#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

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("Environmental Opportunity Zone Act")

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LAWS OF:

1995

CHAPTER: 413

BILL NO:

A1631

**SPONSOR(S):** Bagger and Roberts

DATE INTRODUCED: April 25, 1994

COMMITTEE:

ASSEMBLY:

Policy and Rules

SENATE:

Budget

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE:

Yes

Assembly Committee Substitute (2R)

DATE OF PASSAGE:

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June 19, 1995

SENATE:

December 18, 1995

DATE OF APPROVAL:

January 10, 1996

FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

SPONSOR STATEMENT:

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

ASSEMBLY:

Yes

SENATE:

Yes

FISCAL NOTE:

No

VETO MESSAGE:

No

MESSAGE ON SIGNING:

No

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

REPORTS:

No

**HEARINGS:** 

No

KBP:pp

#### [SECOND REPRINT]

## ASSEMBLY, No. 1631

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY

#### ADOPTED JUNE 12, 1995

Sponsored by Assemblymen BAGGER, ROBERTS, Cohen, Garcia, Assemblywoman Cruz-Perez, Assemblymen Petrillo, Pascrell, Assemblywoman Turner, Assemblyman Brown, Assemblywoman Gill, Assemblymen Impreveduto, Jones, Mattison, Romano, Suliga, Corodemus and Charles

AN ACT concerning real property tax exemptions for certain contaminated real property, supplementing Title 54 of the Revised Statutes, and amending and supplementing P.L.1993, c.139.

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BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

- 1. (New section) This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Environmental Opportunity Zone Act."
- (New section) The Legislature finds that there are numerous properties that are underutilized or that have been abandoned and that are not being utilized for any commercial use because of contamination that exists at those properties; that abandoned contaminated properties harm society by causing a burden on municipal services while failing to contribute to the funding of those services; that a disproportionate percentage of these properties are located in older urban municipalities given the fact that these municipalities were once the center for industrial production; that the revitalization of these properties will not only bring tax ratables to the municipality and other local governments, but will result in job creation and foster urban redevelopment; that one of the central tenets of the State Development and Redevelopment Plan is to redevelop urban areas with existing utilities and infrastructure and that the use of these now abandoned or underutilized sites for commercial purposes will make a significant contribution toward implementing the plan; that the federal "Clean Air Act" encourages the reindustrialization of urban areas as this would provide jobs near where people live thus reducing harmful air pollutants emitted from automobiles needed to travel distances to places of employment; and that it is in the economic interest of the State and the municipalities in which abandoned or underutilized properties are located to encourage remediation of these properties so that they can be reused or fully used for commercial purposes.
  - 3. (New section) As used in this act:
- 37 "Assessor" means the municipal tax assessor appointed 38 pursuant to the provisions of chapter 9 of Title 40A of the New 39 Jersey Statutes;

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

"Contamination" or "contaminant" means any discharged hazardous substance as defined pursuant to section 3 of P.L.1976. c.141 (C.58:10-23.11b), hazardous waste as defined pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1976, c.99 (C.13:1E-38), or pollutant as defined pursuant to section 3 of P.L.1977, c.74 (C.58:10A-3);

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"Environmental opportunity zone" means any qualified real property that has been designated by the governing body as an environmental opportunity zone pursuant to section 4 of P.L. .

c. (C. )(now pending before the Legislature as this bill);

"Qualified real property" means any parcel of real property that is now vacant or underutilized, which is in need of a remediation due to a discharge or threatened discharge of a contaminant, and which is listed in the most recent Department of Environmental Protection publication of known hazardous discharge sites in New Jersey prepared pursuant to P.L.1982, c.202 (C.58:10-23.15 et seq.);

"Remediation" means all necessary actions to investigate and clean up any known, suspected, or threatened discharge of contaminants, including, as necessary, the preliminary assessment, site investigation, remedial investigation, and remedial action.

- 4. (New section) The governing body of a municipality may, by ordinance, designate one or more qualified real properties in that municipality as an environmental opportunity zone. The ordinance adopted by the municipality shall list the qualified real properties designated as environmental opportunity zones. The designation of environmental opportunity zones shall be consistent with the permitted use of those properties pursuant to the "Municipal Land Use Law," P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.).
- 5. (New section) The governing body of a municipality which has adopted an ordinance pursuant to section 4 of P.L., c.
- (C. ) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill), may, by ordinance, provide for exemptions of real property taxes for environmental opportunity zones. The governing body shall include the following items in its enabling ordinance:
  - a. A property tax exemption term of ten years;
- b. The application procedure for an exemption authorized under P.L., c. (C.) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill);
- c. The method of computing payments in lieu of real property taxes pursuant to subsection b. of section 7 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill);
- d. An approval method for exemption applications by the assessor or by ordinance on a per application basis; and
- e. A requirement that the environmental opportunity zone will be remediated in compliance with the remediation standards adopted by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to P.L.1993, c.139 (C.58:10B-1 et al.), that the owner of the property will enter into a memorandum of agreement or administrative consent order with the department to perform the remediation and will complete the remediation pursuant to the agreement or order, and that, once remediated, the environmental opportunity zone will be used for a commercial or

industrial purpose during the time period for which the real property tax exemption is given.

