

Received by the Clerk of the House on April 17, 1997. Referred to the Committee on Taxation and ordered printed pursuant to Joint Rule 308.2 and ordered printed pursuant to Joint Rule 401.

OSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative GREEN of Monmouth.
Cosponsored by Senator RUHLIN of Penobscot and
Representatives: BULL of Freeport, SHIAH of Bowdoinham, TOWNSEND of Portland,
VOLENIK of Brooklin, Senators: DAGGETT of Kennebec, TREAT of Kennebec.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
Sec. 1. 36 MRSA c. 105, sub-c. II-C is enacted to read:
SUBCHAPTER II-C
PENALTY ON GAINS FROM THE SALE OR EXCHANGE OF LAND FOR TIMBER HARVESTING
§595. Definitions
As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
1. Land for timber harvesting. "Land for timber harvesting" means all land, whether or not improved, greater than 100 acres. "Land for timber harvesting" also means timber or
rights to timber on land greater than 100 acres when that timber or those timber rights are sold within 10 years of purchase,
provided the underlying land is also sold within 10 years.
2. Sale or exchange. "Sale or exchange" means any transfer of title to land for a consideration.
7 Wills !! with all manner interport in property that and upon
3. Title. "Title" means interest in property that endures for an unlimited period of time, including, but not limited to, an estate in fee simple, a life estate, a perpetual leasehold and
a perpetual easement, except as modified or enlarged by explicit provisions of this subchapter and as limited in this subchapter
to land for timber harvesting. The transfer of an option for the sale or exchange of land for timber harvesting is considered a
transfer of title to land for timber harvesting for the purposes of this subchapter.
4. Transfer. "Transfer" means a grant, assignment,
conveyance, will, trust, decree of court or any other means of transferring title to property or vesting title to property in
any person.
5. Underlying land. "Underlying land" means the land for
timber harvesting from which timber or timber rights have been
separated.
§596. Penalty imposed
1. Penalty imposed. There is imposed, in addition to all
other taxes imposed by this Title, a penalty on gains from the
sale or exchange of land for timber harvesing.

2. Exemption. When an exemption from the penalty imposed under subsection 1 is provided in the case of a purchase of land for the use of a dwelling used by the taxpayer as that taxpayer's principal residence, the land need not have been purchased at the same time as the dwelling to qualify for that exemption.

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The penalty imposed by this section is based upon the years the land was held by the transferor at the following rates on the gain, as gain is determined under section 599.

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12	YEARS LAND HELD BY TRANSFEROR	GAINS	GAINS, AS A PERCENTAGE OF BASIS		
14	•	0.000	100 1000	200% or	
16		0-99%	100-199%	more	
	Less than one year	<u>60%</u>	70%	80%	
18	One year, but less than 3	47.5%	<u>55%</u>	<u>65%</u>	
	3 years, but less than 5	<u>35%</u>	<u>40%</u>	<u>50%</u>	
20	5 years, but less than 7	22.5%	<u>25%</u>	<u>35%</u>	
	7 years, but less than 10	10%	<u>15%</u>	<u>20%</u>	
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#### §597. Sale; exchange of land

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Contracts for the sale of land constitute sales or exchanges of land for all purposes of this subchapter. Contracts do not constitute sales or exchanges until some consideration has passed to or for the benefit of the seller or exchanger. The sale or exchange is considered to take place at the time any consideration first passes under the contract. A mere promise to purchase and amounts paid as earnest money or amounts paid in deposit or amounts paid in escrow to which the seller has no immediate right do not constitute the passing of consideration for the purposes of this subchapter.

Any sale or exchange of shares in a corporation or other entity or of comparable rights or property interests in any other form of organization or legal entity that effectively entitles the purchaser to the use or occupancy of land constitutes a sale or exchange of land.

#### §598. Dwelling on land for timber harvesting

If, at the time of transfer, there is not on the land for timber harvesting a dwelling completed and fit for occupancy as the purchaser's principal residence, the residence must be completed and occupied within 2 years of the date of transfer, or the penalty imposed by this subchapter becomes due and payable.

