Program Open Space Early Session Briefing

Presentation to the House Transportation and the Environment and House Capital Subcommittees

Department of Legislative Services
Office of Policy Analysis
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Outline

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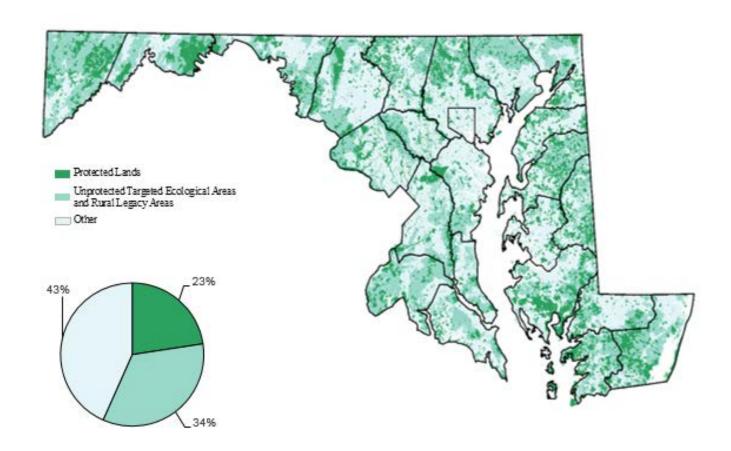
Purpose of POS and Allied Programs

- Chapter 606 of 1970 "there is a need for a program (POS) to make funds available to State agencies and subdivisions in order to (1) expedite the acquisition of outdoor recreation and open space areas before the escalating costs of land prevents its purchase for public use and before potential areas are devoted to some other use; and (2) accelerate development of needed outdoor recreation facilities"
- Senate Joint Resolution 10 of 2002 established a statewide land preservation goal to triple (1,030,000 acres) the existing number of acres of productive agricultural land preserved by the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation, GreenPrint, Rural Legacy Program, and local preservation programs by the year 2022
- Maryland Land Preservation and Recreation Plan (Spring 2014) recommended a local land acquisition goal of 30 acres of recreational land per 1,000 persons, but counties are allowed to set their own goals
- Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement established a commitment under the June 16, 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement by 2025 (using a 2010 baseline) for Maryland to contribute to the goal of protecting an additional 2,000,000 acres throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed, including 225,000 acres of wetlands and 695,000 acres of forestland, and adding 300 new Chesapeake Bay public access sites for boating, swimming, and fishing

Status of Purposes

- Senate Joint Resolution 10 of 2002 as of December 2015, a total of 612,121 acres have been preserved; thus, an additional 417,879 acres need to be preserved by 2022, or 59,697 acres annually, which does not compare well to the 13,180 acres that were preserved on average between fiscal 2008 and 2015
- Maryland Land Preservation and Recreation Plan as of June 2015, 12 counties have met their goals, which may include a standard different from 30 acres per 1,000 persons, and 11 counties have not met their goals (Baltimore City is not included)
- Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement overall, the states protected 570,000 acres between 2010 and 2013, or 29% of the goal; Maryland's share has not been allocated, but for illustrative purposes a calculation by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) based on land area equates to 205,000 acres between calendar 2014 and 2025, or 17,000 acres annually; this compares to approximately 16,000 acres protected annually by the State between fiscal 2011 and 2015 (this does not account for additional acres protected by non-State partners, which increases the number, and acres protected by Maryland but outside the Chesapeake Bay watershed, which decreases the number)

Protected Lands Map



Evolution of the Transfer Tax Formula

- 1969 imposed 0.5% of the consideration paid for real property transfers to be used for POS and related programs
- 1984 and 1987 created increasing caps on revenues allocated to POS of \$24.0 million, then \$29.0 million in fiscal 1998, and then \$32.0 million in subsequent years
- 1990 phased out the cap on revenues by fiscal 1996 and allowed for capital development on State lands