- 6. (New section) No exemption shall be granted pursuant to ) (now pending before the Legislature as this (C. bill) except upon written application filed with the assessor of the taxing district wherein the environmental opportunity zone is located and is approved by the governing body by resolution or ordinance, as required by the enabling ordinance. application shall be on a form prescribed by the Director of the Division of Taxation, in the Department of the Treasury, and provided for the use of claimants by the governing body of the municipality constituting the taxing district. Every application for an exemption may be approved and allowed by the governing body to the degree that the application is consistent with the provisions of the enabling ordinance. The exemption shall not be granted by the governing body until the owner of the property enters into a memorandum of agreement or administrative consent order with the Department of Environmental Protection for the remediation. An exemption that is granted shall take effect upon the approval by the governing body and it shall be recorded and made a permanent part of the official tax records of the taxing district, which record shall contain a notice of the termination date of the exemption. <sup>1</sup>The owner of the property shall deliver a copy of the approved exemption application to the Division of Local Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs. 1
  - 7. (New section) a. Each approved exemption shall be evidenced by a financial agreement between the municipality and the applicant. The agreement shall be prepared by the applicant and shall contain the representations that are required by the enabling ordinance. The agreement shall provide for the applicant to annually pay to the municipality an amount in lieu of real property taxes, to be computed according to subsection b. of this section. With the approval of the governing body, the agreement may be assigned to a subsequent owner of the environmental opportunity zone.
  - b. Payments in lieu of real property taxes may be computed as a portion of the real property taxes otherwise due, according to the following schedule:
  - (1) In the first tax year following execution of a memorandum of agreement or administrative consent order, no payment in lieu of taxes otherwise due;
  - (2) In the second tax year following execution of a memorandum of agreement or administrative consent order, an amount not less than 10% of taxes otherwise due;
  - (3) In the third tax year following execution of a memorandum of agreement or administrative consent order, an amount not less than 20% of taxes otherwise due;
- (4) In the fourth tax year following execution of a memorandum of agreement or administrative consent order, an amount not less than 30% of taxes otherwise due;
- (5) In the fifth tax year following execution of a memorandum of agreement or administrative consent order, an amount not less than 40% of taxes otherwise due;

(6) In the sixth tax year following execution of a memorandum of agreement or administrative consent order, an amount not less than 50% of the taxes otherwise due;

- (7) In the seventh tax year following execution of a memorandum of agreement or administrative consent order, an amount not less than 60% of the taxes otherwise due;
- (8) In the eighth tax year following execution of a memorandum of agreement or administrative consent order, an amount not less than 70% of the taxes otherwise due;
- (9) In the ninth tax year following execution of a memorandum of agreement or administrative consent order, an amount not less than 80% of the taxes otherwise due:
- (10) In the tenth and all subsequent tax years following execution of a memorandum of agreement or administrative consent order, the exemption shall expire and the full amount of the assessed real property taxes, taking into account the value of the real property in its remediated state, shall be due.
- c. For the purposes of this section, the amount of "taxes otherwise due" shall be determined by using the assessed valuation of the environmental opportunity zone at the time of the approval by the assessor of the exemption, regardless of any improvement made to the environmental opportunity zone thereafter.
- d. Notwithstanding any other provision in P.L., c. (C.) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill), if at any time the governing body of the municipality finds that the memorandum of agreement for remediation of the environmental opportunity zone has been terminated at the option of the applicant, unless if an administrative consent order is issued in its place, or that any of the conditions in the ordinance as required by subsection e. of section 5 of P.L., c. (C.) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill) are not met, the period of the property tax exemption shall end.
- 8. (New section) The payments required pursuant to section 7 of P.L., c. (C.) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill) shall be made in quarterly installments according to the same schedule as real property taxes are due and payable. Failure to make these payments shall result in the termination of the exemption. In addition to the remedy set forth herein, the requirements imposed pursuant to section 7 of P.L., c. (C.) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill) shall be entorced in the same manner as is provided for real property
- taxes pursuant to Title 54 of the Revised Statutes.

  9. (New section) a. The Department of Environmental Protection shall take final action on a technically complete remedial action workplan, submitted <sup>2</sup>[pursuant to] for<sup>2</sup> a remediation <sup>2</sup>[on] in<sup>2</sup> an environmental opportunity zone <sup>2</sup>for which an exemption from real property taxes has been granted pursuant to section 5 of P.L. ,c. (C. )( now before the Legislature as this bill)<sup>2</sup>, within 45 days of receipt of the submission in the case of soil remediations, and within 90 days of receipt of the submission in the case of remediations involving groundwater or surface water.
  - 1. <sup>2</sup>[The Department of Environmental Protection shall waive

any and all fees or other charges of any kind it would impose relating to a remediation where the remediation is being conducted on an environmental opportunity zone.

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c.]<sup>2</sup> Any owner or operator of an environmental opportunity zone <sup>2</sup>for which an exemption from real property taxes has been granted pursuant to section 5 of P.L. ,c. (C. )( now before the Legislature as this bill)<sup>2</sup> shall be exempt from the requirement to establish a remediation funding source pursuant to section 25 of P.L.1993, c.139 (C.58:10B-3).

