

Maine's Tree Growth Tax Law

Maine Forest Service

Webinar Goals

- Overview of Maine's current use program
 - Focus on Tree Growth Tax Law (TGTL)
- Purpose of TGTL
- Program requirements
- Considerations and common issues
- Available resources
- Frequently asked questions

Property Taxation

- Ordinary Taxation: Assessed property value based on "just or fair market value"
 - Also called "highest and best use"
- Current Use Taxation: A property's assessed value is based on the "current use"
 - Assed value NOT based on "highest and best use"
 - i.e. Growing trees vs. development

Overview

What Are Current Use Programs?

- Maine has 4 current use programs
 - Farmland (Bulletin 20)
 - Open Space (Bulletin 21)
 - Tree Growth (Bulletin 19)
 - Working Waterfront



MAINE REVENUE SERVICES PROPERTY TAX DIVISION BULLETIN NO. 19

MAINE TREE GROWTH TAX LAW

REFERENCE: 36 M.R.S. §§ 571 - 584-A December 19, 2022; replaces October 25, 2021 revision

1. General

The Maine Tree Growth Tax Law program, also known as the Tree Growth program, provides for the valuation of land based on its current use as forest land, rather than its highest and best use. The goal of the law is to encourage forest landowners to retain and improve their holdings of forest lands and to promote better forest management practices. The purpose of this bulletin is to explain the more important features of the law.

Definitions

- A. <u>Assessor</u>. "Assessor" means a sworn municipal assessing authority whether an individual assessor, a board of assessors, or a chief assessor of a primary assessing area. With respect to the unorganized territory, "assessor" means the State Tax Assessor.
- B. <u>Certified ratio</u>. "Certified ratio" means the level of municipal assessed value, expressed as a percentage, relative to just value as certified by the assessor pursuant to 36 M.R.S. § 383.
- C. <u>Forest land.</u> "Forest land," as defined in 36 M.R.S. § 573(3), means land used primarily for growth of trees to be harvested for commercial use, but does not include ledge, marsh, open swamp, bog, water, and similar areas, which are unsuitable for growing a forest product or for harvesting for commercial use even though these areas may exist within forest lands.

Land that would otherwise be included within this definition shall not be excluded because of

- (1) Multiple uses for public recreation;
- Statutory or governmental restrictions which prevent commercial harvesting of trees or require a primary use of the land other than commercial harvesting;
- (3) Deed restrictions, restrictive covenants, or organizational charters that prevent commercial harvesting of trees or require a primary use of land other than commercial harvesting and that were effective prior to January 1, 1982; or
- (4) Past or present multiple use for mineral exploration.
- D. <u>Forest management and harvest plan</u>, "Forest management and harvest plan," as defined in 36 M.R.S. § 573(3-A), means a written document that outlines activities to regenerate, improve,
- Property valuation is based on current use instead of market value
 - Unique criteria for each program
 - Enrollment MAY result in a reduced assessed value

Current Use Continued

- Statewide programs
 - Administered locally by town assessor
 - Maine Revenue Service (MRS) administers programs for unorganized townships
- Significant withdrawal penalties
 - If land use changes
 - Failure to meet program specific requirements

Visit Maine
Revenue Service to
learn more!

<u>Current Use</u> <u>Programs</u>

Property Valuation Under TGTL

- Per acre valuations are established by MRS
 - Data from MFS
 - Adjusted each year
- Valuations by forest type
 - Softwood, hardwood, mixedwood
 - By county
- # of acres X value per acre = assessed value

Please Remember....