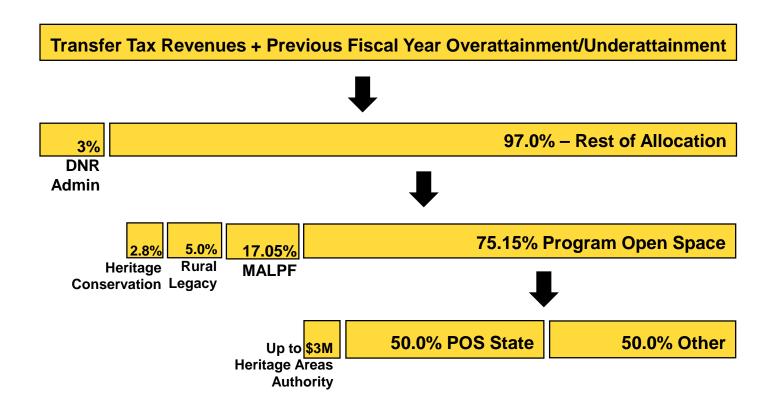
Evolution of the Transfer Tax Formula (cont.)

- 1997 authorized DNR to use up to \$1.2 million of the State share for State forest and park operations in subsequent years and created the Rural Legacy Program and allocation
- 2001 increased temporarily, from 75% to 100%, the amount a local government could spend on development projects once acreage acquisition goals were met, which has been reinstituted most recently in 2011 with a May 31, 2014 termination date
- 2005 authorized POS State funding to Baltimore City be at least \$1.5 million and the amount for the Heritage Areas Authority was increased from \$1.0 million to \$3.0 million

Evolution of the Transfer Tax Formula (cont.)

- 2007 amended the allocation to require the greater of 20%, or \$21.0 million, be appropriated for State forests or parks, effectively reducing POS Local funding. Legislation provided new controlling interest revenue to local governments to help offset the park funding
- 2009 authorized up to \$70.0 million of debt supported by the transfer tax revenue (later issued as general obligation bonds) of which \$65.0 million went to POS and \$5.0 million went to the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation, which requires debt service payments

How the Transfer Tax Formula Works

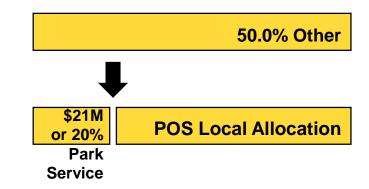


How the Transfer Tax Formula Works (cont.)

50.0% POS State



- Rural Legacy up to \$8.0 million
- Debt Service on 2009 POS Bonds approximately \$6.0 million until 2026
- Capital Development 1/8 of POS allocation, Rural Legacy and Additional State Land Acquisition less Heritage Areas Authority
 - Park Service additional \$1.2 million from Capital Development
- Baltimore City Direct Grant at least
 \$1.5 million
- POS State Allocation remaining funds



Transfer and Replacement History

- Repayment Provisions enacted legislation in 2005 requiring repayment of transfer tax transferred to the General Fund after fiscal 2005
- Transfers and Repayments transferred \$1,371.0 million to the General Fund between fiscal 2002 and 2016. Thus far, transfers after fiscal 2006 have been made exempt from the 2005 session repayment provision because of planned replacement with general obligation (GO) bonds
 - \$708.3 million of prior transfers were replaced with GO bonds
 - \$662.7 million was not replaced, of which \$306.5 million is attributable to the period before the 2005 repayment provision
- Additional Planned Transfers 2013 legislation authorized transfers to the General Fund of \$82.8 million in fiscal 2017 and \$86.0 million in fiscal 2018, which are exempt from replacement provisions

Status of Outstanding Replacement

- Outstanding Repayment \$90 million transferred to the General Fund in fiscal 2006 has yet to be replaced. Originally required to be repaid in fiscal 2012, repayment was deferred annually in budget reconciliation legislation until fiscal 2016
- Budget Reconciliation and Financing Act of 2015 – the repayment of the \$90 million was deferred until fiscal 2019

Fiscal 2017 and 2018 Actions

- Reduce fiscal 2017 authorized transfer by \$20.0 million from \$82.8 million to \$62.8 million, and the fiscal 2018 transfer by \$40.0 million from \$86.0 million to \$46.0 million
- Repurpose the \$20.0 million in fiscal 2017 for pay-as-you-go capital programs contingent on legislation authorizing the appropriations
- Appropriate contingently in fiscal 2017 as follows:
 - Program Open Space State Acquisition (Capital Development) \$2,638,000
 - Program Open Space Eager Park Grant \$4,000,000
 - Program Open Space Local \$5,000,000
 - Rural Legacy Program \$4,862,000
 - Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation \$3,500,000

Fiscal 2017 Actions (cont.)

