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### State of Misconsin 1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRB-1785/78 MES&RCT:kmg:hmh

DOA:.....Grinde - Farmland preservation credits, repeal farmland preservation agreements

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

AN ACT :; relating to: modifying the farmland preservation credit, creating a new refundable farmland preservation credit for certain farmland that has limited development rights, farmland preservation, exclusive agricultural use zoning and soil and water conservation standards and making an appropriation.

## Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau AGRICULTURE

Under current law, one of the eligibility requirements for the farmland preservation credit is that the land to which the claim relates must be subject either to a farmland preservation agreement or to an exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance that is certified by the land and water conservation board (LWCB). Land that is not subject to exclusive agricultural use zoning may only become subject to a farmland preservation agreement if the county in which the land is located has an agricultural preservation plan that is certified by LWCB. A farmland preservation agreement is between the landowner and the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection (DATCP). The agreement commits the owner to keep the land in agricultural use for the duration of the agreement, up to 25 years, although the

law allows DATCP to release land from an agreement under certain circumstances. Under current law, in some of the circumstances under which DATCP may release land from a farmland preservation agreement, or if land is rezoned from exclusive agricultural use, DATCP is required to file a lien against the land for the amount of the farmland preservation credit received by the owner during the preceding ten

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, this bill eliminates the requirement that land must be subject to a farmland preservation agreement or exclusive agricultural use zoning for the owner to qualify for the farmland preservation credit. See TAXATION. The bill prohibits DATCP from entering into additional farmland preservation agreements after the bill takes effect. The bill requires DATCP to release land from an existing farmland preservation agreement at the request of the owner. DATCP is required to file a lien against the land for the amount of the farmland preservation credit received by the owner during the preceding ten years unless the land qualifies for release under one of the current circumstances under which a lien is not required. Under the bill, land that is rezoned from exclusive agricultural use zoning after December 31, 2000, is not subject to a This bill also eliminates the statutory provisions concerning county agricultural preservation plans.

Under current law, another eligibility requirement for the farmland preservation credit is that the land must be farmed in compliance with a soil and water conservation plan or with soil and water conservation standards established by the county and approved by LWCB. Under the bill, beginning on January 1, 2001, all claimants must comply with the soil and water conservation standards. The bill requires counties to revise the standards so that they are consistent with the tolerable erosion established by LWCB and with nutrient management rules

promulgated by DATCP.

Under current law, an exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance must generally provide that the minimum parcel size to establish a residence or a farm operation is 35 acres. This bill eliminates that requirement effective January 1, 2001, and requires instead that an exclusive agricultural use ordinance must specify a minimum lot size.

#### **TAXATION**

#### INCOME TAXATION

Under current law, an eligible claimant may recover a certain amount of property taxes paid through the refundable farmland preservation credit. A refundable tax credit means that, if the amount of the credit which is otherwise due an eligible claimant exceeds the claimant's tax liability, or if there is no outstanding tax liability, the excess amount of the credit is paid to the claimant by check.

One of the current law eligibility requirements for the farmland preservation credit is that the farmland to which the claim relates must be subject to either a farmland preservation agreement or to a county exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance. A farmland preservation agreement and an exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance requires the claimant to abide by certain soil and water conservation standards. A farmland preservation agreement is generally entered into for a term of ten to twenty-five years, although the parties may agree to relinquish the agreement under certain circumstances. Also under current law, a claimant is required to supply a number of documents to the department of revenue (DOR) in support of the claimant's application. The required documents include a copy of the property tax bill relating to the farmland, certification by the claimant that all taxes owed by the claimant on the property for which the claim is made for the year before the year for which the claim is made have been paid and a copy of the farmland preservation agreement or a certificate of the appropriate zoning authority.

The current law credit is computed under a formula that is based on property taxes accrued on the claimant's farmland in the preceding calendar year, the claimant's household income and the contract, planning or zoning provisions that cover the farmland. The maximum credit that a claimant could be eligible for is \$4,200, and the minimum credit that an eligible claimant could receive is \$600. The maximum credit for which the claimant would otherwise be eligible is reduced based on the zoning ordinances that are in effect in the county in which the farmland is located, although the minimum credit is never less than \$600 for an eligible claimant.

This bill retains most of the current law's formulas but, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, the formulas do not include any tie to farmland preservation agreements, exclusive agricultural use zoning or county preservation plans. See AGRICULTURE. Under the bill, the claimant must provide DOR with a number of documents that must also be provided under current law, such as a copy of the property tax bill relating to the farmland and certification by the claimant that all taxes owed by the claimant on the property for which the claim is made for the year before the year for which the claim is made have been paid. The bill also requires that the claimant provide DOR with a certificate of compliance, issued by the land conservation committee of each of the counties that have jurisdiction over the farmland, that certifies that certain soil and water conservation standards that apply to the farmland are being met. For new claims that are filed for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, the maximum credit that a claimant could be eligible for is \$2,100. In addition, no new claims may be filed for a taxable year that begins after December 31, 2002.

The bill also creates a new, refundable farmland preservation acreage credit. This credit may be claimed by any person who is an eligible claimant under the farmland preservation credit. Under the acreage credit, a claimant who sells, donates or otherwise transfers the development rights to the claimant's farmland to a nonprofit entity or to the state or to a political subdivision (a city, village, town or county) may claim the credit. The credit is equal to 50 cents for each acre that the claimants sells, donates or otherwise transfers if the claimant retains farming rights on the farmland, or 30 cents for each acre if farming rights are not retained. The bill defines "development rights" as a holder's nonpossessory interest in farmland that imposes a limitation or affirmative obligation, the purpose of which is to retain or protect natural, scenic or open space values of farmland, assuring the availability of

farmland for agricultural, forest, wildlife habitat or open space use, protecting natural resources or maintaining or enhancing air or water quality.

If the claimant sells, donates or transfers the farmland development rights to a nonprofit entity, the credit may not be claimed unless the nonprofit entity enters into a written agreement with DATCP that requires that certain standards for the management of the farmland be met and requires that any future sale, donation or transfer of the development rights to the farmland meet certain conditions. The conditions for such a transfer include a requirement that the nonprofit entity may sell, donate or transfer the development rights only to the state or to a political subdivision, or to another nonprofit entity that enters into another written agreement with DATCP that is similar to the agreement entered into between DATCP and the nonprofit entity that most recently held the development rights to the farmland.

A nonprofit entity may develop the farmland with the written consent of the owner of the property and of DATCP, but only in a way that retains or protects natural, scenic or open space values of the farmland, assuring the availability of farmland for agricultural, forest, wildlife habitat or open space use, protecting natural resources or maintaining or enhancing air or water quality.

If a claimant sells, donates or otherwise transfers development rights to a political subdivision, the political subdivision may develop the farmland only in a way that is consistent with certain comprehensive planning requirements.

The acreage credit may only be claimed by the claimant who owns the farmland when the development rights are initially transferred, and only after the claimant files with the register of deeds of each county in which the farmland is located a certificate that verifies that such rights have been transferred. No new claims may be filed under the acreage credit for taxable years that begin after December 31, 2002.

For further information see the state and local fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

### The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

**SECTION 1.** 20.835 (2) (dm) of the statutes is amended to read:

20.835 (2) (dm) Farmland preservation credit. A sum sufficient to pay the 2 3

aggregate claims of the farmland preservation credit approved under subch. IX of ch.

71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60. 4

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**Section 2.** 20.835 (2) (dp) of the statutes is created to read:

1	20.835 (2) (dp) Farmland preservation acreage credit. A sum sufficient to pay
2	the aggregate claims of the farmland preservation acreage credit approved under ss.
3	71.59 and 71.605.
	****Note: This Section involves a change in an appropriation that must be reflected in the revised schedule in s. 20.005, stats.
4	SECTION 3. 23.094 (2) (c) 3. of the statutes is repealed.
5	SECTION 4. 66.023 (7m) of the statutes is amended to read:
6	66.023 (7m) ZONING IN TOWN TERRITORY. If a town is a party to a cooperative plan
7	with a city or village, the town and city or village may agree, as part of the cooperative
8	plan, to authorize the town, city or village to adopt a zoning ordinance under s. 60.61,
9	61.35 or 62.23 for all or a portion of the town territory covered by the plan. The
10	exercise of zoning authority by a town under this subsection is not subject to s. 60.61
11	(3) or 60.62 (3). If a county zoning ordinance applies to the town territory covered
12	by the plan, that ordinance and amendments to it continue until a zoning ordinance
13	is adopted under this subsection. If a zoning ordinance is adopted under this
14	subsection, that zoning ordinance continues in effect after the planning period ceases
15	until a different zoning ordinance for the territory is adopted under other applicable
16	law. This subsection does not affect zoning ordinances adopted under ss. 59.692,
17	87.30 or <del>91.71 to 91.78</del> <u>91.73 to 91.77</u> .
18	SECTION 5. 71.07 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
19	71.07 (3) FARMLAND PRESERVATION CREDIT, FARMLAND PRESERVATION ACREAGE
20	CREDIT. The farmland preservation credit and the farmland preservation acreage
21	credit under subch. IX may be claimed against taxes otherwise due.
22	SECTION 6. 71.10 (4) (i) of the statutes is amended to read:

1	71.10 (4) (i) The total of claim of right credit under s. 71.07 (1), farmland
2	preservation credit and farmland preservation acreage credit under subch. IX,
3	homestead credit under subch. VIII, farmland tax relief credit under s. 71.07 (3m),
4	farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.07 (2fd), earned income tax credit
5	under s. 71.07 (9e), estimated tax payments under s. 71.09, and taxes withheld under
6	subch. X.
7	SECTION 7. 71.28 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:
8	71.28 (2) FARMLAND PRESERVATION CREDIT, FARMLAND PRESERVATION ACREAGE
9	CREDIT. The farmland preservation credit and the farmland preservation acreage
10	credit under subch. IX may be claimed against taxes otherwise due subject to the
11	provisions, requirements and conditions of that subchapter.
12	SECTION 8. 71.30 (3) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:
13	71.30 (3) (f) The total of farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.28
14	(1fd), farmland preservation credit and farmland preservation acreage credit under
15	subch. IX, farmland tax relief credit under s. 71.28 (2m) and estimated tax payments
16	under s. 71.29.
17	SECTION 9. 71.47 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:
18	71.47 (2) FARMLAND PRESERVATION CREDIT, FARMLAND PRESERVATION ACREAGE
19	CREDIT. The farmland preservation credit and the farmland preservation acreage
20	credit under subch. IX may be claimed against taxes otherwise due.
21	SECTION 10. 71.49 (1) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:
22	71.49 (1) (f) The total of farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.47
23	(1fd), farmland preservation credit and farmland preservation acreage credit under
24	subch. IX, farmland tax relief credit under s. 71.47 (2m) and estimated tax payments
25	under s. 71.48.