<sup>2</sup>[10. (New section) a. Notwithstanding any provision of section 36 of P.L.1993, c.139 (C.58:10B-13) or any other law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, whenever contamination at any environmental opportunity zone, as defined pursuant to section 3 of P.L., c. (C. ) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill), is remediated in compliance with any soil, groundwater, or surface water remediation standard that was in effect when the Department of Environmental Protection approved the remedial action workplan for that real property, the owner and operator of the property, the persons performing the remediation, and all of their successors, shall not be liable for the cost of any additional remediation that may be required (1) by a subsequent adoption by the department of a more stringent remediation standard for any particular contaminant or (2) a subsequent discovery of a contaminant on the environmental opportunity zone that existed, but was not discovered, prior to the approval by the department of the remedial action workplan.

b. Notwithstanding any provisions of section 36 of P.L.1993, c.139 (C.58:10B-13) or any other law, rule or regulation to the contrary, the owner or operator of any environmental opportunity zone, who has acquired or begun operation of that real property subsequent to it being designated as an environmental opportunity zone, shall have no liability for any actions, claims, or damages for on-site contamination, off-site contamination, or third party actions arising from contamination existing at the environmental opportunity zone prior to the owner or operator taking title to the property, or commencing operations on the property. The provisions of this subsection shall only apply where (1) an owner or operator implements a remedial action workplan approved by the department for the remediation of that environmental opportunity zone as required by an ordinance adopted pursuant to section 5 of P.L., c. (C. ) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill) and (2) if the remedial action workplan involves the use of institutional or engineering controls, that those controls are continually maintained in the manner required by the department in its approval of the remedial action workplan. <sup>1</sup>Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the liability of any person who discharged a contaminant or was in any way responsible for the discharge of that contaminant. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the liability of any person for the discharge of any contaminant occurring after the implementation of the remedial action workplan and the approval of that implementation by the Department of Environmental Protection. 1]2

 $^2$ [11.]10. $^2$  Section 28 of P.L.1993, c.139 (C.58:10B-6) is amended to read as follows:

- 28. a. Except for moneys deposited in the remediation fund for specific purposes, financial assistance and grants from the remediation fund shall be rendered for the following purposes and, on an annual basis, obligated in the percentages as provided in this subsection. Upon a written joint determination by the authority and the department that it is in the public interest, financial assistance and grants dedicated for the purposes and in the percentages set forth in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection, may, for any particular year, be obligated to other purposes set forth in this subsection. The written determination shall be sent to the Senate Environment Committee, and the Assembly Energy and Hazardous Waste Committee, or their successors.
- (1) At least 15% of the moneys shall be allocated for financial assistance to persons, other than governmental entities, for remediation of real property located in a qualifying municipality as defined in section 1 of P.L.1978, c.14 (C.52:27D-178);
- (2) At least 10% of the moneys shall be allocated for financial assistance and grants to municipal governmental entities that own or hold a tax sale certificate on real property on which there has been or on which there is suspected of being a discharge of hazardous substances or hazardous wastes. Grants shall be used for performing preliminary assessments and site investigations on property owned by a municipal governmental entity, or on which the municipality holds a tax sale certificate, in order to determine the existence or extent of any hazardous substance or hazardous waste contamination on those properties. A municipal governmental entity that has performed a preliminary assessment and site investigation on property may obtain a loan for the purpose of continuing the remediation on those properties it owns as necessary to comply with the applicable remediation standards adopted by the department;
- (3) At least 15% of the moneys shall be allocated for financial assistance to persons or municipal governmental entities for remediation activities at sites that have been contaminated by a discharge of a hazardous substance or hazardous waste, or at which there is an imminent and significant threat of a discharge of a hazardous substance or hazardous waste, and the discharge or threatened discharge poses or would pose an imminent and significant threat to a drinking water source, to human health, or to a sensitive or significant ecological area;
- (4) At least 10% of the moneys shall be allocated for financial assistance to persons, other than municipal governmental entities, who voluntarily undertake the remediation of a hazardous substance or hazardous waste discharge, and who have not been ordered to undertake the remediation by the department or by a court;
- (5) At least 20% of the moneys shall be allocated for financial assistance to persons, other than municipal governmental entities, who are required to perform remediation activities at an industrial establishment pursuant to P.L.1983, c.330 (C.13:1K-6 et al.), as a condition of the closure, transfer, or termination of operations at that industrial establishment;
  - (6) At least 20% of the moneys shall be allocated for grants to

persons, other than municipal governmental entities, who own real property on which there has been a discharge of a hazardous substance or a hazardous waste and that person qualifies for an innocent party grant. A person qualifies for an innocent party grant if that person acquired the property prior to December 31, 1983, the hazardous substance or hazardous waste that was discharged at the property was not used by the person at that site, and that person certifies that he did not discharge any hazardous substance or hazardous waste at an area where a discharge is discovered. A grant authorized pursuant to this paragraph may be for up to 50% of the remediation costs at the area of concern for which the person qualifies for an innocent party grant, except that no grant awarded pursuant to this paragraph to any person may exceed \$1,000,000;