- The Maine Forest Service does not administer the Tree Growth Tax Law program
 - Administered by town/Assessor

 Tree Growth Tax Law is not the same as the American Tree Farm system



Purpose of Tree Growth Tax Law

- Enacted by the Maine legislature in 1972
- Intended to help landowners maintain productive woodlands
 - Promote better forest management practices
 - Support forest industry and communities





Tree Growth Tax Law Requirements

- 1. Enroll 10+ contiguous acres
- 2. Grow & harvest commercial forest products
- 3. Forest management plan by a licensed Forester
- 4. File initial application with your assessor
 - 1. Recertify every 10 years
- 5. Enrollment goes with the property NOT the owner

1. 10 Contiguous Acres

Not all forestland on the property must be enrolled

10 acres capable of productive forestland

2. Grow & Harvest Commercial Forest Products

- Commercial forest products must be the primary objective
- Commercial forest products are compatible with many other goals!



What is a Commercial Forest Product?

 Sawlogs, pulpwood, firewood for sale

- Maple syrup
- Christmas trees & tips



What is NOT a Commercial Forest Product?

Berries, nuts, mushrooms

Firewood for personal use

3. Forest Management Plan

- Written by a licensed Maine Forester
- Confirm all required parts of the plan are included
 - Bulletin 19
- Help document your goals & objectives
 - Commercial forest products
- Assess the condition of your forestland
- Align objectives with appropriate management actives
 - Develop a schedule of activities
- Forest management plans are private, confidential documents

Harvesting in Tree Growth

- Develop your harvest schedule with your forester
- There is no set time you must harvest under TGTL

 Follow the schedule in your FMP



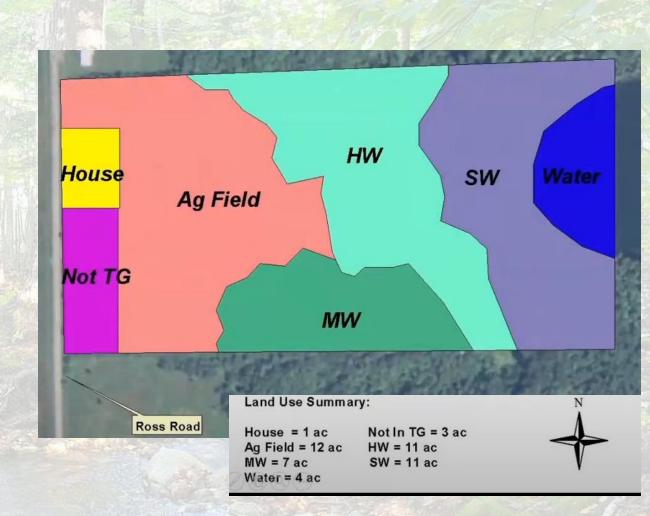


4. Complete a TGTL Application

- Have a completed forest management plan
 - You are not required to submit your FMP with your TGTL application
- Submit an <u>application</u> to the town/assessor
 - File by April 1 for the year first considered
- Submit a map of the parcel to the town/assessor
 - Classified and other land

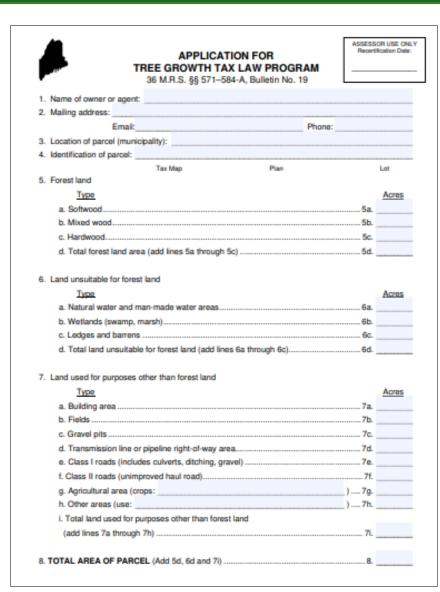
Map Requirements

- Location of water bodies and all land uses
- Forest stand types
 - Softwood, hardwood, mixedwood
- Maps can be updated, but land use can't be around



Recertify Every 10 Years

- Forester will confirm past schedule of activities
 - Update your plan for the next 10 years
- File a new application schedule
 - Signed by licensed forester
 - Updated map if applicable



5. TGTL Enrollment Stays with the Property

 The property stays enrolled even if the landownership changes

Important for land sales & transfers

What if Land Is Sold?