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**SECTION 11.** 71.58 (8) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.58 (8) "Property taxes accrued" means property taxes, exclusive of special assessments, delinquent interest and charges for service, levied on the farmland and improvements owned by the claimant or any member of the claimant's household in any calendar year under ch. 70, less the tax credit, if any, afforded in respect of the property by s. 79.10. "Property taxes accrued" shall not exceed \$6,000 the amount described as the maximum excessive property tax in s. 71.60(1)(a). If farmland is owned by a tax-option corporation, a limited liability company or by 2 or more persons or entities as joint tenants, tenants in common or partners or is marital property or survivorship marital property and one or more such persons, entities or owners is not a member of the claimant's household, "property taxes accrued" is that part of property taxes levied on the farmland, reduced by the tax credit under s. 79.10, that reflects the ownership percentage of the claimant and the claimant's household. For purposes of this subsection, property taxes are "levied" when the tax roll is delivered to the local treasurer for collection. If farmland is sold during the calendar year of the levy the "property taxes accrued" for the seller is the amount of the tax levy, reduced by the tax credit under s. 79.10, prorated to each in the closing agreement pertaining to the sale of the farmland, except that if the seller does not reimburse the buyer for any part of those property taxes there are no "property taxes accrued" for the seller, and the "property taxes accrued" for the buyer is the property taxes levied on the farmland, reduced by the tax credit under s. 79.10, minus, if the seller reimburses the buyer for part of the property taxes, the amount prorated to the seller in the closing agreement. With the claim for credit under this subchapter, the seller shall submit a copy of the closing agreement and the buyer shall submit a copy of the closing agreement and a copy of the property tax bill.

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SECTION 12.	71.59(1)	(a) of the	statutes is	amended	to read:
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(3) and (3m), a claimant may claim as a credit against Wisconsin income or franchise taxes otherwise due, the amount derived under s. 71.60 or the amount derived under s. 71.60 or the amount derived under s. 71.605, or both. If the allowable amount of claim exceeds the income or franchise taxes otherwise due on or measured by the claimant's income or if there are no Wisconsin income or franchise taxes due on or measured by the claimant's income, the amount of the claim not used as an offset against income or franchise taxes shall be certified to the department of administration for payment to the claimant by check, share draft or other draft drawn on the general fund.

SECTION 13. 71.59 (1) (b) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.59 (1) (b) (intro.) Every claimant under this subchapter section and s. 71.60 shall supply, at the request of the department, in support of the claim, all of the following:

**Section 14.** 71.59 (1) (b) 5. of the statutes is created to read:

71.59 (1) (b) 5. A copy of a certificate of compliance, issued by the land conservation committee of each of the counties that have jurisdiction over the farmland, that certifies that the soil and water standards that apply to the farmland under s. 92.105 (1), (2) and (3) are being met.

**SECTION 15.** 71.59 (1) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.59 (1) (c) A farmland preservation agreement submitted under par. (b) 3. shall contain provisions specified under s. 91.13 (8) including either a provision requiring farming operations to be conducted in substantial accordance with a soil and water conservation plan prepared under s. 92.104, 1997 stats., or a provision

1	requiring farming operations to be conducted in compliance with reasonable soil and
2	water conservation standards established under s. 92.105.
3	SECTION 16. 71.59 (1) (d) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
4	71.59 (1) (d) (intro.) The certificate of the zoning authority submitted under
5	par. (b) 3. 5. shall certify:
6	SECTION 17. 71.59 (1) (d) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:
7	71.59 (1) (d) 1. That the lands are within the boundaries of an agricultural
8	zoning district which is part of an adopted ordinance meeting the standards of subch.
9	V of ch. 91 and certified under s. 91.06, 1997 stats.
10	SECTION 18. 71.59 (2) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
11	71.59 (2) INELIGIBLE CLAIMS. (intro.) No credit shall be allowed under this
12	subchapter section and s. 71.60:
13	SECTION 19. 71.59 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
14	71.59 (2) (b) If a notice of noncompliance with an applicable soil and water
15	conservation plan under s. 92.104, 1997 stats., is in effect with respect to the
16	claimant at the time the claim is filed.
17	SECTION 20. 71.59 (2) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:
18	71.59 (2) (d) For property taxes accrued on farmland zoned for exclusive
19	agricultural use under an ordinance certified under subch. V of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997
20	stats., which is granted a special exception or conditional use permit for a use which
21	is not an agricultural use, as defined in s. 91.01 (1).
22	SECTION 21. 71.60 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
23	71.60 (1) (a) The amount of excessive property taxes shall be computed by
24	subtracting from property taxes accrued the amount of 7% of the 2nd \$5,000 of
25	household income plus $9\%$ of the $3\text{rd}$ \$5,000 of household income plus $11\%$ of the $4\text{th}$

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\$5,000 of household income plus 17% of the 5th \$5,000 of household income plus 27% of the 6th \$5,000 of household income plus 37% of household income in excess of \$30,000. The maximum excessive property tax which can be utilized is \$6,000 for claims that are calculated under par. (b) and the maximum excessive property tax which can be utilized is \$4,000 for claims that are calculated under par. (bm).

SECTION 22. 71.60 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.60 (1) (b) The Except as provided in par. (bm), the credit allowed under s. 71.59 and this subchapter section shall be limited to 90% of the first \$2,000 of excessive property taxes plus 70% of the 2nd \$2,000 of excessive property taxes plus 50% of the 3rd \$2,000 of excessive property taxes. The maximum credit shall not exceed \$4,200 for any claimant. The credit for any claimant shall be the greater of either the credit as calculated under this subchapter as it exists at the end of the year for which the claim is filed or as it existed on the date on which the farmland became subject to a current agreement under subch. II or III of ch. 91 or under subch. III of ch. 91, 1997 stats., using for such calculations household income and property taxes accrued of the year for which the claim is filed.

SECTION 23. 71.60 (1) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

71.60 (1) (bm) For new claims that are filed under s. 71.59 and this section that relate to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, the credit allowed shall be limited to 40% of the first \$2,000 of excessive property taxes plus 60% of the next \$1,000 of excessive property taxes plus 70% of the next \$1,000 of excessive property taxes. The maximum credit shall not exceed \$2,100 for any claimant who files a claim to which this paragraph applies. The credit for any claimant shall be the greater of either the credit as calculated under this subchapter as it exists at the end of the year for which the claim is filed or as it existed on the date on which the farmland became

subject to a current certificate that is described in s. 71.59 (1) (b) 5., using for such calculations household income and property taxes accrued of the year for which the claim is filed.

Section 24. 71.60 (1) (c) 1. to 3. of the statutes are amended to read:

- 71.60 (1) (c) 1. If the farmland is located in a county which has a certified an agricultural preservation plan certified under subch. IV of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., at the close of the year for which credit is claimed and is in an area zoned by a county, city or village for exclusive agricultural use under ch. 91 at the close of such year, the amount of the claim shall be that as specified in par. (b).
- 2. If the farmland is subject to a transition area agreement under subch. II of ch. 91 on July 1 of the year for which credit is claimed, or the claimant had applied for such an agreement before July 1 of such year and the agreement has subsequently been executed, and the farmland is located in a city or village which has a certified an exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance certified under subch. V of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., in effect at the close of the year for which credit is claimed, or in a town which is subject to a certified county exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance certified under subch. V of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., in effect at the close of the year for which credit is claimed, the amount of the claim shall be that as specified in par. (b).
- 3. If the claimant or any member of the claimant's household owns farmland which is ineligible for credit under subd. 1. or 2. but was subject to a farmland preservation agreement under subch. III of ch. 91, 1997 stats., on July 1 of the year for which credit is claimed, or the owner had applied for such an agreement before July 1 of such year and the agreement has subsequently been executed, and if the owner has applied by the end of the year in which conversion under s. 91.41, 1997

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stats., is first possible for conversion of the agreement to a transition area agreement under subch. II of ch. 91, and the transition area agreement has subsequently been executed, and the farmland is located in a city or village which has a certified an exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance certified under subch. V of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., in effect at the close of the year for which credit is claimed, or in a town which is subject to a certified county exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance certified under subch. V of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., in effect at the close of the year for which credit is claimed, the amount of the claim shall be that specified in par. (b).

SECTION 25. 71.60 (1) (c) 5. to 8. of the statutes are amended to read:

71.60 (1) (c) 5. If the claimant or any member of the claimant's household owns farmland which is ineligible for credit under subds. 1. to 4. but was subject to a farmland preservation agreement under subch. III of ch. 91, 1997 stats., on July 1 of the year for which credit is claimed, or the owner had applied for such an agreement before July 1 of such year and the agreement has subsequently been executed, and if the owner has applied by the end of the year in which conversion under s. 91.41, 1997 stats., is first possible for conversion of the agreement to an agreement under subch. II of ch. 91, and the agreement under subch. II of ch. 91 has subsequently been executed, the amount of the claim shall be limited to 80% of that specified in par. (b).

6. If the farmland is located in an agricultural district under a certified county agricultural preservation plan certified under subch. IV of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats.. at the close of the year for which credit is claimed, and is located in an area zoned for exclusive agricultural use under a certified town ordinance certified under subch. V

of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., at the close of such year, the amount of the claim shall be the amount specified in par. (b).

6m. If the farmland is located in an agricultural district under a certified county agricultural preservation plan certified under subch. IV of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., at the close of the year for which credit is claimed, and is located in an area zoned for exclusive agricultural use under a certified county or town ordinance certified under subch. V of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., for part of a year but not at the close of that year because the farmland became subject to a city or village extraterritorial zoning ordinance under s. 62.23 (7a), the amount of the claim shall be equal to the amount that the claim would have been under this section if the farmland were subject to a certified county or town exclusive agricultural use ordinance at the close of the year.

- 7. If the farmland is located in an area zoned for exclusive agricultural use under a certified county, city or village ordinance certified under subch. V of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., at the close of the year for which credit is claimed, but the county in which the farmland is located has not adopted an agricultural preservation plan under subch. IV of ch. 91, 1997 stats., by the close of such year, the amount of the claim shall be limited to 70% of that specified in par. (b).
- 8. If the farmland is subject to a farmland preservation agreement under subch. III of ch. 91, 1997 stats., on July 1 of the year for which credit is claimed or the claimant had applied for such an agreement before July 1 of such year and the agreement has subsequently been executed, the amount of the claim shall be limited to 50% of that specified in par. (b).