(7) At least 5% of the moneys shall be allocated for loans to persons, other than municipal governmental entities, who own and plan to remediate an environmental opportunity zone <sup>2</sup>[as provided in P.L., c. (C. )(now before the Legislature as this bill)] for which an exemption from real property taxes has been granted pursuant to section 5 of P.L., c. (C. )(now before the Legislature as this bill)<sup>2</sup>; and

[(7)] (8) [Ten] Five percent of the moneys in the remediation fund shall be allocated for financial assistance or grants for any of the purposes enumerated in paragraphs (1) through [(6)] (7) of this subsection, except that where moneys in the fund are insufficient to fund all the applications in any calendar year that would otherwise qualify for financial assistance or a grant pursuant to this paragraph, the authority shall give priority to financial assistance applications that meet the criteria enumerated in paragraph (3) of this subsection.

b. Loans issued from the remediation fund shall be for a term not to exceed ten years, except that upon the transfer of ownership of any real property for which the loan was made, the unpaid balance of the loan shall become immediately payable in Loans shall bear an interest rate equal to the Federal Discount Rate at the time of approval or at the time of the loan closing, whichever is lower, except that the rate shall be no lower than five percent. Financial assistance and grants may be issued for up to 100% of the estimated applicable remediation cost, except that the cumulative maximum amount of financial assistance which may be issued to a person other than a governmental entity in any calendar year, for one or more properties, shall be \$1,000,000. Financial assistance and grants to any one municipal governmental entity may not exceed \$2,000,000 in any calendar year. Repayments of principal and interest on the loans issued from the remediation fund shall be paid to the authority and shall be deposited into the remediation

c. No person, other than a municipal governmental entity, or a person engaging in a voluntary remediation, shall be eligible for financial assistance from the remediation fund to the extent that person is capable of establishing a remediation funding source for the remediation as required pursuant to section 25 of P.L.1993, c.139 (C.58:10B-3).

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d. The authority may use a sum that represents up to 2% of the moneys issued as financial assistance or grants from the remediation fund each year for administrative expenses incurred in connection with the operation of the fund and the issuance of financial assistance and grants.

e. Prior to March 1 of each year, the authority shall submit to the Senate Environment Committee and the Assembly Energy and Hazardous Waste Committee, or their successors, a report detailing the amount of money that was available for financial assistance and grants from the remediation fund for the previous calendar year, the amount of money estimated to be available for financial assistance and grants for the current calendar year, the amount of financial assistance and grants issued for the previous calendar year and the category for which each financial assistance and grant was rendered, and any suggestions for legislative action the authority deems advisable to further the legislative intent to facilitate remediation and promote the redevelopment and use of existing industrial sites.

(cf: P.L.1993, c.139, s.28)

<sup>2</sup>[12.] 11.<sup>2</sup> This act shall take effect immediately.

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Provides tax exemptions for remediation of certain contaminated
 real properties.

## ASSEMBLY, No. 1631

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

#### INTRODUCED APRIL 25, 1994

#### By Assemblymen BAGGER and ROBERTS

AN ACT concerning real property tax exemptions for certain contaminated real property, supplementing Title 54 of the Revised Statutes, and amending and supplementing P.L.1993, c.139.

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## BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

- 1. (New section) This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Environmental Opportunity Zone Act."
- 2. (New section) The Legislature finds that there are numerous properties that have been abandoned and that are not being utilized for any commercial use because of contamination that exists at those properties; that abandoned contaminated properties harm society by causing a burden on municipal services while failing to contribute to the funding of those services; that a disproportionate percentage of these properties are located in urban municipalities given the fact municipalities were once the center for industrial production; that the revitalization of these properties will not only bring tax ratables to the municipality and other local governments, but will result in job creation and foster urban redevelopment; that one of the central tenants of the State Development and Redevelopment Plan is to redevelop urban areas with existing utilities and infrastructure and that the use of these now abandoned sites for commercial purposes will make a significant contribution toward implementing the Plan; that the federal "Clean Air Act" encourages the reindustrialization of urban areas as this would provide jobs near where people work thus reducing harmful air pollutants emitted from automobiles needed to travel distances to places of employment; and that it is in the economic interest the State and the municipalities in which abandoned contaminated properties are located to encourage remediation of these properties so that they can be reused for commercial purposes.
  - 3. (New section) As used in this act:
  - "Assessor" means the municipal tax assessor appointed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 9 of Title 40A of the New Jersey Statutes.

"Contamination" or "contaminant" means any discharged hazardous substance as defined pursuant to section 3 of P.L.1976, c.141 (C.58:10-23.11b) or hazardous waste as defined pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1976, c.99 (C.13:1E-38);

"Environmental opportunity zones" means any area of a qualified municipality in which real property is located which real

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

property was used for industrial purposes but is now vacant, and which real property is in need of a remediation due to a discharge or threatened discharge of a contaminant;

"Qualified municipality" means a municipality that is an eligible municipality pursuant to the "Special Municipal Aid Act," P.L.1987, c.75 (C.52:27D-118.24) or a muncipality in which an urban enterprise zone or part of an urban enterprise zone has been designated pursuant to the "New Jersey Urban Enterprise Zones Act," P.L.1983, c.303 (C.52:27H-60 et seq.), and shall include the entire area within the corporate boundaries of that municipality, whether or not that area is included within an urban enterprise zone;

"Qualified real property" means any parcel of real property in a contaminated industrial area that has been determined to be in need of remediation and that could be used for industrial or commercial purposes pursuant to section 4 of this act;

"Remediation" means all necessary actions to investigate and clean up any known, suspected, or threatened discharge of contaminants, including, as necessary, the preliminary assessment, site investigation, and remedial action.

