Maine's Tree Growth Tax Law: The Basics

Maine Forest Service 2021

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Property Taxation

Ordinary taxation:

 Assessed value is based on "just or fair market value" or "highest and best use" of the property

"Current use" taxation:

 Property's assessed value (primarily land) is based on the "current use" of the property

Not based on "highest and best use"

Current use tax programs

Are statewide programs based on state law

Are administered locally by the town assessor
 Maine Revenue Service is assessor in unorganized townships

Have eligibility requirements for land

Usually reduce the valuation (therefore taxes) of classified land

Have significant withdrawal penalties for changing the land use OR failing to meet requirements

Current Use Programs in Maine

Farmland (Tax Bulletin 20)

Open Space (Tax Bulletin 21)

Tree Growth (Tax Bulletin 19)

Go to Maine Revenue Service (MRS) website: <u>http://www.maine.gov/revenue/forms/property/appsformspubs.htm</u>

In the Beginning...

- Tree Growth Tax Law (TGTL): in effect since 1971.
 Purpose:
 - "to tax all forest lands according to their productivity"
 - "encourage forest landowners to retain and improve their holdings of forest lands"
 - "to promote better forest management"

(Source: Title 36, Chapter 105, Subchapter 2-A, Tree Growth Tax Law)

Please Remember This...

The Maine Forest Service (MFS) does NOT administer the Tree Growth Tax Law (TGTL)

TGTL is NOT related to the American Tree Farm System.

Tree Growth Tax Law - Snapshot

Primary landowner intent must be to grow and harvest forest products

Minimum 10 forested acres

► TGTL runs with the land, not the landowner

Must have a current forest management & harvest plan, updated at least every 10 years

Must recertify at least every 10 years

Withdrawal can result in a BIG penalty

How Land is Valued Under TGTL

Valuations per acre for classified forest land established by the MRS, with data from MFS, adjusted each tax year

 Valuation rates are determined for Softwood, Mixedwood, Hardwood stands in each county
 Number of acres X value per acre = assessed value

Getting into Tree Growth...

<u>Primary</u> objective for the classified forest acres must be growing, improving and harvesting <u>forest</u> products with commercial value

Sawlogs, Firewood, and Pulpwood are Forest Products

Maple Syrup is a Forest Product



Christmas Trees and wreath brush are Forest Products

Fruit trees, nuts, berries, mushrooms, ginseng, etc. are NOT forest products that satisfy TGTL



Harvesting...

Harvesting of commercial forest products is required, as recommended in the forest management & harvest plan Harvesting land classified under TGTL is not prohibited Harvests on TGTL land is <u>not</u> regulated differently from other land

How to apply...

- For land classified for the first time, you must
 - Have a written *forest management and harvest plan* prepared or reviewed, and signed, by a Maine licensed forester
 Do not give this to the town/assessor
 Submit a <u>Tree Growth Application Schedule</u> to the town/assessor
 - Submit a map of the parcel showing the classified and other land uses to the town/assessor

The TGTL Map

The map must show the location of water bodies and <u>all</u> land uses accurately

The map must show the forest stand types (softwood, hardwood, and mixed wood) for the classified forest acres

The location of different land uses can't be moved around over time, without triggering possible withdrawal penalties

The map can be updated/revised to be more accurate if necessary

The map must be updated when changes in land use occur

Smith Lot in Blaine



Forest Management and Harvest Plan (the "forestry plan")

Must be a written document
Must be prepared or reviewed by a Maine licensed forester
Must contain all required items listed in Tax Bulletin 19 (may have more)
The plan is <u>not</u> a public document.

DON'T FORGET...

The landowner's primary intent must be to grow and harvest commercial forest products on the classified acres

TGTL is semi-permanent - land classified under TGTL stays under TGTL until withdrawn or transferred to another current use tax program

TGTL status runs with the land, not the landowner

Withdrawal results in a penalty

Keeping land in...

Follow your forest management and harvesting plan

 Ok to amend or modify if things change—just write it down!
 Have licensed forester review if applicable

 Must recertify at least every 10 years
 Update the plan and file a new Application Schedule

Ten Year Recertification

- Licensed Forester inspects the parcel and certifies that:
 - Looking back: Activities on the ground followed the plan
 - Looking forward: Recommended activities in writing for the next ten years

Licensed Forester signs a new TGTL Application Schedule

Landowner signs and submits the new schedule and updated map to the assessor Forest Management & Harvesting Plans

File by April 1st of first year enrolled: plan must be complete/in effect by that date

Landowner does not automatically submit the plan itself to the town to apply (just the map)

Assessor can request, in writing, a copy of the plan for compliance review. Plan content is confidential, and the copy must be returned after reasonable period of time.

Getting out of TGTL the Good Way

 Option #1: Landowner <u>transfers</u> to Open Space or Farmland Tax programs
 <u>No penalty, as long as land qualifies</u>

Option #2: Withdraw from TG voluntarily and pay a penalty

Getting out the Hard Way

The <u>assessor withdraws</u> the land because Landowner fails to meet requirements by:

Creating parcels less than 10 acres
Failure to follow the forestry plan
Failure to recertify- this only happens after a long process, involving several supplemental assessments

Landowner pays a penalty

Transfer of Ownership
 For land already classified and sold to a new landowner:

TGTL parcel >/=10 acres stays classified at transfer; new landowner has one year to decide to stay in or withdraw

Sale results in a subdivision leaving < 10 acres in a parcel = automatic withdrawal

Options for the New Owner

Stay enrolled by filing a new Application Schedule and map within one year of transfer date

Plan requirements: adopt previous owner's plan, or develop a new one with a licensed forester
 Roll over to Farmland or Open Space
 No penalty, if acres qualify
 Withdraw some or all of the land
 One time penalty

Penalty for Withdrawal

Penalties can be large

 Based on a percentage of the difference between the acre-specific "just" value and the TGTL Valuation on date of withdrawal
 The percentage can change with years enrolled

The details of the formula are in Bulletin 19.
Minimum = difference in taxes paid, last 5 years, plus interest

Best TGTL Advice

Do NOT listen to your friends, family, neighbors, folks at the diner, snippets overheard in line at the supermarket, etc., when it comes to Tree Growth Tax Law.

For the best information contact the Maine Revenue Service, your Town Tax Assessor, the Maine Forest Service, or a licensed forester.

Test (T/F)

 The town office keeps a copy of your forestry plan.
 False

 Land can be withdrawn from TG every ten years without penalty.
 False

Timber harvesting is allowed on TG land.
 True

For more information:

MFS TGTL web page: http://www.maine.gov/dacf/mfs/policy_management/ woodswise/tree_growth_tax_law.html

Maine Revenue Service

- Property Tax Division
 PO Box 9106
 Augusta, Maine 04332-9106
- Telephone, Municipal Service Section: 207-624-5600 Telephone, Unorganized Territory Section: 207-624-5611 Fax: 207-287-6396
 - Email address: prop.tax@maine.gov

Maine Forest Service

Landowner Outreach Forester 207-287-8430

Augusta Office: 1-800-367-0223 (in state) e-mail: Forestinfo@maine.gov website: www.maineforestservice.gov

Find your local MFS District Forester

Maine Forest Service District Foresters