24 SECTION 26. 71.60 (2) of the statutes is renumbered 71.60 (2) (a) and amended 25 to read:

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1	71.60 (2) (a) If For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2001, if the
2	farmland is subject to a certified an ordinance certified under subch. V of ch. $91  \mathrm{s.}$
3	91.06, 1997 stats., or an agreement under subch. II of ch. 91, in effect at the close of
4	the year for which the credit is claimed, the amount of the claim is $10\%$ of the property
5	taxes accrued or the amount determined under sub. (1), whichever is greater.
6	SECTION 27. 71.60 (2) (b) of the statutes is created to read:
7	71.60 (2) (b) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, if the
8	farmland is subject to a certificate of compliance that is described under s. 71.59 (1)
9	(b) 5. and that is in effect at the close of the year for which the credit is claimed, the
10	amount of the claim is 10% of the property taxes accrued or the amount determined
11	under sub. (1), whichever is greater.
12	SECTION 28. 71.605 of the statutes is created to read:
13	71.605 Farmland preservation acreage credit. (1) Definitions. In this
13	71.605 Farmland preservation acreage credit. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this
13 14	71.605 Farmland preservation acreage credit. (1) Definitions. In this section:
13 14 15	71.605 Farmland preservation acreage credit. (1) Definitions. In this section:  (a) "Development rights" means a holder's nonpossessory interest in farmland
13 14 15 16	71.605 Farmland preservation acreage credit. (1) Definitions. In this section:  (a) "Development rights" means a holder's nonpossessory interest in farmland that imposes a limitation or affirmative obligation the purpose of which is to retain
13 14 15 16 17	71.605 Farmland preservation acreage credit. (1) Definitions. In this section:  (a) "Development rights" means a holder's nonpossessory interest in farmland that imposes a limitation or affirmative obligation the purpose of which is to retain or protect natural, scenic or open space values of farmland, assuring the availability
13 14 15 16 17 18	71.605 Farmland preservation acreage credit. (1) Definitions. In this section:  (a) "Development rights" means a holder's nonpossessory interest in farmland that imposes a limitation or affirmative obligation the purpose of which is to retain or protect natural, scenic or open space values of farmland, assuring the availability of farmland for agricultural, forest, wildlife habitat or open space use, protecting
13 14 15 16 17 18	71.605 Farmland preservation acreage credit. (1) Definitions. In this section:  (a) "Development rights" means a holder's nonpossessory interest in farmland that imposes a limitation or affirmative obligation the purpose of which is to retain or protect natural, scenic or open space values of farmland, assuring the availability of farmland for agricultural, forest, wildlife habitat or open space use, protecting natural resources or maintaining or enhancing air or water quality.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	71.605 Farmland preservation acreage credit. (1) Definitions. In this section:  (a) "Development rights" means a holder's nonpossessory interest in farmland that imposes a limitation or affirmative obligation the purpose of which is to retain or protect natural, scenic or open space values of farmland, assuring the availability of farmland for agricultural, forest, wildlife habitat or open space use, protecting natural resources or maintaining or enhancing air or water quality.  (b) "Nonprofit entity" means an entity that is described in section 501 (c) (3) of
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	71.605 Farmland preservation acreage credit. (1) Definitions. In this section:  (a) "Development rights" means a holder's nonpossessory interest in farmland that imposes a limitation or affirmative obligation the purpose of which is to retain or protect natural, scenic or open space values of farmland, assuring the availability of farmland for agricultural, forest, wildlife habitat or open space use, protecting natural resources or maintaining or enhancing air or water quality.  (b) "Nonprofit entity" means an entity that is described in section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code and is exempt from federal income tax under section 501

development rights to farmland for which a credit is claimed under this section to the

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only if all of the following apply:

1	state or to a political subdivision, or to a nonprofit entity, the credit may be calculated
2	as follows:
3	(a) If farming rights are retained on such farmland, the credit shall be 50 cents
4	for each acre that the claimant sells, donates or otherwise transfers.
5	(b) If farming rights are not retained on such farmland, the credit shall be 30
6	cents for each acre that the claimant sells, donates or otherwise transfers.
7	(3) LIMITATIONS. (a) If a claimant sells, donates or otherwise transfers
8	development rights under sub. (2) to a nonprofit entity, the credit under this section
9	may not be claimed unless the entity enters into a signed agreement with the
10	department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection that contains all of the
11	following:
12	1. Standards for the management of the farmland, the development rights to
13	which are to be acquired.
14	2. A prohibition against using the development rights to the farmland which
15	are to be acquired as security for any debt unless the department of agriculture, trade
16	and consumer protection approves the incurring of the debt.
17	3. A clause that any subsequent sale, donation or other transfer of the
18	development rights to the farmland which are to be acquired is subject to pars. (b)
19	and (e).
<b>2</b> 0	(b) The nonprofit entity may subsequently sell, donate or otherwise transfer
21	the acquired development rights to the farmland to the state or to a city, village, town
22	or county, or to a 3rd party other than a creditor if the 3rd party is also a nonprofit

entity, except that a sale, donation or transfer to another nonprofit entity may occur

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- 1. The department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection approves the subsequent sale, donation or transfer.
- 2. The party to whom the development rights are sold, donated or transferred enters into a new contract with the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection under par. (a).
- (c) The nonprofit entity may subsequently sell, donate or transfer the acquired development rights to satisfy a debt or other obligation if the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection approves the sale, donation or transfer.
- (d) The nonprofit entity may subsequently develop the property, with the written consent of the owner of the property and with the written consent of the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection, in a way that retains or protects natural, scenic or open space values of farmland, assuring the availability of farmland for agricultural, forest, wildlife habitat or open space use, protecting natural resources or maintaining or enhancing air or water quality.
- (e) If the nonprofit entity violates any essential provision of the contract, the development rights that were acquired shall vest in the state.
- (f) The instrument conveying the development rights to the nonprofit entity shall state the interest of the state under par. (e). The contract entered into under par. (a) and the instrument of conveyance shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds of each county in which the farmland is located.

(') ( ) If a claimant sells, donates or otherwise transfers development rights under sub. (2) to a political subdivision, the political subdivision may develop the farmland only in a way that is consistent with a comprehensive plan under s. 66.0295.

\*\*\*\*NOTE: Par. (g) may not remain in this draft if LRB-1256 is removed from the bill.

1	(fm) The credit under this section may be claimed only by the person who owns
2	the farmland when the development rights are initially transferred as described in
3	sub. (2).
4	(g) The credit under this section may not be claimed until the claimant files
5	with the register of deeds of each county in which the farmland is located the
6	certificate that verifies that the development rights to the farmland have been
7	transferred as described in sub. (2).
8	(h) Section 71.59 (2) (a) and (e), to the extent that it applies to the credit under
9	ss. 71.59 and 71.60, applies to the credit under this section.
10	(4) SUNSET. No new claims may be filed under this section for taxable years that
11	begin after December 31, 2002.
12	SECTION 29. 71.61 (6) of the statutes is created to read:
13	71.61 (6) SUNSET. (a) For claims that are filed under s. 71.59 and computed
14	under s. 71.60 for taxable years that begin after December 31, 2000, based on
15	property taxes that are accrued in the previous calendar year, ss. 71.59(1)(b) 3. and
16	(d) 1. to 4. and 71.60 (1) (c) do not apply.
17	(b) No new claims may be filed under s. 71.59 and computed under s. 71.60 for
18	taxable years that begin after December 31, 2002.
19	SECTION 30. 91.01 (8) of the statutes is amended to read:
20	91.01 (8) "Local governing body having jurisdiction" means the city council,
21	village board or town board if that body has adopted a certified an ordinance under
22	subch. V that is certified under s. 91.06, 1997 stats.; or the county board where such
23	a city, village or town zoning ordinance is not in effect.

SECTION 31. 91.04 of the statutes is created to read:

91.04 Acquisition of development rights agreements. The department
shall maintain a list of nonprofit entities with which the department has entered into
agreements under s. 71.605 (3). The department shall make the list available to
owners who are interested in transferring their development rights and to the
department of revenue.
SECTION 32. 91.06 of the statutes is repealed.
SECTION 33. 91.11 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
91.11 (1) (a) The county in which the land is located has a certified in effect an
agricultural preservation plan in effect certified under s. 91.06, 1997 stats.; or
SECTION 34. 91.11 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
91.11 (1) (b) The land is in an area zoned for exclusive agricultural use under
an ordinance certified under subch. V s. 91.06, 1997 stats.
SECTION 35. 91.11 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:
91.11 (2) An owner of land located in a county with a population density of less
than 100 persons per square mile which has adopted a certified an exclusive
agricultural use zoning ordinance certified under s. 91.06, 1997 stats., may apply
under this subchapter even if the town in which the land is located has not approved
the ordinance.
SECTION 36. 91.11 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
91.11 (3) In any county with a population density of 100 or more persons per
square mile, an owner may apply for a farmland preservation agreement under this
subchapter only if the county in which the land is located has a certified $\underline{an}$ exclusive
agricultural use zoning ordinance $\underline{\text{certified}}$ under subch. V $\underline{\text{s. 91.06, 1997 stats.}}$ , and
the town in which the land is located has approved the ordinance.
SECTION 37. 91.11 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

1	91.11 (4) In any city, town or village that has adopted a certified an exclusive
2	agricultural use zoning ordinance certified under subch. V s. 91.06, 1997 stats., or
3	in any town that has approved a certified an exclusive agricultural use zoning
4	ordinance adopted by the county and certified under subch. V s. 91.06, 1997 stats.,
5	an owner may apply for a farmland preservation agreement only if the land is in an
6	area zoned for exclusive agricultural use.
7	SECTION 38. 91.13 (4) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
8	91.13 (4) (a) Whether the farmland is designated an agricultural preservation
9	area in a certified an agricultural preservation plan established certified under
10	subch. IV s. 91.06, 1997 stats., or is an area zoned for exclusive agricultural use under
11	an ordinance certified under subch. V s. 91.06, 1997 stats.
12	SECTION 39. 91.13 (8) (d) of the statutes is repealed.
13	SECTION 40. 91.14 of the statutes is amended to read:
14	91.14 Transition area agreements. An owner may apply for a transition
15	area agreement under this subchapter if the farmland is located in an area identified
16	as a transition area under a certified county agricultural preservation plan certified
17	under subch. IV s. 91.06, 1997 stats. The provisions of this subchapter, except ss.
18	91.11(1)(b) and $(4)$ , $91.13(4)(a)$ and $(10)$ and $91.15$ , apply to agreements under this
19	section. Agreements under this section shall be for not less than 5 nor more than 20
20	years, consistent with the county agricultural preservation plan.
21	SECTION 41. 91.19 (2) (c) 1. e. of the statutes is amended to read:
22	91.19 (2) (c) 1. e. The proposed development or use is consistent with the
23	county's certified agricultural preservation plan certified under s. 91.06, 1997 stats.
24	if a plan is in effect.
25	SECTION 42. 91.19 (6t) of the statutes is amended to read:

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91.19 (6t) The After the effective date of this subsection .... [revisor inserts date], the department shall relinquish land from a farmland preservation agreement land that has been subject to a farmland preservation agreement for at least 10 years if the owner of the land so requests.

**- 20 -**

SECTION 43. 91.19 (7) of the statutes is amended to read:

91.19 (7) Whenever a farmland preservation agreement is relinquished under sub. (2) or (6t) or all or part of the land is released from a farmland preservation agreement under sub. (2) or (6p) or a transition area agreement is relinquished under sub. (2) or, subject to subs. (12) and (13), a transition area agreement is relinquished under sub. (1) or (1m), the department shall cause to be prepared and recorded a lien against the property formerly subject to the agreement for the total amount of all credits received by all owners of such lands under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60 during the last 10 years that the land was eligible for such credit, plus interest at the rate of 9.3% per year compounded annually on the credits received from the time the credits were received until the lien is paid for farmland preservation agreements relinquished under sub. (6t) and 6% per year compounded annually on the credits received from the time the credits were received until the lien is paid for other agreements. No interest shall be compounded for any period during which the farmland is subject to a subsequent farmland preservation agreement or transition area agreement or is zoned for exclusive agricultural use under an ordinance certified under subch. V s. 91.06, 1997 stats.

**SECTION 44.** 91.19 (8) of the statutes is amended to read:

91.19 (8) Subject to subs. (12) and (13), upon the relinquishment of a farmland preservation agreement under sub. (1) or (1m), the department shall cause to be prepared and recorded a lien against the property formerly subject to the farmland

preservation agreement for the total amount of the credits received by all owners thereof under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60 during the last 10 years that the land was eligible for such credit, plus 6% interest per year compounded from the time of relinquishment. No interest shall be compounded for any period during which the farmland is subject to a subsequent farmland preservation agreement or transition area agreement or is zoned for exclusive agricultural use under an ordinance certified under subch. V s. 91.06, 1997 stats.

SECTION 45. 91.19 (10) of the statutes is amended to read:

91.19 (10) The lien may be paid and discharged at any time and shall become payable to the state by the owner of record at the time the land or any portion of it is sold by the owner of record to any person except the owner's child or if the land is converted to a use prohibited by the former farmland preservation agreement. Upon reentry in an agreement under this subchapter or upon zoning for exclusively agricultural use under an ordinance certified under subch. V s. 91.06, 1997 stats., the portion of the lien on the land reentered or so zoned shall be discharged. The discharge of a lien does not affect the calculation of any subsequent lien under sub. (7) or (8). The proceeds from the payment shall be paid into the general fund.