- 4. (New section) The governing body of a qualified municipality may, by ordinance, determine that one or more areas within the municipality are environmental opportunity zones and that one or more parcels of real property in that zone could be remediated and used for industrial or other commercial purposes and that can be deemed to be qualified real property. The ordinance adopted by the municipality shall designate the parcels of real property designated as qualified real property. The designation of qualified real property shall be consistent with the permitted use of those properties pursuant to the "Municipal Land Use Law," P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.). Any designation of an environmental opportunity zone and of qualified real property shall be made consistent with regulations, in effect at that time, adopted by the Department of Environmental Protection concerning the need for remediation of real property.
- 5. (New section) The governing body of a qualified municipality which has adopted an ordinance pursuant to section 4 of this act, may, by ordinance, provide for exemptions of real property taxes for qualified real property. The governing body shall include the following items in its enabling ordinance the following where appropriate:
  - a. A property tax exemption term of ten years;
- b. The application procedure for an exemption authorized under this act;
- c. The method of computing in lieu of real property taxes pursuant to subsection b. of section 7 of this act;
- d. An approval method for exemption applications by the assessor or by ordinance on a per application basis; and
- e. A requirement that the qualified real property will be remediated in compliance with the remediations standards adopted by the department pursuant to section 35 of P.L.1993, c.139 (C.58:10B-1 et seq.), that the owner or the property will enter into a memorandum of agreement or administrative consent order with the department to perform the remediation and will

complete the remediation pursuant to the agreement or order, and that the qualified real property will be used for a commercial or industrial purpose for the time period for which the real property tax exemption is given.

- 6. (New section) No abatement shall be granted pursuant to this act except upon written application filed with the assessor of the taxing district wherein the qualified real property is located and is approved by the assessor or by ordinance, as required by the enabling ordinance. Every application shall be on a form prescribed by the Director of the Division of Taxation, in the Department of the Treasury, and provided for the use of claimants by the governing body of the municipality constituting the taxing district. The application shall be filed with the assessor within 30 calendar days following the approval by the department of a remedial action workplan for the qualified real property. Every application for an exemption which is filed within the time specified may be approved and allowed by the assessor to the degree that the application is consistent with the provisions of the enabling ordinance. An exemption that is granted shall take effect upon the approval by the assessor and it shall be recorded and made a permanent part of the official tax records of the taxing district, which record shall contain a notice of the termination date of the exemption.
- 7. (New section) a. Each approved exemption shall be evidenced by a financial agreement between the qualified municipality and the applicant. The agreement shall be prepared by the applicant and shall contain the representations that are required by the enabling ordinance. The agreement shall provide for the applicant to annually pay to the municipality an amount in lieu of real property taxes, to be computed according to subsection b. of this section.
- b. Payments in lieu of taxes may be computed as a portion of the real property taxes otherwise due, according to the following schedule:
- (1) In the first tax year following approval of the remedial action workplan, no payment in lieu of taxes otherwise due;
- (2) In the second tax year following approval of the remedial action workplan, an amount not less than 10% of taxes otherwise due;
- (3) In the third tax year following approval of the remedial action workplan, an amount not less than 20% of taxes otherwise due:
- (4) In the fourth tax year following approval of the remedial action workplan, an amount not less than 30% of taxes otherwise due;
- (5) In the fifth tax year following approval of the remedial action workplan, an amount not less than 40% of taxes otherwise due;
- (6) In the sixth tax year following approval of the remedial action workplan, an amount not less than 50% of the taxes otherwise due;
- (7) In the seventh tax year following approval of the remedial action workplan, an amount not less than 60% of the taxes otherwise due;

(8) In the eighth tax year following approval of the remedial action workplan, an amount not less than 70% of the taxes otherwise due;