### §599. Basis; gain; holding period

1. Basis of land sold or exchanged. The provisions of the Code determine the basis of land sold or exchanged.

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- 2. Consideration. The amount realized from the sale or exchange is the full actual consideration paid or to be paid, including the amount of any liens or encumbrances on the land not removed by the sale or exchange. The amount realized from the sale or exchange is the gross amount reduced by any expenses of sale and commissions. If a sale includes land and buildings or other structures, the amount realized must be allocated between the land and the buildings or other structures on the basis of fair market value.
- 3. Gain subject to penalty. The gain subject to penalty from the sale or exchange of land for timber harvesting is the amount realized from the sale or exchange of land, including the amount realized from the sale of timber or timber rights, minus the basis of the land as determined under subsection 1.
  - The penalty on the gain under this subchapter from the sale or exchange of land for timber harvesting may not be reduced by any losses incurred in other transactions.
- 4. Holding period. The land for timber harvesting sold or exchanged is deemed to have been held as determined under the 26 Code. If a person's holding period is claimed by the seller or 28 exchanger, the holding period may not exceed the time that that person had actual and recorded title to the land in that person's name and includes the time the land was held prior to the 30 effective date of this subchapter. If a husband and wife are 32 tenants by the entirety there may be added to the holding period the amount of time the land was held by one spouse alone before that spouse created the tenancy by the entirety. Notwithstanding 34 any other provision to the contrary under the Code, if a tenancy 36 by the entirety is dissolved by reason of death or divorce, the holding period during the tenancy by the entirety is added to the 38 holding period of the spouse subsequently owning the property in the spouse's own name. For the purposes of this subsection, land 40 devised to or inherited by a surviving spouse or land awarded to a spouse upon dissolution of marriage is treated as though it was 42 held by husband and wife as tenants by the entirety. If the land is a gift, the holding period of the donee must include the time 44 that actual and recorded title was held by the donor.
- Notwithstanding any other provisions of this subsection, land acquired from a decedent or an estate or sold by an estate has a holding period commencing as of the date of death of the decedent and its basis is the fair market value of the property as of the

date of death of the decedent or alternative valuation date as finally determined under the Code for the federal estate tax.

## §600. Liability for penalty

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- 1. Person liable for penalty. The person liable for the penalty imposed on gain from the sale or exchange of land for timber harvesting is the transferor that includes the owner, seller or other exchanger of the land for timber harvesting sold or exchanged. Notwithstanding section 598, the person acquiring the land for timber harvesting shall certify to the State Tax Assessor that the building will begin within one year of the date of purchase, will be completed within 2 years from the date of purchase and the land will be sold within 3 years from the date of purchase to a person who will use the building as a principal residence. If the conditions set forth in this subsection are not met, the penalty that is due from the seller must be paid by the buyer.
- 2. Underlying land. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, when underlying land is sold separately from timber or rights to timber purchased with the underlying land and both sales occur within 10 years of the purchase, the gain on the sale of the timber and timber rights must be combined with the gain or loss on the sale of the underlying land to determine the penalty imposed on gain from the sale or exchange of land for timber harvesting. If the sale of the underlying land occurs before the timber or timber rights are sold, the holding period used to calculate the penalty is the holding period of the underlying land. This subsection applies only when one or more transactions within 10 years by the same transferor involve underlying land that is or was part or all of a tract of more than 100 acres of contiquous land owned by the same transferor at any time during the holding period. Transferors owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the same interests are deemed to be the same transferor for purposes of this subsection.

### §600-A. Withholding; payment

- 1. Consideration withheld. The buyer or transferee of any land for timber harvesting held by the seller or transferor for less than 10 years shall withhold 10% of all consideration paid to the seller or transferor for the land, including 10% of all partial payments made pursuant to installment sales under section 600-B. At the time any payment is made to the seller or transferor, the amounts withheld must be remitted to the State Tax Assessor.
  - 2. Return; file. Within 30 days of the sale or exchange of land for which withholding is required under this section, the

seller or transferor shall file a return with the State Tax Assessor setting forth the amount of the penalty due pursuant to 2 section 596 and the amount withheld by the buyer or transferee pursuant to subsection 1. The seller shall either remit with the 4 return the balance of the penalty due or make claim for a refund. Any refund not made by the State Tax Assessor within 15 6 days of receipt of a valid claim accrues interest at the rate of 8 1/2 of 1% per month. For good cause shown and upon conditions set by the State Tax Assessor, the State Tax Assessor may extend 10 the time for filing the return and paying the penalty required by this subchapter.

