Fiscal Estimate - 2009 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected Supp	lemental				
LRB Number 09-3735/1	Introduction Number AB-05	80				
Description Petitions and management plans for the designation of managed forest land; transferrals of ownership of managed forest land; establishing stumpage values, filing cutting reports, and estimating withdrawal taxes under the managed forest land program; signatures and authentication requirements for orders under the forest croplands program; granting rule-making authority; making an appropriation; and providing a penalty						
Fiscal Effect						
Appropriations Decrease Existing Appropriations Reverse Appropriations Create New Appropriations Local: No Local Government Costs Indeterminate 1. Increase Costs Permissive Mandatory Perm 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decr	ease Existing enues lease Existing enues lease Existing enues lease Existing lease Costs - May to absorb within agen lease Costs Yes Decrease Costs Decrease Costs Stypes of Local Government Units Affer Income Inc	cy's budget No ected ge Cities ers				
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations						
GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS						
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date				
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 12/1/2009

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Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The bill amends several statutes affecting the Forest Crop Law (FCL) and Managed Forest Law (MFL) programs. Primary administrative responsibility for these programs is with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The Department of Revenue (DOR) is responsible for calculating certain landowner fees (the acreage share and closure fees) and for assisting the DNR in calculating the "withdrawal tax" for those parcels that are taken out of either program. This bill affects the calculation of the "withdrawal tax".

Land enrolled under the FCL is exempt from property taxes. Landowners could enroll their land for a 25-year or 50-year period. An FCL landowner must currently make an annual "acreage share" payment to the municipality where the land is located of \$0.10 per acre for land enrolled before 1972, \$1.66 per acre for land enrolled after 1972, or \$0.20 per acre for certain "special class" land enrolled from 1949 to 1963. When timber is harvested, a severance tax of 10% of the value of the harvested timber is imposed. If land is withdrawn from the program by owner request or by order of the DNR, a "withdrawal tax" is imposed. This tax equals the sum, for the years the land was enrolled in the program, of the differences between the real estate taxes that would have been levied on the land and any landowner payments (acreage shares and severance taxes) made on the land. Each year's difference is subject to interest at 12% per year (5% for contracts entered on or before December 31, 1977) for each year the real estate tax has been deferred.

Land enrolled under the MFL is exempt from property taxes. Landowners can enroll their land for a 25-year or 50-year period. An MFL landowner must currently make an annual "acreage share" payment to the municipality where the land is located of \$0.83 on land enrolled before April 28, 2004, and \$1.46 per acre for all other land. An additional annual fee, called the "closure fee", is due on land closed to public access. This fee is currently \$1.12 per acre for MFL entries that took effect before April 28, 2004 and \$5.82 for all other land. When timber is harvested on MFL land, a "yield tax" of 5% of the value of the harvested timber is imposed. If land is withdrawn from the program by owner request or by order of the DNR, a "withdrawal tax" is imposed. For land that has been enrolled only under the MFL program, this tax is the greater of (a) the product of the net assessed value tax rate in the year prior to withdrawal times the assessed value of the land in the year prior to withdrawal times the number of years the land was in the MFL minus the sum of the acreage share and yield taxes paid on that parcel; or (b) 5% of the value of the merchantable timber on the land. For land that was enrolled under the FCL but converted to the MFL, during the first 10 years under the MFL the withdrawal tax is calculated under both programs, and the higher of the two taxes is imposed. After 10 years, only the MFL withdrawal tax is calculated.

Under current law, once the process to withdraw land from the MFL is commenced, it cannot, in general, be reversed. When the withdrawal process is commenced, the DNR sends a request to the DOR for assistance in calculating the withdrawal fee on the affected land parcels. Based on data from the DNR for 2008, about 13,626 acres were withdrawn from the MFL program and about \$3.018 million in MFL withdrawal taxes were paid by landowners, indicating that the average withdrawal tax was about \$222 per acre. Given that this is an average, actual per acre withdrawal taxes on specific MFL withdrawals could be considerably above or below the average.

Because of the potential for large withdrawal tax payments, and since the withdrawal process is not reversible once commenced, landowners may wish to have DOR estimate how much the tax could be before making decisions on whether or not to withdraw from the MFL.

The bill permits an MFL landowner to file a request with the DOR to prepare (with the assistance of the DNR) an estimate of the withdrawal tax that could become imposed by the DNR if the land were withdrawn from the MFL program. Such a request must be accompanied by a non-refundable fee equal to the greater of \$100 or \$5 per whole or partial acre being proposed for withdrawal. If the landowner decides to actually

withdraw the land from the MFL program, he or she will be liable to DNR for the withdrawal application fee (\$300) plus the withdrawal tax.

The DOR is unable to reasonably estimate the number of requests for withdrawal tax estimates or the amount of fees that the bill could engender. DOR administrative costs can be absorbed within existing budgetary authority.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2009 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

Original Update	ed Corrected [Supplemental
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I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts annualized fiscal effect):	s for State and/or Local Government	(do not include in
II. Annualized Costs:	Annualized Fiscal I	mpact on funds from:
	Increased Costs	Decreased Costs
A. State Costs by Category		
State Operations - Salaries and Fringe	es \$	\$
(FTE Position Changes)		
State Operations - Other Costs		
Local Assistance		
Aids to Individuals or Organizations		
TOTAL State Costs by Category	\$	\$
B. State Costs by Source of Funds		
GPR		
FED		
PRO/PRS		
SEG/SEG-S		
III. State Revenues - Complete this or revenues (e.g., tax increase, decrease		crease state
	Increased Rev	Decreased Rev
GPR Taxes	\$	\$
GPR Earned		
FED		
PRO/PRS		
SEG/SEG-S		
TOTAL State Revenues	\$	\$
NET AN	NNUALIZED FISCAL IMPACT	
	State	Local
NET CHANGE IN COSTS	\$	\$
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE	\$Indeterminate increase	\$
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date
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