SECTION 46. 91.19 (12) of the statutes is amended to read:

91.19 (12) No lien may be filed under sub. (7) or (8), on the date of relinquishment, release or termination, for tax credits paid on lands or any portion of them which are zoned for exclusively agricultural use under an ordinance certified under subch. V s. 91.06, 1997 stats.

**SECTION 47.** 91.19 (13) of the statutes is amended to read:

91.19 (13) No lien may be filed under sub. (7) or (8) for any amount of tax credits paid under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60 to any owner of farmland if, up to

1	the date of relinquishment under sub. (1) or (1m) of the applicable farmland
2	preservation agreement or transition area agreement, all of the requirements under
3	this subchapter that relate to the agreement have been satisfied by the owner.
4	SECTION 48. 91.21 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
5	91.21 (3) If the owner or a successor in title of the land upon which a farmland
6	preservation agreement has been recorded under this chapter fails to comply with
7	s. 91.13 (8) (d) or (dm), such person shall be given one year to restore compliance
8	before the remedies of sub. (1) shall be applicable.
9	SECTION 49. 91.25 of the statutes is created to read:
10	91.25 Phaseout of agreements. The department may not enter into, or
11	extend, an agreement under this subchapter after the effective date of this section
12	[revisor inserts date].
13	SECTION 50. Subchapter III of chapter 91 [precedes 91.31] of the statutes is
14	repealed.
15	SECTION 51. Subchapter IV of chapter 91 [precedes 91.51] of the statutes is
16	repealed.
17	SECTION 52. 91.71 of the statutes is repealed.
18	SECTION 53. 91.73 (2) of the statutes is repealed.
19	SECTION 54. 91.75 (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
20	91.75 Ordinance standards. (intro.) A zoning ordinance shall be deemed an
21	"exclusive agricultural use ordinance" if it includes those jurisdictional,
22	organizational or enforcement provisions necessary for its proper administration, if
23	the land in exclusive agricultural use districts is limited to agricultural use and is
24	identified as an agricultural preservation area under any agricultural preservation
25	plans adopted under subch. IV and if the regulations on the use of agricultural lands

1	in such districts meet the following standards which, except for sub. (4), are
2	minimum standards:
3	SECTION 55. 91.75 (1) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:
4	91.75 (1) A minimum lot size is specified.
5	SECTION 56. 91.75 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:
6	91.75 (6) For purposes of farm consolidation and if permitted by local
7	regulation, farm residences or structures which existed prior to the adoption of the
8	ordinance may be separated from a larger farm parcel. Farm residences or
9	structures with up to 5 acres of land which are separated from a larger farm parcel
10	under this section are not subject to the lien under s. 91.19 (8) to (10), as required in
11	s. 91.77 (2) or 91.79.
12	SECTION 57. 91.77 (2) of the statutes is repealed.
13	SECTION 58. 91.78 of the statutes is repealed.
14	SECTION 59. 91.79 of the statutes is repealed.
15	SECTION 60. 91.80 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
16	91.80 (1) Ordinance. Any county, city, village or town may require by separate
17	ordinance that land for which an owner receives a zoning certificate under s. 71.59
18	(1) (b) applies for a farmland preservation credit under ss. 71.59 and 71.60 be farmed
19	in compliance with reasonable soil and water conservation standards established by
20	the county land conservation committee.
21	SECTION 61. 92.08 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
22	92.08 (1) Every land conservation committee shall prepare annually for its
23	county a plan which describes the soil and water resource activities to be undertaken
24	by that county and the dollar amounts required for personnel to administer and
25	implement activities in that county related to soil conservation activities required

under ss. 92.104 and s. 92.105 to claim a farmland preservation credit under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60, activities required under s. 92.17 related to shoreland management or activities required under s. 281.65 (8m) related to the development or implementation of animal waste or construction site erosion ordinances. The land conservation committee shall submit that plan to the county board of that county and to the department.

SECTION 62. 92.104 of the statutes is repealed.

SECTION 63. 92.105 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

92.105 (1) ESTABLISHMENT. A land conservation committee shall establish soil and water conservation standards. The standards and specifications for agricultural facilities and practices that are constructed or begun on or after October 14, 1997, and, if cost—sharing is available to the farmer under s. 92.14, 281.16 (5) or 281.65 or from any other source, for agricultural facilities and practices that are constructed or begun before that date shall be consistent with the performance standards, prohibitions, conservation practices and technical standards under s. 281.16 (3). It Beginning on January 1, 2001, the standards shall be consistent with the tolerable erosion level established under s. 92.04 (2) (i) and with nutrient management rules promulgated under s. 92.05 (3) (k). A land conservation committee shall submit these standards to the board for review.

**SECTION 64.** 92.105 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

92.105 (2) Guidelines; review. The board shall develop guidelines to be used for the establishment and administration of soil and water conservation standards. The board shall review and shall approve or disapprove submitted soil and water conservation standards based on the guidelines it develops. If the board approves

soil and water conservation standards, it shall notify any appropriate zoning authority the land conservation committee of its approval.

**SECTION 65.** 92.105 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

92.105 (3) Approved standards required for farmland preservation credit. A farmland preservation credit may not be allowed under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60 for claims relating to any land to which this section applies unless the land conservation committee for the county where the property is located establishes soil and water conservation standards which are approved by the board.

**Section 66.** 92.105 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

92.105 (5) Noncompliance. If the land conservation committee determines that farming operations on land to which this section applies do not comply with soil and water conservation standards, it shall issue a notice of noncompliance to the farmer and send a copy of the notice to any appropriate zoning authority. If no appropriate zoning authority exists, it shall send a copy to the department of revenue. This notice of noncompliance remains in effect until canceled. If actions are taken to comply with the soil and water conservation standards in a manner satisfactory to the land conservation committee, it shall cancel the notice of noncompliance by notifying the farmer and by sending a copy of the cancellation to any appropriate zoning authority. If no appropriate zoning authority exists or if the original notice was sent to the department of revenue, it shall send a copy of the cancellation to the department of revenue, it shall send a copy of the

SECTION 67. 92.105 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

92.105 (6) ELIGIBILITY FOR FARMLAND PRESERVATION CREDIT. A farmland preservation credit may not be allowed under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60

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1	if a notice of noncompliance is in effect with respect to a claimant to which this section
2	applies at the time the claim is filed.
3	SECTION 68. 92.105 (7) (a) (title) of the statutes is repealed.
4	<b>SECTION 69.</b> 92.105 (7) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 92.105 (7) and
5	amended to read:
6	92.105 (7) Applicability. This section and soil and water conservation
7	standards established under this section apply only to a person claiming a farmland
8	preservation credit under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60, land related to tha
9	claim and farming operations on that land and apply only as provided under pars
10	(b) to (d).
11	SECTION 70. 92.105 (7) (b) to (d) of the statutes are repealed.
12	SECTION 71. 92.14 (2) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:
13	92.14 (2) (e) Promoting compliance with the requirements under ss. $92.104$ and
14	s. 92.105 by persons claiming a farmland preservation credit under subch. IX of ch
15	71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60.
16	SECTION 72. 92.14 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
17	92.14 (3) (a) Compliance with requirements under ss. $92.104$ and s. $92.105$ by
18	persons claiming a farmland preservation credit under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.5
19	and 71.60.
20	SECTION 73. 92.14 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
21	92.14 (4) (b) Implementing land and water resource management project
22	undertaken to comply with the requirements under ss. 92.104 and s. 92.105 b
23	persons claiming a farmland preservation credit under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.5
24	and 71.60.
25	SECTION 74. 92.14 (6) (c) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

1	92.14 (6) (c) 1. Cost-effectiveness of an activity, including but not limited to					
2	technical assistance, educational assistance, management practices, and satisfying					
3	the requirements under ss. $92.104$ and s. $92.105$ for claiming farmland preservation					
4	credits under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60.					
5	SECTION 75. 281.65 (5) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:					
6	281.65 (5) (b) Prepare sections of the priority watershed or priority lake plan					
7	relating to farm-specific implementation schedules, requirements under ss. 92.1					
8	and $\underline{s}$ , 92.105, animal waste management and selection of agriculturally related best					
9	management practices and submit those sections to the department for inclusion					
10	under sub. (4m) (b). The best management practices shall be cost-effective best					
11	management practices, as specified under sub. (4) (e), except in situations in which					
12	the use of a cost-effective best management practice will not contribute to water					
13	quality improvement or will cause a water body to continue to be impaired as					
14	identified to the federal environmental protection agency under 33 USC 1313 (d) (1)					
15	(A).					
16	SECTION 76. 281.65 (5) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:					
17	281.65 (5) (d) Develop a grant disbursement and project management schedule					
18	for agriculturally related best management practices to be included in a plan					
19	established under sub. (4) (g) and identify recommendations for implementing					
20	activities or projects under ss. 92.10 <del>, 92.104</del> and 92.105.					
21	SECTION 77. 281.65 (5) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:					
22	281.65 (5) (e) Identify areas within a priority watershed or priority lake area					
23	that are subject to activities required under ss. 92.104 and s. 92.105.					
24	Section 9104. Nonstatutory provisions; agriculture, trade and					
25	consumer protection.					

(1) Soil and water conservation standards. A county land conservation
committee shall submit revised soil and water conservation standards that comply
with section $92.105(1)$ of the statutes, as affected by this act, to the land and water
conservation board no later than September 1, 2000.

(2) FARMLAND PRESERVATION RULES. Using the procedure under section 227.24 of the statutes, the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection may promulgate a rule under section 91.04 of the statutes, as created by this act, or under any other provision of the statutes if the rule is necessary to implement the changes related to the farmland preservation credit made by this act for the period before the effective date of any permanent rule promulgated under section 91.04 of the statutes, as created by this act, or promulgated to implement those changes, but not to exceed the period authorized under section 227.24 (1) (c) and (2) of the statutes. Notwithstanding section 227.24(1)(a), (2)(b) and (3) of the statutes, the department is not required to provide evidence that promulgating a rule under this subsection as an emergency rule is necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, safety or welfare and is not required to provide a finding of emergency for a rule promulgated under this subsection.

## SECTION 9343. Initial applicability; revenue.

(1) FARMLAND PRESERVATION CREDIT.

(a) The treatment of sections 20.835 (2) (dm), 71.07 (3), 71.10 (4) (i), 71.28 (2), 71.58 (6), 71.30 (3) (f), 71.47 (2), 71.49 (1) (f), 71.59 (1) (a) and (b) (intro.) and (2) (intro.) and 71.605 of the statutes first applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1998.

(b) The treatment of section 71.59 (1) (b) 5. and (d) (intro.) and 1. of the statutes first applies to taxable years beginning on January 1, 2001.

SECTION	9404. Effective	dates;	agriculture,	trade	and	consumer
protection.						