DNR – Land Acquisition and Planning	Statutory Allocation	BRFA of 2013 General Fund <u>Transfer</u>	Fiscal 2017 Allowance Before Enhancement	Fiscal 2017 Enhancement	Fiscal 2017 Allowance
Program Open Space – State Share	\$39,012,427	-\$23,644,000	\$15,368,427	\$4,000,000	\$19,368,427
Program Open Space – Local Share	39,551,973			. , ,	21,690,973
Rural Legacy Program	16,971,385	-9,170,000	7,801,385	4,862,000	12,663,385
Capital Development	16,625,696	-9,701,000	6,924,696	2,638,000	9,562,696
Maryland Department of Agriculture – Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation	30,122,744	-17,395,000	12,727,744	3,500,000	16,227,744
Distribution for Programs with Enhancements	\$142,284,225	-\$82,771,000	\$59,513,225	\$20,000,000	\$79,513,225

Note: The fiscal 2017 operating budget bill is not clear on whether enhancement funding is provided to Capital Development, but that is the assumption given supplemental information provided by the Administration.

Recent Transfers and Replacements (\$ in Millions)

Fiscal Year	<u>Transfers</u>	Replacements	<u>Difference</u>
2002	\$29.2	\$0.0	-\$29.2
2003	60.5	0.0	-60.5
2004	102.8	53.3	-49.5
2005	189.3	22.0	-167.3
2006	90.0	0.0	-90.0
2007	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	136.5	0.0	-136.5
2010	188.5	130.6	-57.9
2011	23.5	156.3	132.7
2012	94.5	45.8	-48.7
2013	96.9	86.6	-10.3
2014	89.2	59.4	-29.8
2015	154.7	67.1	-87.6
2016	115.4	87.3	-28.1
Total	\$1,371.0	\$708.3	-\$662.7
2017 Proposed	62.8	0.0	62.8
2018 Proposed	46.0	0.0	46.0

Note: The current statutory authorization is to transfer \$82.8 million in fiscal 2017 and \$86.0 million in fiscal 2018. The fiscal 2006 transfer of \$90 million is required to be repaid in fiscal 2019.

Land Preservation Workgroup Report – Agreements

- Formula do not change the transfer tax allocation formula
- Repurposing use a portion of the \$90 million transferred in fiscal 2006 (to be replaced beginning in fiscal 2019) for capital projects on DNR lands
- Programs do not combine any of the State land preservation programs
- Local Funding remove the requirement for POS Local funding to meet an acquisition percentage starting in fiscal 2017 and instead focus on POS Local funding being used to meet needs identified in the Land Preservation, Parks and Recreation Plan
- Local Apportionment Formula encourage the meeting of POS Local apportionment stakeholders to determine the allocation and whether further meetings are needed

Land Preservation Workgroup Report – Disagreements

Funding

- Workgroup return to full pay-as-you-go cash funding in fiscal 2018 and only divert fiscal 2017 funding if needed for the structural deficit
- Administration continue with the authorized transfers of \$82.8 million in fiscal 2017 and \$86.0 million in fiscal 2018 given the ongoing structural deficit

Replacement

- Workgroup use GO bond for fiscal 2017 and general funds over three years to replace fiscal 2016 and 2017 transfers
- Administration allow the Administration to determine repayment for fiscal 2016 through 2018 transfers based on revenue estimates and operating budget needs

Lockbox

- Workgroup create a lockbox to stop diversions to the General Fund
- Administration retain the flexibility of the General Assembly and Governor to address the State's fiscal situation and consider the negative view bond rating agencies have on limitations of State budgeting flexibility