- (9) In the ninth tax year following approval of the remedial action workplan, an amount not less than 80% of the taxes otherwise due;
- (10) In the tenth and all subsequent tax years following approval of the remedial action workplan, the exemption shall expire and the full amount of the assessed real property taxes, taking into account the value of the real property in its remediated state, shall be due.
- c. For the purposes of this section, the amount of "taxes otherwise due" shall be determined by using the assessed valuation of the qualified real property at the time of the approval by the assessor of the exemption, regardless of any improvement made to the qualified real property thereafter.
- d. Notwithstanding any other provision in this act, if at any time the total amount of real property taxes exempted on a qualified real property less the in lieu of taxes payment made on that real property, equals or exceeds the total cost of the remediation, the period of the property tax exemption shall end.
- 8. (New section) The payments required pursuant to section 7 of this act shall be made in quarterly installments according to the same schedule as real property taxes are due and payable. Failure to make these payments shall result in the termination of the exemption. In addition to the remedy set forth herein, the requirements imposed pursuant to section 7 of this act shall be enforced in the same manner as is provided for real property taxes pursuant to Title 54 of the Revised Statutes.
- 9. (New section) No exemption shall be granted pursuant to this act with respect to any real property for which real property taxes are delinquent or remain unpaid, or for which penalties for nonpayment of taxes are due, unless those taxes or penalties are expressly waived by the qualified municipality.
- 10. (New section) a. The Department of Environmental Protection shall take final action on a remedial action workplan, submitted pursuant to a remediation on a qualified real property, within 45 days of receipt of the submission.
- b. The Department of Environmental Protection shall waive any fee it would normally impose relating to a remediation where the remediation is being conducted on a qualified real property.
- 11. (New section) a. Notwithstanding any provision of section 36 of P.L.1993, c.139 (C.58:10B-13) or any other law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, whenever contamination at any qualified real property, as defined pursuant to section 3 of P.L., c. (C.) (now before the Legislature as this bill), is remediated in compliance with any soil, groundwater, or surface water remediation standard that was in effect when the Department of Environmental Protection approved the remedial action workplan for that real property, the owner and operator of the property, the persons performing the remediation, and all of their successors, shall not be liable for the cost of any additional remediation that may be required (1) by a subsequent adoption by the department of a more stringent remediation standard for any

particular contaminant or (2) a subsequent discovery of a contaminant on the qualified real property that existed, but was not discovered, prior to the approval by the department of the remedial action workplan.

- b. The owner or operator of any qualified real property, who has acquired or begun operation of that real property subsequent to it being designated as a qualified real property, shall have no liability for any actions, claims, or damages for on-site contamination, off-site contamination, or third party actions arising from contamination existing at the qualified real property prior to the owner or operator taking title to the property, or commencing operations on the property, providing the owner or operator satisfactorily implements a remedial action workplan approved by the department.
- 12. Section 28 of P.L.1993, c.139 (C.58:10B-6) is amended to read as follows:
- 28. a. Except for moneys deposited in the remediation fund for specific purposes, financial assistance and grants from the remediation fund shall be rendered for the following purposes and, on an annual basis, obligated in the percentages as provided in this subsection. Upon a written joint determination by the authority and the department that it is in the public interest, financial assistance and grants dedicated for the purposes and in the percentages set forth in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection, may, for any particular year, be obligated to other purposes set forth in this subsection. The written determination shall be sent to the Senate Environment Committee, and the Assembly Energy and Hazardous Waste Committee, or their successors.
- (1) At least 15% of the moneys shall be allocated for financial assistance to persons, other than governmental entities, for remediation of real property located in a qualifying municipality as defined in section 1 of P.L.1978, c.14 (C.52:27D-178);
- (2) At least 10% of the moneys shall be allocated for financial assistance and grants to municipal governmental entities that own or hold a tax sale certificate on real property on which there has been or on which there is suspected of being a discharge of hazardous substances or hazardous wastes. Grants shall be used for performing preliminary assessments and site investigations on property owned by a municipal governmental entity, or on which the municipality holds a tax sale certificate, in order to determine the existence or extent of any hazardous substance or hazardous waste contamination on those properties. A municipal governmental entity that has performed a preliminary assessment and site investigation on property may obtain a loan for the purpose of continuing the remediation on those properties it owns as necessary to comply with the applicable remediation standards adopted by the department;
- (3) At least 15% of the moneys shall be allocated for financial assistance to persons or municipal governmental entities for remediation activities at sites that have been contaminated by a discharge of a hazardous substance or hazardous waste, or at which there is an imminent and significant threat of a discharge of a hazardous substance or hazardous waste, and the discharge

or threatened discharge poses or would pose an imminent and significant threat to a drinking water source, to human health, or to a sensitive or significant ecological area;

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- (4) At least 10% of the moneys shall be allocated for financial assistance to persons, other than municipal governmental entities, who voluntarily undertake the remediation of a hazardous substance or hazardous waste discharge, and who have not been ordered to undertake the remediation by the department or by a court;
- (5) At least 20% of the moneys shall be allocated for financial assistance to persons, other than municipal governmental entities, who are required to perform remediation activities at an industrial establishment pursuant to P.L.1983, c.330 (C.13:1K-6 et al.), as a condition of the closure, transfer, or termination of operations at that industrial establishment;
- (6) At least 20% of the moneys shall be allocated for grants to persons, other than municipal governmental entities, who own real property on which there has been a discharge of a hazardous substance or a hazardous waste and that person qualifies for an innocent party grant. A person qualifies for an innocent party grant if that person acquired the property prior to December 31, 1983, the hazardous substance or hazardous waste that was discharged at the property was not used by the person at that site, and that person certifies that he did not discharge any hazardous substance or hazardous waste at an area where a discharge is discovered. A grant authorized pursuant to this paragraph may be for up to 50% of the remediation costs at the area of concern for which the person qualifies for an innocent party grant, except that no grant awarded pursuant to this paragraph to any person may exceed \$1,000,000;
- (7) At least 5% of the moneys shall be allocated for loans to persons, other than municipal governmental entities, who own and plan to remediate qualified real property as provided in P.L., c. (C. )(now before the Legislature as this bill; and
- [(7)] (8) [Ten] Five percent of the moneys in the remediation fund shall be allocated for financial assistance or grants for any of the purposes enumerated in paragraphs (1) through [(6)] (7) of this subsection, except that where moneys in the fund are insufficient to fund all the applications in any calendar year that would otherwise qualify for financial assistance or a grant pursuant to this paragraph, the authority shall give priority to financial assistance applications that meet the criteria enumerated in paragraph (3) of this subsection.
- b. Loans issued from the remediation fund shall be for a term not to exceed ten years, except that upon the transfer of ownership of any real property for which the loan was made, the unpaid balance of the loan shall become immediately payable in full. Loans shall bear an interest rate equal to the Federal Discount Rate at the time of approval or at the time of the loan closing, whichever is lower, except that the rate shall be no lower than five percent. Financial assistance and grants may be issued for up to 100% of the estimated applicable remediation cost, except that the cumulative maximum amount of financial assistance which may be issued to a person other than a