**- 29 -**

(1) Farmland Preservation Changes. The treatment of sections 23.094 (2) (c) 3., 66.023 (7m), 71.59 (1) (c) and (d) 1. and (2) (b) and (d), 71.60 (1) (b) and (c) 1. to 3. and 5. to 8., 91.01 (8), 91.06, 91.11 (1) (a) and (b), (2), (3) and (4), 91.13 (4) (a) and (8) (d), 91.14, 91.19 (2) (c) 1. e., (7), (8), (10), (12) and (13), 91.21 (3), 91.71, 91.73 (2), 91.75 (intro.), (1) and (6), 91.77 (2), 91.78, 91.79, 91.80 (1), 92.08 (1), 92.104, 92.105 (2), (3), (6) and (7) (b) to (d), 92.14 (2) (e), (3) (a), (4) (b) and (6) (c) 1. and 281.65 (5) (b), (d) and (e) and subchapters III and IV of chapter 91 of the statutes, the repeal of section 92.105 (7) (a) (title) of the statutes, the renumbering and amendment of sections 71.60 (2) and 92.105 (7) (a) of the statutes and the creation of section 71.60 (2) (b) of the statutes take effect on January 1, 2001.

(END)



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## State of Misconsin 1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRB-1785/2 MES&RCT:kmg:jf

DOA:.....Grinde - Farmland preservation credits, repeal farmland preservation agreements

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

AN ACT ...; relating to: modifying the farmland preservation credit, creating a new refundable farmland preservation credit for certain farmland that has limited development rights, farmland preservation, exclusive agricultural use zoning and soil and water conservation standards and making an appropriation.

# Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau AGRICULTURE

Under current law, one of the eligibility requirements for the farmland preservation credit is that the land to which the claim relates must be subject either to a farmland preservation agreement or to an exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance that is certified by the land and water conservation board (LWCB). Land that is not subject to exclusive agricultural use zoning may only become subject to a farmland preservation agreement if the county in which the land is located has an agricultural preservation plan that is certified by LWCB. A farmland preservation agreement is between the landowner and the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection (DATCP). The agreement commits the owner to keep the land in agricultural use for the duration of the agreement, up to 25 years, although the

law allows DATCP to release land from an agreement under certain circumstances. Under current law, in some of the circumstances under which DATCP may release land from a farmland preservation agreement, or if land is rezoned from exclusive agricultural use, DATCP is required to file a lien against the land for the amount of the farmland preservation credit received by the owner during the preceding ten years.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, this bill eliminates the requirement that land must be subject to a farmland preservation agreement or exclusive agricultural use zoning for the owner to qualify for the farmland preservation credit. See TAXATION. The bill prohibits DATCP from entering into additional farmland preservation agreements after the bill takes effect. The bill requires DATCP to release land from an existing farmland preservation agreement at the request of the owner. DATCP is required to file a lien against the land for the amount of the farmland preservation credit received by the owner during the preceding ten years unless the land qualifies for release under one of the current circumstances under which a lien is not required. Under the bill, land that is rezoned from exclusive agricultural use zoning after December 31, 2000, is not subject to a lien. This bill also eliminates the statutory provisions concerning county agricultural preservation plans.

Under current law, another eligibility requirement for the farmland preservation credit is that the land must be farmed in compliance with a soil and water conservation plan or with soil and water conservation standards established by the county and approved by LWCB. Under the bill, beginning on January 1, 2001, all claimants must comply with the soil and water conservation standards. The bill requires counties to revise the standards so that they are consistent with the tolerable erosion established by LWCB and with nutrient management rules promulgated by DATCP.

Under current law, an exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance must generally provide that the minimum parcel size to establish a residence or a farm operation is 35 acres. This bill eliminates that requirement effective January 1, 2001, and requires instead that an exclusive agricultural use ordinance must specify a minimum lot size.

#### **TAXATION**

#### INCOME TAXATION

Under current law, an eligible claimant may recover a certain amount of property taxes paid through the refundable farmland preservation credit. A refundable tax credit means that, if the amount of the credit which is otherwise due an eligible claimant exceeds the claimant's tax liability, or if there is no outstanding tax liability, the excess amount of the credit is paid to the claimant by check.

One of the current law eligibility requirements for the farmland preservation credit is that the farmland to which the claim relates must be subject to either a farmland preservation agreement or to a county exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance. A farmland preservation agreement and an exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance requires the claimant to abide by certain soil and water conservation standards. A farmland preservation agreement is generally entered

into for a term of ten to twenty-five years, although the parties may agree to relinquish the agreement under certain circumstances. Also under current law, a claimant is required to supply a number of documents to the department of revenue (DOR) in support of the claimant's application. The required documents include a copy of the property tax bill relating to the farmland, certification by the claimant that all taxes owed by the claimant on the property for which the claim is made for the year before the year for which the claim is made have been paid and a copy of the farmland preservation agreement or a certificate of the appropriate zoning authority.

The current law credit is computed under a formula that is based on property taxes accrued on the claimant's farmland in the preceding calendar year, the claimant's household income and the contract, planning or zoning provisions that cover the farmland. The maximum credit that a claimant could be eligible for is \$4,200, and the minimum credit that an eligible claimant could receive is \$600. The maximum credit for which the claimant would otherwise be eligible is reduced based on the zoning ordinances that are in effect in the county in which the farmland is located, although the minimum credit is never less than \$600 for an eligible claimant.

This bill retains most of the current law's formulas but, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, the formulas do not include any tie to farmland preservation agreements, exclusive agricultural use zoning or county preservation plans. See AGRICULTURE. Under the bill, the claimant must provide DOR with a number of documents that must also be provided under current law, such as a copy of the property tax bill relating to the farmland and certification by the claimant that all taxes owed by the claimant on the property for which the claim is made for the year before the year for which the claim is made have been paid. The bill also requires that the claimant provide DOR with a certificate of compliance, issued by the land conservation committee of each of the counties that have jurisdiction over the farmland, that certifies that certain soil and water conservation standards that apply to the farmland are being met. For new claims that are filed for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, the maximum credit that a claimant could be eligible for is \$2,100. In addition, no new claims may be filed for a taxable year that begins after December 31, 2002.

The bill also creates a new, refundable farmland preservation acreage credit. This credit may be claimed by any person who is an eligible claimant under the farmland preservation credit. Under the acreage credit, a claimant who sells, donates or otherwise transfers the development rights to the claimant's farmland to a nonprofit entity or to the state or to a political subdivision (a city, village, town or county) may claim the credit. The credit is equal to 50 cents for each acre that the claimants sells, donates or otherwise transfers if the claimant retains farming rights on the farmland, or 30 cents for each acre if farming rights are not retained. The bill defines "development rights" as a holder's nonpossessory interest in farmland that imposes a limitation or affirmative obligation, the purpose of which is to retain or protect natural, scenic or open space values of farmland, assuring the availability of

farmland for agricultural, forest, wildlife habitat or open space use, protecting natural resources or maintaining or enhancing air or water quality.

If the claimant sells, donates or transfers the farmland development rights to a nonprofit entity, the credit may not be claimed unless the nonprofit entity enters into a written agreement with DATCP that requires that certain standards for the management of the farmland be met and requires that any future sale, donation or transfer of the development rights to the farmland meet certain conditions. The conditions for such a transfer include a requirement that the nonprofit entity may sell, donate or transfer the development rights only to the state or to a political subdivision, or to another nonprofit entity that enters into another written agreement with DATCP that is similar to the agreement entered into between DATCP and the nonprofit entity that most recently held the development rights to the farmland.

A nonprofit entity may develop the farmland with the written consent of the owner of the property and of DATCP, but only in a way that retains or protects natural, scenic or open space values of the farmland, assuring the availability of farmland for agricultural, forest, wildlife habitat or open space use, protecting natural resources or maintaining or enhancing air or water quality.

If a claimant sells, donates or otherwise transfers development rights to a political subdivision, the political subdivision may develop the farmland only in a way that is consistent with certain comprehensive planning requirements.

The acreage credit may only be claimed by the claimant who owns the farmland when the development rights are initially transferred, and only after the claimant files with the register of deeds of each county in which the farmland is located a certificate that verifies that such rights have been transferred. No new claims may be filed under the acreage credit for taxable years that begin after December 31, 2002.

For further information see the **state and local** fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

## The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

**SECTION 1.** 20.835 (2) (dm) of the statutes is amended to read:

20.835 (2) (dm) Farmland preservation credit. A sum sufficient to pay the

aggregate claims of the farmland preservation credit approved under subch. IX of ch.

71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60.

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**SECTION 2.** 20.835 (2) (dp) of the statutes is created to read:

1	20.835 (2) (dp) Farmland preservation acreage credit. A sum sufficient to pay
2	the aggregate claims of the farmland preservation acreage credit approved under ss.
3	71.59 and 71.605.
	****NOTE: This Section involves a change in an appropriation that must be reflected in the revised schedule in s. 20.005, stats.
4	<b>SECTION 3.</b> 23.094 (2) (c) 3. of the statutes is repealed.
5	SECTION 4. 66.023 (7m) of the statutes is amended to read:
6	66.023 (7m) ZONING IN TOWN TERRITORY. If a town is a party to a cooperative plan
7	with a city or village, the town and city or village may agree, as part of the cooperative
8	plan, to authorize the town, city or village to adopt a zoning ordinance under s. 60.61,
9	61.35 or 62.23 for all or a portion of the town territory covered by the plan. The
10	exercise of zoning authority by a town under this subsection is not subject to s. 60.61
11	(3) or 60.62 (3). If a county zoning ordinance applies to the town territory covered
12	by the plan, that ordinance and amendments to it continue until a zoning ordinance
13	is adopted under this subsection. If a zoning ordinance is adopted under this
14	subsection, that zoning ordinance continues in effect after the planning period ceases
15	until a different zoning ordinance for the territory is adopted under other applicable
16	law. This subsection does not affect zoning ordinances adopted under ss. 59.692,
17	87.30 or <del>91.71 to 91.78</del> <u>91.73 to 91.77</u> .
18	SECTION 5. 71.07 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
19	71.07 (3) FARMLAND PRESERVATION CREDIT, FARMLAND PRESERVATION ACREAGE
20	CREDIT. The farmland preservation credit and the farmland preservation acreage
21	credit under subch. IX may be claimed against taxes otherwise due.

**Section 6.** 71.10(4)(i) of the statutes is amended to read:

1	71.10 (4) (i) The total of claim of right credit under s. 71.07 (1), farmland
2	preservation credit and farmland preservation acreage credit under subch. IX,
3	homestead credit under subch. VIII, farmland tax relief credit under s. 71.07 (3m),
4	farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.07 (2fd), earned income tax credit
5	under s. $71.07$ (9e), estimated tax payments under s. $71.09$ , and taxes withheld under
6	subch. X.
7	<b>SECTION 7.</b> 71.28 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:
8	71.28 (2) FARMLAND PRESERVATION CREDIT, FARMLAND PRESERVATION ACREAGE
9	CREDIT. The farmland preservation credit and the farmland preservation acreage
10	credit under subch. IX may be claimed against taxes otherwise due subject to the
11	provisions, requirements and conditions of that subchapter.
12	<b>Section 8.</b> 71.30 (3) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:
13	71.30 (3) (f) The total of farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.28
14	(1fd), farmland preservation credit and farmland preservation acreage credit under
15	subch. IX, farmland tax relief credit under s. 71.28 (2m) and estimated tax payments
16	under s. 71.29.
17	SECTION 9. 71.47 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:
18	71.47 (2) FARMLAND PRESERVATION CREDIT, FARMLAND PRESERVATION ACREAGE
19	CREDIT. The farmland preservation credit and the farmland preservation acreage
20	credit under subch. IX may be claimed against taxes otherwise due.
21	SECTION 10. 71.49 (1) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:
22	71.49 (1) (f) The total of farmers' drought property tax credit under s. 71.47
23	(1fd), farmland preservation credit and farmland preservation acreage credit under
24	subch. IX, farmland tax relief credit under s. 71.47 (2m) and estimated tax payments
25	under s. 71.48.