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- 3. Prepayment; no penalty due. Notwithstanding either subsection 1 or 2, the seller or transferor may, in advance of the sale or exchange, pay the penalty imposed by this subchapter or obtain a written ruling from the State Tax Assessor that no penalty is due under this subchapter. In either case, the State Tax Assessor shall certify to the seller or transferor that the payment has been made or that no penalty is due. Upon receipt by the buyer or transferee of the certification from the seller or transferor, the buyer or transferee is not required to withhold under subsection 1.
- 4. Personal debt. The penalty required to be paid or withheld under this subchapter constitutes a personal debt of the person liable to pay or withhold the same to this State to be recovered in an action under this subchapter.

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5. Suit. An action may be brought to recover the amount of the penalty to be paid or withheld in the manner prescribed for recovering amounts owed for taxes under section 941. The amount of the penalty to be paid or withheld is a lien in favor of this State upon all property and rights of property, whether real or personal, belonging to the person liable for the penalty or for the withholding. The lien must be enforced in the manner prescribed by chapter 105, subchapter IX, article 2.

# §600-B. Installment sale

40 1. Installment sale. For the purposes of this section, "installment sale" means sale or exchange of land for timber 42 harvesting as defined in section 595 for which the total penalty due under this subchapter is greater than \$2,000 and in which the 44 parties agree in advance that payments must be received by the seller or transferor in more than one installment on a date or 46 dates other than the date of closing. A sale financed by a mortgage, deed of trust or other financing arrangement in which 48 the seller or transferor is paid in full on the date of the sale or exchange is not considered an installment sale. A 50 lease-purchase agreement under which any part of the rental

payments constitute a portion of the purchase price of the land is considered an installment sale, and for the purposes of this subchapter the end of the holding period with respect to the sale or exchange must be determined as of the date of the agreement.

2. Installment payment; due date. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the penalty under this subchapter on any installment sale is due within 30 days of the date of payment of each installment paid to the seller or transferor. Except for the first installment, the seller or transferor may elect to file a return as part of the seller's or transferor's Maine income tax return for any year in which subsequent installments are paid or due, and to pay the balance of the penalty as part of the seller's or transferor's Maine income tax; except that, if the seller or transferor elects to file annual returns, interest may not accrue on any withholding as provided by section 600-A, subsection 1.

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3. Penalty on installment payment. In an installment sale, the total amount of the penalty due under this subchapter is the amount that would have been due had the total purchase price been paid on the date the sale or exchange took place. The amount of the penalty due on each separate installment, including the first installment, must bear the same proportion to the total amount of the penalty due as the amount of that installment bears to the total consideration.

# §600-C. Administration of penalty

1. Administration; enforcement. The State Tax Assessor shall administer and enforce this subchapter and this penalty. The State Tax Assessor may issue, amend and withdraw from time to time reasonable rules to assist in the administration and enforcement. Rules adopted pursuant to this section are routine technical rules pursuant to Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter II-A.

2. Administrative provisions. All the administrative provisions of chapter 835, including those relating to the collection and enforcement by the State Tax Assessor of the withholding tax and the income tax apply to the penalty imposed by this subchapter.

#### §600-D. Sanctions

1. Fine; imprisonment. A person who willfully attempts to evade the penalty imposed by this subchapter may be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not more than \$10,000 or 5 times the amount of the penalty attempted to be evaded, whichever is larger, or may be both imprisoned and fined. Any officer, employee, director, trustee or other responsible person of a

	corporation or other taxable entity, and any other person who
2	counsels, aids, abets, participates in or conceals the attempted
	evasion of the penalty, is subject to the sanctions of this
4	subsection.
6	2. Form. The State Tax Assessor shall create and provide
	forms for the payment of the penalty under this subchapter. The
8	form for the payment of the penalty under this subchapter must
	state in large type the sanctions provided by this section.
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	Sec. 2. 36 MRSA §941, first ¶ is amended to read:
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	The lien on real estate created by section 552 or 600-A may
14	be enforced in the following manner.
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	SUMMARY
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	The purpose of this bill is to create a penalty on gains
20	from the sale or exchange of land for timber harvesting. The
	hill octablishes a graduated penalty that declines ever a 10 year

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