governmental entity in any calendar year, for one or more properties, shall be \$1,000,000. Financial assistance and grants to any one municipal governmental entity may not exceed \$2,000,000 in any calendar year. Repayments of principal and interest on the loans issued from the remediation fund shall be paid to the authority and shall be deposited into the remediation fund.

- c. No person, other than a municipal governmental entity, or a person engaging in a voluntary remediation, shall be eligible for financial assistance from the remediation fund to the extent that person is capable of establishing a remediation funding source for the remediation as required pursuant to section 25 of P.L.1993, c.139 (C.58:10B-3).
- d. The authority may use a sum that represents up to 2% of the moneys issued as financial assistance or grants from the remediation fund each year for administrative expenses incurred in connection with the operation of the fund and the issuance of financial assistance and grants.
- e. Prior to March 1 of each year, the authority shall submit to the Senate Environment Committee and the Assembly Energy and Hazardous Waste Committee, or their successors, a report detailing the amount of money that was available for financial assistance and grants from the remediation fund for the previous calendar year, the amount of money estimated to be available for financial assistance and grants for the current calendar year, the amount of financial assistance and grants issued for the previous calendar year and the category for which each financial assistance and grant was rendered, and any suggestions for legislative action the authority deems advisable to further the legislative intent to facilitate remediation and promote the redevelopment and use of existing industrial sites.

(cf: P.L.1993, c.139, s.28)

13. This act shall take effect immediately.

#### **STATEMENT**

This bill provides for real property tax exemptions for certain contaminated real property located in municipalities containing urban enterprise zones or that are eligible municipalities pursuant to the "Special Municipal Aid Act." The intent of this bill is to provide an economic incentive for businesses to acquire and remediate contaminated properties in older, industrial urban areas and to return those properties to commercial or industrial use. Without providing these economic incentives, many or most of these properties will continue to be vacant, draining the treasury of the local governments, and furthering to contaminate environment. Additionally, by promoting redevelopment, this bill would further the intent and provisions of the State Development and Redevelopment Plan as well as the federal "Clean Air Act."

Specifically, this bill authorizes the governing bodies of municipalities in which urban enterprise zones are located, to designate areas within those municipalities in which are located contaminated industrial properties. Those contaminated properties would than be eligible for a ten year property tax exemption on that property so long as the property is properly remediated and returned to a commercial or industrial use. The amount of money saved from the tax exemption may not exceed the cost of the remediation.

The bill provides that during the term of the property tax exemption, the owner of the property will pay in lieu of tax payments. These payments will start a zero percent and increase by 10% each year during the ten year exemption period.

The bill also ensures that a person who acquires or operates any qualified real property and who remediates the property will not be liable for the acts of the prior owner or operator, for any contamination that was not discovered, or if the remediation standards subsequently change.

Finally, the bill dedicates five percent of the moneys in the Hazardous Discharge Site Remediation Fund, created pursuant to P.L.1993, c.139, for remediations of the subject properties.

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Provides tax exemptions for remediation of certain contaminated real properties.

#### ASSEMBLY POLICY AND RULES COMMITTEE

#### STATEMENT TO

## ASSEMBLY, No. 1631

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

**DATED: MARCH 27, 1995** 

The Assembly Policy and Rules Committee favorably reports an Assembly Committee Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 1631.

The committee substitute, designated the "Environmental Opportunity Zone Act," permits municipalities to grant property tax exemptions for contaminated property which an owner agrees to remediate. The intent of the substitute is to provide an economic incentive for businesses to acquire and remediate contaminated properties, especially in older, urban industrial areas, and to return those properties to full commercial or industrial use.

Under the provisions of the substitute, the governing body of any municipality is authorized to designate environmental opportunity zones within its borders. To be eligible for designation as an economic opportunity zone, the parcel of real property must (1) be vacant or underutilized, (2) need remediation due to an actual or threatened discharge of a contaminant, and (3) be included on the State's list of hazardous discharge sites. Such a property, designated as an environmental opportunity zone, would be eligible for a 10 year property tax exemption if the owner agreed to remediate it and return it to commercial or industrial use.