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**SECTION 11.** 71.58 (8) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.58 (8) "Property taxes accrued" means property taxes, exclusive of special assessments, delinquent interest and charges for service, levied on the farmland and improvements owned by the claimant or any member of the claimant's household in any calendar year under ch. 70, less the tax credit, if any, afforded in respect of the property by s. 79.10. "Property taxes accrued" shall not exceed \$6,000 the amount described as the maximum excessive property tax in s. 71.60(1)(a). If farmland is owned by a tax-option corporation, a limited liability company or by 2 or more persons or entities as joint tenants, tenants in common or partners or is marital property or survivorship marital property and one or more such persons, entities or owners is not a member of the claimant's household, "property taxes accrued" is that part of property taxes levied on the farmland, reduced by the tax credit under s. 79.10, that reflects the ownership percentage of the claimant and the claimant's household. For purposes of this subsection, property taxes are "levied" when the tax roll is delivered to the local treasurer for collection. If farmland is sold during the calendar year of the levy the "property taxes accrued" for the seller is the amount of the tax levy, reduced by the tax credit under s. 79.10, prorated to each in the closing agreement pertaining to the sale of the farmland, except that if the seller does not reimburse the buyer for any part of those property taxes there are no "property taxes accrued" for the seller, and the "property taxes accrued" for the buyer is the property taxes levied on the farmland, reduced by the tax credit under s. 79.10, minus, if the seller reimburses the buyer for part of the property taxes, the amount prorated to the seller in the closing agreement. With the claim for credit under this subchapter, the seller shall submit a copy of the closing agreement and the buyer shall submit a copy of the closing agreement and a copy of the property tax bill.

SECTION 12.	71.59 (1	(a) of the statutes	is amended to read:
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71.59 (1) (a) Subject to the limitations provided in this subchapter and s. 71.80 (3) and (3m), a claimant may claim as a credit against Wisconsin income or franchise taxes otherwise due, the amount derived under s. 71.60 or the amount derived under s. 71.605, or both. If the allowable amount of claim exceeds the income or franchise taxes otherwise due on or measured by the claimant's income or if there are no Wisconsin income or franchise taxes due on or measured by the claimant's income, the amount of the claim not used as an offset against income or franchise taxes shall be certified to the department of administration for payment to the claimant by check, share draft or other draft drawn on the general fund.

## SECTION 13. 71.59 (1) (b) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.59 (1) (b) (intro.) Every claimant under this subchapter section and s. 71.60 shall supply, at the request of the department, in support of the claim, all of the following:

## SECTION 14. 71.59 (1) (b) 5. of the statutes is created to read:

71.59 (1) (b) 5. A copy of a certificate of compliance, issued by the land conservation committee of each of the counties that have jurisdiction over the farmland, that certifies that the soil and water standards that apply to the farmland under s. 92.105 (1), (2) and (3) are being met.

## SECTION 15. 71.59 (1) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.59 (1) (c) A farmland preservation agreement submitted under par. (b) 3. shall contain provisions specified under s. 91.13 (8) including either a provision requiring farming operations to be conducted in substantial accordance with a soil and water conservation plan prepared under s. 92.104, 1997 stats., or a provision

1	requiring farming operations to be conducted in compliance with reasonable soil and
2	water conservation standards established under s. 92.105.
3	SECTION 16. 71.59 (1) (d) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
4	71.59 (1) (d) (intro.) The certificate of the zoning authority submitted under
5	par. (b) 3. 5. shall certify:
6	SECTION 17. 71.59 (1) (d) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:
7	71.59 (1) (d) 1. That the lands are within the boundaries of an agricultural
8	zoning district which is part of an adopted ordinance meeting the standards of subch.
9	V of ch. 91 and certified under s. 91.06, 1997 stats.
10	SECTION 18. 71.59 (2) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
11	71.59 (2) INELIGIBLE CLAIMS. (intro.) No credit shall be allowed under this
12	subchapter section and s. 71.60:
13	SECTION 19. 71.59 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
14	71.59 (2) (b) If a notice of noncompliance with an applicable soil and water
15	conservation plan under s. 92.104, 1997 stats., is in effect with respect to the
16	claimant at the time the claim is filed.
17	SECTION 20. 71.59 (2) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:
18	71.59 (2) (d) For property taxes accrued on farmland zoned for exclusive
19	agricultural use under an ordinance certified under subch. V of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997
20	stats., which is granted a special exception or conditional use permit for a use which
21	is not an agricultural use, as defined in s. 91.01 (1).
22	SECTION 21. 71.60 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
23	71.60 (1) (a) The amount of excessive property taxes shall be computed by
24	subtracting from property taxes accrued the amount of 7% of the 2nd \$5,000 of
25	household income plus $9\%$ of the $3\text{rd}$ \$5,000 of household income plus $11\%$ of the $4\text{th}$

SECTION 21

\$5,000 of household income plus 17% of the 5th \$5,000 of household income plus 27% of the 6th \$5,000 of household income plus 37% of household income in excess of \$30,000. The maximum excessive property tax which can be utilized is \$6,000 for claims that are calculated under par. (b) and the maximum excessive property tax which can be utilized is \$4,000 for claims that are calculated under par. (bm).

**SECTION 22.** 71.60 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

71.60 (1) (b) The Except as provided in par. (bm), the credit allowed under s. 71.59 and this subchapter section shall be limited to 90% of the first \$2,000 of excessive property taxes plus 70% of the 2nd \$2,000 of excessive property taxes plus 50% of the 3rd \$2,000 of excessive property taxes. The maximum credit shall not exceed \$4,200 for any claimant. The credit for any claimant shall be the greater of either the credit as calculated under this subchapter as it exists at the end of the year for which the claim is filed or as it existed on the date on which the farmland became subject to a current agreement under subch. II or III of ch. 91 or under subch. III of ch. 91, 1997 stats., using for such calculations household income and property taxes accrued of the year for which the claim is filed.

SECTION 23. 71.60 (1) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

71.60 (1) (bm) For new claims that are filed under s. 71.59 and this section that relate to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, the credit allowed shall be limited to 40% of the first \$2,000 of excessive property taxes plus 60% of the next \$1,000 of excessive property taxes plus 70% of the next \$1,000 of excessive property taxes. The maximum credit shall not exceed \$2,100 for any claimant who files a claim to which this paragraph applies. The credit for any claimant shall be the greater of either the credit as calculated under this subchapter as it exists at the end of the year for which the claim is filed or as it existed on the date on which the farmland became

subject to a current certificate that is described in s. 71.59 (1) (b) 5., using for such calculations household income and property taxes accrued of the year for which the claim is filed.

**SECTION 24.** 71.60 (1) (c) 1. to 3. of the statutes are amended to read:

71.60 (1) (c) 1. If the farmland is located in a county which has a certified an agricultural preservation plan certified under subch. IV of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., at the close of the year for which credit is claimed and is in an area zoned by a county, city or village for exclusive agricultural use under ch. 91 at the close of such year, the amount of the claim shall be that as specified in par. (b).

- 2. If the farmland is subject to a transition area agreement under subch. II of ch. 91 on July 1 of the year for which credit is claimed, or the claimant had applied for such an agreement before July 1 of such year and the agreement has subsequently been executed, and the farmland is located in a city or village which has a certified an exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance certified under subch. V of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., in effect at the close of the year for which credit is claimed, or in a town which is subject to a certified county exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance certified under subch. V of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., in effect at the close of the year for which credit is claimed, the amount of the claim shall be that as specified in par. (b).
- 3. If the claimant or any member of the claimant's household owns farmland which is ineligible for credit under subd. 1. or 2. but was subject to a farmland preservation agreement under subch. III of ch. 91, 1997 stats., on July 1 of the year for which credit is claimed, or the owner had applied for such an agreement before July 1 of such year and the agreement has subsequently been executed, and if the owner has applied by the end of the year in which conversion under s. 91.41, 1997

stats., is first possible for conversion of the agreement to a transition area agreement under subch. II of ch. 91, and the transition area agreement has subsequently been executed, and the farmland is located in a city or village which has a certified an exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance certified under subch. V of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., in effect at the close of the year for which credit is claimed, or in a town which is subject to a certified county exclusive agricultural use zoning ordinance certified under subch. V of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., in effect at the close of the year for which credit is claimed, the amount of the claim shall be that specified in par. (b).

SECTION 25. 71.60 (1) (c) 5. to 8. of the statutes are amended to read:

71.60 (1) (c) 5. If the claimant or any member of the claimant's household owns farmland which is ineligible for credit under subds. 1. to 4. but was subject to a farmland preservation agreement under subch. III of ch. 91, 1997 stats., on July 1 of the year for which credit is claimed, or the owner had applied for such an agreement before July 1 of such year and the agreement has subsequently been executed, and if the owner has applied by the end of the year in which conversion under s. 91.41, 1997 stats., is first possible for conversion of the agreement to an agreement under subch. II of ch. 91, and the agreement under subch. II of ch. 91 has subsequently been executed, the amount of the claim shall be limited to 80% of that specified in par. (b).

6. If the farmland is located in an agricultural district under a certified county agricultural preservation plan certified under subch. IV of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., at the close of the year for which credit is claimed, and is located in an area zoned for exclusive agricultural use under a certified town ordinance certified under subch. V

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of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., at the close of such year, the amount of the claim shall be the amount specified in par. (b).

6m. If the farmland is located in an agricultural district under a certified county agricultural preservation plan certified under subch. IV of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., at the close of the year for which credit is claimed, and is located in an area zoned for exclusive agricultural use under a certified county or town ordinance certified under subch. V of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., for part of a year but not at the close of that year because the farmland became subject to a city or village extraterritorial zoning ordinance under s. 62.23 (7a), the amount of the claim shall be equal to the amount that the claim would have been under this section if the farmland were subject to a certified county or town exclusive agricultural use ordinance at the close of the year.

- 7. If the farmland is located in an area zoned for exclusive agricultural use under a certified county, city or village ordinance certified under subch. V of ch. 91 s. 91.06, 1997 stats., at the close of the year for which credit is claimed, but the county in which the farmland is located has not adopted an agricultural preservation plan under subch. IV of ch. 91, 1997 stats., by the close of such year, the amount of the claim shall be limited to 70% of that specified in par. (b).
- 8. If the farmland is subject to a farmland preservation agreement under subch. III of ch. 91, 1997 stats., on July 1 of the year for which credit is claimed or the claimant had applied for such an agreement before July 1 of such year and the agreement has subsequently been executed, the amount of the claim shall be limited to 50% of that specified in par. (b).

