## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY

at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library

http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied (searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)



# 119th MAINE LEGISLATURE

### **FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1999**

Legislative Document

No. 1501

S.P. 500

In Senate, February 25, 1999

An Act to Amend the Maine Tree Growth Tax Law.

Reference to the Committee on Taxation suggested and ordered printed.

JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator BENNETT of Oxford. Cosponsored by Senator DAVIS of Piscataquis.

#### Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

2

4

22

24

26

28

30

32

34

36

38

42

44

46

48

50

- Sec. 1. 36 MRSA §573, sub-§3-A, as amended by PL 1995, c. 236, §2, is further amended to read:
- Forest management and harvest plan. management and harvest plan" means a written document that outlines activities to regenerate, improve and harvest a standing 8 crop of timber. The plan must include the location of water 10 bodies and wildlife habitat identified by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. A plan may include, but is not limited to, schedules and recommendations for 12 timber improvement, harvesting plans and recommendations regeneration activities. The plan must may be prepared by either 14 the landowner or a licensed professional forester er-a-landowner 16 and-be-reviewed-and-cortified-by-a-licensed-professional-ferester as and must be consistent with this subsection and with sound silvicultural practices. 18
- Sec. 2. 36 MRSA §574-B, sub-§§2 and 3, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 555, §16, are amended to read:
  - 2. Evidence of compliance with plan. The landowner must comply with the plan developed under subsection 1, and must submit, every 10 years to the municipal assessor in a municipality or the State Tax Assessor for parcels in the unorganized territory, a statement from a licensed prefessional forester that the landowner is managing the parcel according to schedules in the plan required under subsection 1; and
  - 3. Transfer of ownership. If the land is transferred to a new owner, a forest management and harvest plan must be prepared fer-the-landewner and a sworn statement to that effect submitted within one year to the municipal assessor in a municipality or the State Tax Assessor for the unorganized territory.
  - Parcels of land subject to section 573, subsection 3, paragraph B or C, are exempt from the requirements under this section.
- Sec. 3. 36 MRSA §5219-C, as repealed and replaced by PL 1991, c. 377, §20, is amended to read:

#### §5219-C. Forest management planning income credits

Once every 10 years, an individual who elects to have a licensed professional forester prepare a forest management and harvest plan is allowed a credit against the tax otherwise due under this Part for the lesser of \$200 or the individual's cost for having a-ferest-management-and-harvest the plan developed for a parcel of forest land greater than 10 acres. For purposes of

this section, the licensed professional forester may not be in 2 the regular employ of the individual. In no case may this credit reduce the state income tax to less than zero. Those taxpayers claiming this credit must attach a statement from the forester supporting the claim and swear that the credit has not been claimed by them in the previous 10 years. 6 Those taxpayers deducting the cost of the forester as an expense under the Internal Revenue Code must reduce the expense by the amount of the credit. This credit may be used in any tax year beginning on 10 or after January 1, 1989.

12

8

14

16

### **SUMMARY**

This bill amends the Maine Tree Growth Tax Law by allowing either the landowner or a licensed professional forester to prepare the forest management and harvest plan.