 The new landowner has 1 year to decide to stay in TGTL or leave the program

 Sold land subdivided <10 acres = automatic withdrawal with penalty

Options for New Owners

- To stay enrolled fill out a new application and map within one year of transfer date
 - Adopt the previous owner's plan or develop a new plan with a licensed forester
 - Adopted plan requires a forester's signature
- Choose to withdraw- with penalty



Considerations 22

Withdrawing from TGTL – The Easy Way

- Option 1: Transfer the parcel to another current use program
 - No penalty if all acres qualify
- Option 2: Withdraw some or all the land voluntarily
 - One time penalty

Withdrawing from TG - The Hard Way

- The assessor withdraws the land because of failure to meet requirements:
 - Creating parcels < 10 acres
 - Failure to follow forestry plan
 - Failure to recertify
- Landowner pays a penalty

Withdrawal Penalties

- Penalties can be substantial
- Percentage of the difference between the acre-specific "just" value and the TGTL Valuation on date of withdrawal
- Minimum = difference in taxes paid in the last 5 years
 + interest
- Full details in Bulletin 19

TGTL Summary

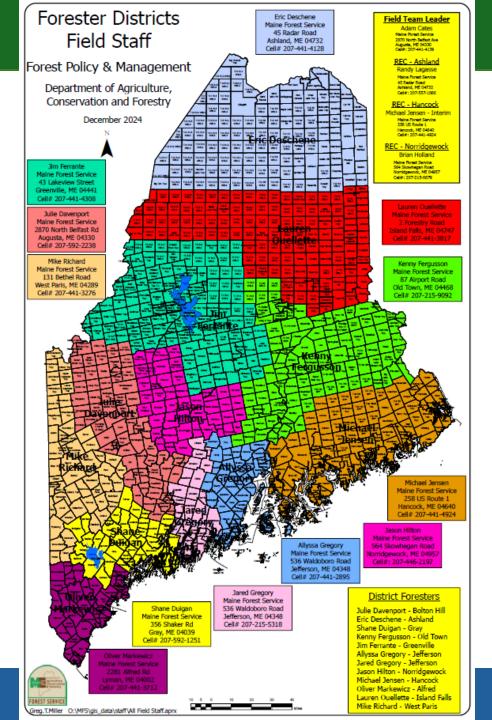
- TGTL is a current use tax program
 - Administered by MRS and town/assessor
- Management plan by a licensed forester and TGTL application
 - Recertify every 10
- TGTL stays with the property, not the owner





Available Resources

- Maine Forest Service
- Maine Revenue Service
- District Foresters
- Maine TREE & Maine Woodland Owners



What about Forest Carbon?

- Tree growth statute does not define forest carbon as a commercial forest product
- Primary purpose must be to grow/harvest commercial forest products as defined in statute
- You and your forester should assess whether you meet the primary purpose requirement



Frequently Asked Questions

- Do I need to harvest every 10 years to be compliant in TG?
 - No
- Are harvesting requirements different for properties in TGTL?
 - No, harvesting on TGTL land is NOT regulated differently than other land
- Land can be transferred to another current use program and then removed without penalty
 - No

Frequently Asked Questions

- Is my forest management plan for TGTL a public document?
 - No, but the Assessor can request a copy to confirm compliance
- If I'm buying land in TGTL, does the seller need to share their FMP with me?
 - No
- Can I withdraw my property from TGTL at the time of recertification without penalty?
 - No



Thank You!

Nicole.s.rogers@maine.gov

Landowner Outreach Forester Maine Forest Service 207-446-3418

MFS TGTL webpage

Maine Revenue Service

Property Tax Division 207-624-5600

Prop.tax@maine.gov