**Section 26.** 71.60(2) of the statutes is renumbered 71.60(2)(a) and amended to read:

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1	71.60 (2) (a) If For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2001, if the
2	farmland is subject to a certified an ordinance certified under subch. V of ch. 91 s.
	91.06, 1997 stats., or an agreement under subch. II of ch. 91, in effect at the close of
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4	the year for which the credit is claimed, the amount of the claim is $10\%$ of the property
5	taxes accrued or the amount determined under sub. (1), whichever is greater.
6	<b>Section 27.</b> 71.60 (2) (b) of the statutes is created to read:
7	71.60 (2) (b) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, if the
8	farmland is subject to a certificate of compliance that is described under s. 71.59 (1)
9	(b) 5. and that is in effect at the close of the year for which the credit is claimed, the
10	amount of the claim is 10% of the property taxes accrued or the amount determined
11	under sub. (1), whichever is greater.
12	SECTION 28. 71.605 of the statutes is created to read:
13	71.605 Farmland preservation acreage credit. (1) Definitions. In this
14	section:
15	(a) "Development rights" means a holder's nonpossessory interest in farmland
16	that imposes a limitation or affirmative obligation the purpose of which is to retain
17	or protect natural, scenic or open space values of farmland, assuring the availability
18	of farmland for agricultural, forest, wildlife habitat or open space use, protecting
19	natural resources or maintaining or enhancing air or water quality.
20	(b) "Nonprofit entity" means an entity that is described in section 501 (c) (3) of
21	the Internal Revenue Code and is exempt from federal income tax under section 501
22	(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.
23	(c) "Political subdivision" means a city, village, town or county.

(2) CALCULATION. If the claimant sells, donates or otherwise transfers the

development rights to farmland for which a credit is claimed under this section to the

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only if all of the following apply:

1	state or to a political subdivision, or to a nonprofit entity, the credit may be calculated
2	as follows:
3	(a) If farming rights are retained on such farmland, the credit shall be 50 cents
4	for each acre that the claimant sells, donates or otherwise transfers.
5	(b) If farming rights are not retained on such farmland, the credit shall be 30
6	cents for each acre that the claimant sells, donates or otherwise transfers.
7	(3) LIMITATIONS. (a) If a claimant sells, donates or otherwise transfers
8	development rights under sub. (2) to a nonprofit entity, the credit under this section
9	may not be claimed unless the entity enters into a signed agreement with the
10	department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection that contains all of the
11	following:
12	1. Standards for the management of the farmland, the development rights to
13	which are to be acquired.
14	2. A prohibition against using the development rights to the farmland which
15	are to be acquired as security for any debt unless the department of agriculture, trade
16	and consumer protection approves the incurring of the debt.
17	3. A clause that any subsequent sale, donation or other transfer of the
18	development rights to the farmland which are to be acquired is subject to pars. (b)
19	and (e).
20	(b) The nonprofit entity may subsequently sell, donate or otherwise transfer
21	the acquired development rights to the farmland to the state or to a city, village, town

or county, or to a 3rd party other than a creditor if the 3rd party is also a nonprofit

entity, except that a sale, donation or transfer to another nonprofit entity may occur

SECTION 28

1	1. The department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection approves the
2	subsequent sale, donation or transfer.
3	2. The party to whom the development rights are sold, donated or transferred
4	enters into a new contract with the department of agriculture, trade and consumer
5	protection under par. (a).
6	(c) The nonprofit entity may subsequently sell, donate or transfer the acquired
7	development rights to satisfy a debt or other obligation if the department of
8	agriculture, trade and consumer protection approves the sale, donation or transfer.
9	(d) The nonprofit entity may subsequently develop the property, with the
10	written consent of the owner of the property and with the written consent of the
11	department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection, in a way that retains or
12	protects natural, scenic or open space values of farmland, assuring the availability
13	of farmland for agricultural, forest, wildlife habitat or open space use, protecting
14	natural resources or maintaining or enhancing air or water quality.
15	(e) If the nonprofit entity violates any essential provision of the contract, the
16	development rights that were acquired shall vest in the state.
17	(f) The instrument conveying the development rights to the nonprofit entity
18	shall state the interest of the state under par. (e). The contract entered into under
19	par. (a) and the instrument of conveyance shall be recorded in the office of the register
20	of deeds of each county in which the farmland is located.
21	(fm) The credit under this section may be claimed only by the person who owns
22	the farmland when the development rights are initially transferred as described in
23	sub. (2).
24	(g) The credit under this section may not be claimed until the claimant files

with the register of deeds of each county in which the farmland is located the

1	certificate that verifies that the development rights to the farmland have been
2	transferred as described in sub. (2).
3	(h) Section 71.59 (2) (a) and (e), to the extent that it applies to the credit under
4	ss. 71.59 and 71.60, applies to the credit under this section.
5	(i) If a claimant sells, donates or otherwise transfers development rights under
6	sub. (2) to a political subdivision, the political subdivision may develop the farmland
7	only in a way that is consistent with a comprehensive plan under s. 66.0295.
	****Note: Par. (i) may not remain in this draft if LRB–1256 is removed from the bill.
8	(4) SUNSET. No new claims may be filed under this section for taxable years that
9	begin after December 31, 2002.
10	Section 29. 71.61 (6) of the statutes is created to read:
11	71.61 (6) SUNSET. (a) For claims that are filed under s. 71.59 and computed
12	under s. 71.60 for taxable years that begin after December 31, 2000, based on
13	property taxes that are accrued in the previous calendar year, ss. $71.59(1)(b)$ 3. and
14	(d) 1. to 4. and 71.60 (1) (c) do not apply.
15	(b) No new claims may be filed under s. 71.59 and computed under s. 71.60 for
16	taxable years that begin after December 31, 2002.
17	SECTION 30. 91.01 (8) of the statutes is amended to read:
18	91.01 (8) "Local governing body having jurisdiction" means the city council,
19	village board or town board if that body has adopted a certified an ordinance under
20	subch. V that is certified under s. 91.06, 1997 stats.; or the county board where such
21	a city, village or town zoning ordinance is not in effect.
22	SECTION 31. 91.04 of the statutes is created to read:
23	91.04 Acquisition of development rights agreements. The department
24	shall maintain a list of nonprofit entities with which the department has entered into

agreements under s. 71.605 (3). The department shall make the list available to
owners who are interested in transferring their development rights and to the
department of revenue.
SECTION 32. 91.06 of the statutes is repealed.
SECTION 33. 91.11 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
91.11 (1) (a) The county in which the land is located has a certified in effect an
agricultural preservation plan in effect certified under s. 91.06, 1997 stats.; or
SECTION 34. 91.11 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
91.11 (1) (b) The land is in an area zoned for exclusive agricultural use under
an ordinance certified under subch. V s. 91.06, 1997 stats.
SECTION 35. 91.11 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:
91.11 (2) An owner of land located in a county with a population density of less
than 100 persons per square mile which has adopted a certified an exclusive
agricultural use zoning ordinance certified under s. 91.06, 1997 stats., may apply
under this subchapter even if the town in which the land is located has not approved
the ordinance.
SECTION 36. 91.11 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
91.11 (3) In any county with a population density of 100 or more persons per
square mile, an owner may apply for a farmland preservation agreement under this
subchapter only if the county in which the land is located has a certified an exclusive
agricultural use zoning ordinance certified under subch. V s. 91.06, 1997 stats., and
the town in which the land is located has approved the ordinance.
SECTION 37. 91.11 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:
91.11 (4) In any city, town or village that has adopted a certified an exclusive
agricultural use zoning ordinance certified under subch. V s. 91.06, 1997 stats., or

1	in any town that has approved a certified an exclusive agricultural use zoning
2	ordinance adopted by the county and certified under subch. V s. 91.06, 1997 stats.,
3	an owner may apply for a farmland preservation agreement only if the land is in an
4	area zoned for exclusive agricultural use.
5	SECTION 38. 91.13 (4) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
6	91.13 (4) (a) Whether the farmland is designated an agricultural preservation
7	area in a certified an agricultural preservation plan established certified under
8	subch. IV s. 91.06, 1997 stats., or is an area zoned for exclusive agricultural use under
9	an ordinance certified under subch. V s. 91.06, 1997 stats.
10	SECTION 39. 91.13 (8) (d) of the statutes is repealed.
11	SECTION 40. 91.14 of the statutes is amended to read:
12	91.14 Transition area agreements. An owner may apply for a transition
13	area agreement under this subchapter if the farmland is located in an area identified
14	as a transition area under a certified county agricultural preservation plan certified
15	under subch. IV s. 91.06, 1997 stats. The provisions of this subchapter, except ss.
16	91.11(1)(b) and $(4)$ , $91.13(4)(a)$ and $(10)$ and $91.15$ , apply to agreements under this
17	section. Agreements under this section shall be for not less than 5 nor more than 20
18	years, consistent with the county agricultural preservation plan.
19	SECTION 41. 91.19 (2) (c) 1. e. of the statutes is amended to read:
20	91.19 (2) (c) 1. e. The proposed development or use is consistent with the
21	county's certified agricultural preservation plan certified under s. 91.06, 1997 stats.,
22	if a plan is in effect.
23	SECTION 42. 91.19 (6t) of the statutes is amended to read:
24	91.19 (6t) The After the effective date of this subsection [revisor inserts
25	datel, the department shall relinquish land from a farmland preservation agreement

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land that has been subject to a farmland preservation agreement for at least 10 years if the owner of the land so requests.

**SECTION 43.** 91.19 (7) of the statutes is amended to read:

91.19 (7) Whenever a farmland preservation agreement is relinquished under sub. (2) or (6t) or all or part of the land is released from a farmland preservation agreement under sub. (2) or (6p) or a transition area agreement is relinquished under sub. (2) or, subject to subs. (12) and (13), a transition area agreement is relinquished under sub. (1) or (1m), the department shall cause to be prepared and recorded a lien against the property formerly subject to the agreement for the total amount of all credits received by all owners of such lands under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60 during the last 10 years that the land was eligible for such credit, plus interest at the rate of 9.3% per year compounded annually on the credits received from the time the credits were received until the lien is paid for farmland preservation agreements relinquished under sub. (6t) and 6% per year compounded annually on the credits received from the time the credits were received until the lien is paid for other agreements. No interest shall be compounded for any period during which the farmland is subject to a subsequent farmland preservation agreement or transition area agreement or is zoned for exclusive agricultural use under an ordinance certified under subch. V s. 91.06, 1997 stats.

SECTION 44. 91.19 (8) of the statutes is amended to read:

91.19 (8) Subject to subs. (12) and (13), upon the relinquishment of a farmland preservation agreement under sub. (1) or (1m), the department shall cause to be prepared and recorded a lien against the property formerly subject to the farmland preservation agreement for the total amount of the credits received by all owners thereof under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60 during the last 10 years that the

land was eligible for such credit, plus 6% interest per year compounded from the time of relinquishment. No interest shall be compounded for any period during which the farmland is subject to a subsequent farmland preservation agreement or transition area agreement or is zoned for exclusive agricultural use under an ordinance certified under subch. V s. 91.06, 1997 stats.

**SECTION 45.** 91.19 (10) of the statutes is amended to read:

91.19 (10) The lien may be paid and discharged at any time and shall become payable to the state by the owner of record at the time the land or any portion of it is sold by the owner of record to any person except the owner's child or if the land is converted to a use prohibited by the former farmland preservation agreement. Upon reentry in an agreement under this subchapter or upon zoning for exclusively agricultural use under an ordinance certified under subch. Vs. 91.06, 1997 stats., the portion of the lien on the land reentered or so zoned shall be discharged. The discharge of a lien does not affect the calculation of any subsequent lien under sub. (7) or (8). The proceeds from the payment shall be paid into the general fund.

SECTION 46. 91.19 (12) of the statutes is amended to read:

91.19 (12) No lien may be filed under sub. (7) or (8), on the date of relinquishment, release or termination, for tax credits paid on lands or any portion of them which are zoned for exclusively agricultural use under an ordinance certified under subch. V s. 91.06, 1997 stats.