The governing body of a municipality, by ordinance, is to designate a municipality's economic opportunity zones. In addition, the ordinance is to authorize the 10 year tax exemption and include provisions for establishing a method of computing in-lieu tax payments. Finally, the ordinance is to specify that the owner of the exempt property must remediate it and use it for commercial or industrial purposes and require that the owner enter into a memorandum of agreement or an administrative consent order with the Department of Environmental Protection for the remediation.

The substitute also provides that an approved exemption must be evidenced by a financial agreement between the owner and the municipality, and that the tax exemption terminates if the governing body finds that the remediation is not being performed as required or that the property is not being used for commercial or industrial purposes

After the first year of the tax exemption, the owner of the property is required to make annual in-lieu of tax payments to the municipality. Following the second year, the owner's in-lieu liability would increase by 10 percent during each remaining year of the exemption period. The taxable value of the property at the time of the agreement between the owner and the governing body is to be used as the base for determining the amount of in-lieu payments.

To remove legal and financial impediments to performing remediations, the substitute provides that:

- (1) Technically complete remedial action work plans must be approved by the Department of Environmental Protection within 45 days for soil remediations and within 90 days for water remediations;
  - (2) All departmental remediation related fees are waived;
  - (3) No remediation funding source need be established;
- (4) The owner and operator of an environmental opportunity zone, and any successors, will not be liable for additional remediation due to subsequent changes in a remediation standard of for the subsequent discovery or previously existing, but unknown contaminants on the property. This provision is similar to the liability protections already afforded in subsection e. of section 13 of P.L.1993, c.139 (C.58:10B-13 e.), except for the extension of the grant of immunity for undiscovered contaminants; and
- (5) The owner or operator of real property designated as an environmental opportunity zone who acquires or begins operations there subsequent to its designation shall not be liable in any action, claim, or suit for damages for contamination at the site that existed prior to his ownership or operation. This limit on liability only applies if the site was remediated pursuant to an environmental opportunity zone ordinance and if any engineering or institutional controls, if any, are maintained.

Finally, the substitute dedicates five percent of the moneys in the Hazardous Discharge Site Remediation Fund, created pursuant to P.L.1993, c.139, for remediations of environmental opportunity zones.

#### SENATE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

#### STATEMENT TO

[FIRST REPRINT]

# ASSEMBLY, No. 1631

with Senate committee amendments

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: DECEMBER 11, 1995

The Senate Budget and Appropriations Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 1631 (ACS/1R) with committee amendments.

Assembly Bill No. 1631 (ACS/1R), as amended, provides for permissive real property tax exemptions for contaminated real property. The intent of this bill is to provide an economic incentive for businesses to acquire and remediate contaminated properties, especially in older, industrial urban areas, and to return those properties to full commercial or industrial use.

Specifically, the bill authorizes the governing body of any municipality to designate environmental opportunity zones by adoption of an ordinance. An environmental opportunity zone must consist of one or more parcels of real property which is currently underutilized or vacant, that needs to be remediated due to an actual or threatened discharge of a contaminant, and that is on the State list of known hazardous discharge sites. Designated contaminated properties would be eligible for a ten year property tax exemption on that property so long as the property is properly remediated and returned to a commercial or industrial use. During the term of the property tax exemption, the owner of the property will pay in lieu of real property tax payments. These payments will start at zero percent and increase by 10% each year during the ten year exemption period.

The bill provides that an approved exemption must be evidenced by a financial agreement between the applicant and the municipality. The tax exemption would end if the governing body of the municipality finds that the remediation is not being performed as required or if the property is not being used for commercial or industrial purposes.

In order to remove legal and financial impediments to performing remediations, the bill provides that technically complete remedial action workplans must be approved by the Department within 45 days for soil remediations and within 90 days for water remediations, and no remediation funding source needs to be established.

The bill's provisions do not change the requirement of existing law that mandates the Department of Environmental Protection to require a residential soil remediation at a site if the owner of the property does not agree to issue a deed notice on the property.

Finally, the bill provides that five percent of the moneys in the Hazardous Discharge Site Remediation Fund, created pursuant to P.L.1993, c.139, may be used for loans for remediation of environmental opportunity zones.

As amended and reported, this bill is identical to Senate Bill No. 969 SCS of 1995 (McNamara/Baer) as amended and reported by this committee on December 11, 1995.

#### **COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS**

The committee amended the bill to eliminate section 10. The deletion of this section results in the removal of provisions which would have eliminated liability for the owner and operator of an environmental opportunity zone for additional remediation due to subsequent changes in a remediation standard or for the subsequent discovery of previously existing, but unknown contaminants on the property; and eliminated liability for the owner or operator of real property designated as an environmental opportunity zone who acquires or begins operations subsequent to zone designation for contamination at the site that existed prior to the ownership or operation.

The amendments were proposed by the sponsor of the bill.

#### **FISCAL IMPACT**

The bill has not been certified as requiring a fiscal note because it does not have an impact on State revenues amd expenditures. The bill will have an impact in municipalities that decide to offer the property tax exemption provide therein.