SECTION 47. 91.19 (13) of the statutes is amended to read:

91.19 (13) No lien may be filed under sub. (7) or (8) for any amount of tax credits paid under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60 to any owner of farmland if, up to the date of relinquishment under sub. (1) or (1m) of the applicable farmland

1	preservation agreement or transition area agreement, all of the requirements under
2	this subchapter that relate to the agreement have been satisfied by the owner.
3	SECTION 48. 91.21 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
4	91.21 (3) If the owner or a successor in title of the land upon which a farmland
5	preservation agreement has been recorded under this chapter fails to comply with
6	s. 91.13 (8) (d) or (dm), such person shall be given one year to restore compliance
7	before the remedies of sub. (1) shall be applicable.
8	SECTION 49. 91.25 of the statutes is created to read:
9	91.25 Phaseout of agreements. The department may not enter into, or
10	extend, an agreement under this subchapter after the effective date of this section
11	[revisor inserts date].
12	SECTION 50. Subchapter III of chapter 91 [precedes 91.31] of the statutes is
13	repealed.
14	SECTION 51. Subchapter IV of chapter 91 [precedes 91.51] of the statutes is
15	repealed.
16	SECTION 52. 91.71 of the statutes is repealed.
17	SECTION 53. 91.73 (2) of the statutes is repealed.
18	SECTION 54. 91.75 (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
19	91.75 Ordinance standards. (intro.) A zoning ordinance shall be deemed an
20	"exclusive agricultural use ordinance" if it includes those jurisdictional,
21	organizational or enforcement provisions necessary for its proper administration, if
22	the land in exclusive agricultural use districts is limited to agricultural use and is
23	identified as an agricultural preservation area under any agricultural preservation

plans adopted under subch. IV and if the regulations on the use of agricultural lands

1	in such districts meet the following standards which, except for sub. (4), are
2	minimum standards:
3	<b>Section 55.</b> 91.75 (1) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:
4	91.75 (1) A minimum lot size is specified.
5	SECTION 56. 91.75 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:
6	91.75 (6) For purposes of farm consolidation and if permitted by local
7	regulation, farm residences or structures which existed prior to the adoption of the
8	ordinance may be separated from a larger farm parcel. Farm residences or
9	structures with up to 5 acres of land which are separated from a larger farm parcel
10	under this section are not subject to the lien under s. 91.19 (8) to (10), as required in
11	s. 91.77 (2) or 91.79.
12	SECTION 57. 91.77 (2) of the statutes is repealed.
13	SECTION 58. 91.78 of the statutes is repealed.
14	SECTION 59. 91.79 of the statutes is repealed.
15	SECTION 60. 91.80 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
16	91.80 (1) Ordinance. Any county, city, village or town may require by separate
17	ordinance that land for which an owner receives a zoning certificate under s. 71.59
18	(1)(b) applies for a farmland preservation credit under ss. 71.59 and 71.60 be farmed
19	in compliance with reasonable soil and water conservation standards established by
20	the county land conservation committee.
21	SECTION 61. 92.08 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
22	92.08 (1) Every land conservation committee shall prepare annually for its
23	county a plan which describes the soil and water resource activities to be undertaken
24	by that county and the dollar amounts required for personnel to administer and
25	implement activities in that county related to soil conservation activities required

under ss. $92.104$ and s. $92.105$ to claim a farmland preservation credit under subch.
$\overline{\text{IX of ch. 71}}$ ss. $71.59$ and $71.60$ , activities required under s. $92.17$ related to shoreland
management or activities required under s. 281.65 (8m) related to the development
or implementation of animal waste or construction site erosion ordinances. The land
$conservation\ committee\ shall\ submit\ that\ plan\ to\ the\ county\ board\ of\ that\ county\ and$
to the department.

**SECTION 62.** 92.104 of the statutes is repealed.

**SECTION 63.** 92.105 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

92.105 (1) Establishment. A land conservation committee shall establish soil and water conservation standards. The standards and specifications for agricultural facilities and practices that are constructed or begun on or after October 14, 1997, and, if cost—sharing is available to the farmer under s. 92.14, 281.16 (5) or 281.65 or from any other source, for agricultural facilities and practices that are constructed or begun before that date shall be consistent with the performance standards, prohibitions, conservation practices and technical standards under s. 281.16 (3). It Beginning on January 1, 2001, the standards shall be consistent with the tolerable erosion level established under s. 92.04 (2) (i) and with nutrient management rules promulgated under s. 92.05 (3) (k). A land conservation committee shall submit these standards to the board for review.

SECTION 64. 92.105 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

92.105 (2) Guidelines; review. The board shall develop guidelines to be used for the establishment and administration of soil and water conservation standards. The board shall review and shall approve or disapprove submitted soil and water conservation standards based on the guidelines it develops. If the board approves

soil and water conservation standards, it shall notify any appropriate zoning authority the land conservation committee of its approval.

**Section 65.** 92.105 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

92.105 (3) Approved standards required for farmland preservation credit. A farmland preservation credit may not be allowed under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60 for claims relating to any land to which this section applies unless the land conservation committee for the county where the property is located establishes soil and water conservation standards which are approved by the board.

**SECTION 66.** 92.105 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

92.105 (5) Noncompliance. If the land conservation committee determines that farming operations on land to which this section applies do not comply with soil and water conservation standards, it shall issue a notice of noncompliance to the farmer and send a copy of the notice to any appropriate zoning authority. If no appropriate zoning authority exists, it shall send a copy to the department of revenue. This notice of noncompliance remains in effect until canceled. If actions are taken to comply with the soil and water conservation standards in a manner satisfactory to the land conservation committee, it shall cancel the notice of noncompliance by notifying the farmer and by sending a copy of the cancellation to any appropriate zoning authority. If no appropriate zoning authority exists or if the original notice was sent to the department of revenue, it shall send a copy of the cancellation to the department of revenue, it shall send a copy of the

SECTION 67. 92.105 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

92.105 (6) ELIGIBILITY FOR FARMLAND PRESERVATION CREDIT. A farmland preservation credit may not be allowed under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60

SECTION 67

and 71.60.

if a notice of noncompliance is in effect with respect to a claimant to which this section
applies at the time the claim is filed.
SECTION 68. 92.105 (7) (a) (title) of the statutes is repealed.
SECTION 69. 92.105 (7) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 92.105 (7) and
amended to read:
92.105 (7) APPLICABILITY. This section and soil and water conservation
standards established under this section apply only to a person claiming a farmland
preservation credit under subch. IX of ch. $71 \pm 0.00$ ss. $71.59 \pm 0.00$ and $71.60$ , land related to that
claim and farming operations on that land and apply only as provided under pars.
(b) to (d).
SECTION 70. 92.105 (7) (b) to (d) of the statutes are repealed.
SECTION 71. 92.14 (2) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:
92.14 (2) (e) Promoting compliance with the requirements under ss. 92.104 and
s. 92.105 by persons claiming a farmland preservation credit under subch. IX of ch.
71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60.
SECTION 72. 92.14 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
92.14 (3) (a) Compliance with requirements under ss. $92.104$ and s. $92.105$ by
persons claiming a farmland preservation credit under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.59
and 71.60.
SECTION 73. 92.14 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
92.14 (4) (b) Implementing land and water resource management projects
undertaken to comply with the requirements under ss. 92.104 and s. 92.105 by

SECTION 74. 92.14 (6) (c) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

persons claiming a farmland preservation credit under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.59

consumer protection.

92.14 (6) (c) 1. Cost-effectiveness of an activity, including but not limited
technical assistance, educational assistance, management practices, and satisfyin
the requirements under ss. $92.104$ and s. $92.105$ for claiming farmland preservation
credits under subch. IX of ch. 71 ss. 71.59 and 71.60.
SECTION 75. 281.65 (5) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
281.65 (5) (b) Prepare sections of the priority watershed or priority lake pla
relating to farm-specific implementation schedules, requirements under ss. 92.10
and $\underline{s}$ . 92.105, animal waste management and selection of agriculturally related be
management practices and submit those sections to the department for inclusion
under sub. (4m) (b). The best management practices shall be cost-effective best
management practices, as specified under sub. (4) (e), except in situations in which
the use of a cost-effective best management practice will not contribute to water
quality improvement or will cause a water body to continue to be impaired a
identified to the federal environmental protection agency under 33 USC 1313 (d) (
(A).
SECTION 76. 281.65 (5) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:
281.65 (5) (d) Develop a grant disbursement and project management schedu
for agriculturally related best management practices to be included in a pla
established under sub. (4) (g) and identify recommendations for implementing
activities or projects under ss. 92.10, 92.104 and 92.105.
SECTION 77. 281.65 (5) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:
281.65 (5) (e) Identify areas within a priority watershed or priority lake are
that are subject to activities required under ss. 92.104 and s. 92.105.
Section 9104. Nonstatutory provisions; agriculture, trade an

- SECTION 9104
- (1) Soil and water conservation standards. A county land conservation committee shall submit revised soil and water conservation standards that comply with section 92.105 (1) of the statutes, as affected by this act, to the land and water conservation board no later than September 1, 2000.
- (2) Farmland preservation rules. Using the procedure under section 227.24 of the statutes, the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection may promulgate a rule under section 91.04 of the statutes, as created by this act, or under any other provision of the statutes if the rule is necessary to implement the changes related to the farmland preservation credit made by this act for the period before the effective date of any permanent rule promulgated under section 91.04 of the statutes, as created by this act, or promulgated to implement those changes, but not to exceed the period authorized under section 227.24 (1) (c) and (2) of the statutes. Notwithstanding section 227.24 (1) (a), (2) (b) and (3) of the statutes, the department is not required to provide evidence that promulgating a rule under this subsection as an emergency rule is necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, safety or welfare and is not required to provide a finding of emergency for a rule promulgated under this subsection.

## ${f Section~9343.}$ Initial applicability; revenue.

- (1) FARMLAND PRESERVATION CREDIT.
- (a) The treatment of sections 20.835 (2) (dm), 71.07 (3), 71.10 (4) (i), 71.28 (2), 71.30 (3) (f), 71.47 (2), 71.49 (1) (f), 71.58 (8), 71.59 (1) (a) and (b) (intro.) and (2) (intro.), 71.60 (1) (a) and (b) and 71.605 of the statutes first applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1998.
- (b) The treatment of section 71.59 (1) (b) 5. and (d) (intro.) and 1. of the statutes first applies to taxable years beginning on January 1, 2001.

SECTION	9404. Effective	dates;	agriculture,	trade	and	consumer
protection.						

(1) Farmland preservation changes. The treatment of sections 23.094 (2) (c) 3., 66.023 (7m), 71.59 (1) (c) and (d) 1. and (2) (b) and (d), 71.60 (1) (b) and (c) 1. to 3. and 5. to 8., 91.01 (8), 91.06, 91.11 (1) (a) and (b), (2), (3) and (4), 91.13 (4) (a) and (8) (d), 91.14, 91.19 (2) (c) 1. e., (7), (8), (10), (12) and (13), 91.21 (3), 91.71, 91.73 (2), 91.75 (intro.), (1) and (6), 91.77 (2), 91.78, 91.79, 91.80 (1), 92.08 (1), 92.104, 92.105 (2), (3), (6) and (7) (b) to (d), 92.14 (2) (e), (3) (a), (4) (b) and (6) (c) 1. and 281.65 (5) (b), (d) and (e) and subchapters III and IV of chapter 91 of the statutes, the repeal of section 92.105 (7) (a) (title) of the statutes, the renumbering and amendment of sections 71.60 (2) and 92.105 (7) (a) of the statutes and the creation of section 71.60 (2) (b) of the statutes take effect on January 1, 2001.

(END)