MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1	L.D. 1536
2	(Filing No. S-194)
3 4 5 6	STATE OF MAINE SENATE 113TH LEGISLATURE FIRST REGULAR SESSION
7 8 9	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "B" to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536, Bill, "AN ACT Providing for Administrative Changes in Maine Tax Laws."
10 11 12	Amend the bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and inserting in its place the following:
13 14	'Sec. 1. 4 MRSA §807-A, 2nd and 4th ¶¶, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 598, §2, is amended to read:
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Upon promulgation of and in accordance with rules adopted by the Supreme Judicial Court, employees of the Bureau of Taxation may serve civil process and represent the bureau in District Court in disclosure proceedings pursuant to Title 14, chapter 502, ancillary to the collection of taxes for which warrants have been issued pursuant to Title-26 Title 36, and may represent the State Tax Assessor in arraignment proceedings in District Court in cases in which a criminal complaint has been filed alleging violation of Title 36, section 2113, 3234 or 5332.
26	This section is repealed on April 1, ± 988 1989.
27 28	<pre>Sec. 2. 36 MRSA \$176, sub-\$3, ¶A, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 691, \$5, is amended to read:</pre>
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	A. When the State Tax Assessor determines that any taxpayer is delinquent in the payment of a tax, he may cause a demand letter to be served upon the taxpayer in the manner specified in section 111, subsection 2. The demand letter shall comply in all respects with the provisions of section 171 and shall also state that no further administrative or judicial review is available as to the delinquent amount pursuant to section 151

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " β " to s.p. 512, L.D. 1536

- and, that if payment of that amount is not received within 10 days of the date of the demand, the State Tax Assessor is empowered by law to levy upon the property of the taxpayer, including his salary or wages, in accordance with this chapter. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 171, assessments which became final before 1987 can be demanded as otherwise provided in this Part before the end of 1988 and a levy enforced as otherwise provided by this section.
- 11 Sec. 3. 36 MRSA \$176, sub-\$7, as enacted by PL 12 1985, c. 691, §5, is amended to read:
 - 7. Actions permitted. Any person, other than the taxpayer whose delinquency occasioned the levy, who claims that property in which he has a preexisting perfected or otherwise valid security interest on or lien was wrongfully made the subject of a physical seizure or notice of levy pursuant to subsection 3, paragraph B, subparagraphs (1) and (2) may bring a civil action against the State Tax Assessor in Superior Court. Any recovery in such an action shall be limited to the value of the property levied upon and shall in no case exceed the proceeds of any sale of the property conducted in accordance with the provisions of subsection 6. Except as provided in this subsection, no suit for the purpose of restraining the collection of taxes pursuant to this section may be maintained in any court of this State by any person.
- 30 Sec. 4. 36 MRSA §177, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 31 1985, c. 691, §5, is amended to read:
 - 1. Generally. All sales and use taxes collected by any person from-purchasers pursuant to Part 3, all taxes collected by any person from-purchasers under color of Part 3, which have not been properly returned and-credit or credited to the purchasers persons from whom they were collected, all taxes collected by any person pursuant to chapter 451 or 459,

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " β " to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

- and all taxes collected by any person pursuant to 2 chapter 827 shall constitute a special fund in trust for the State Tax Assessor. The liability for the 3 taxes shall be enforceable by assessment and collection, in the manner prescribed in Parts-37-5-and-8-of 4 5 6 this Part, against the person and against any offi-7 cer, director, member, agent or employee of that person who, in that capacity, is responsible for the 8 9 control or management of the funds or finances of 10 that person or is responsible for the payment of that 11 person's taxes. The--term-"purchasers,"-as-used-in 12 this-subsection,-includes-persons-who-have-paid-rent-13 al-charges-for-living-quarters-in-any-hotel; -- rooming 14 house,-tourist-or-trailer-camp.
 - Sec. 5. 36 MRSA §177, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 691, §5, is amended to read:
 - Notice to segregate. Whenever the State Tax Assessor finds that the payment of the trust funds established under subsection 1 will be jeopardized by delay, neglect or misappropriation or whenever any person fails to make payment of taxes or file reports as required by Part 3, or by chapter 451, 459 or 827, the State Tax Assessor may direct that person to segthe trust funds from and not to comingle-then commingle them with any other funds or assets of that person. Within 5 days after the mailing of notice of that segregation requirement, all taxes which thereafter are collected shall be paid over-an on account to the State Tax Assessor until the taxes are The State Tax Assessor shall establish in the segregation notice the manner in which the taxes to be paid to him. The segregation requirement shall remain in effect until a notice of cancellation is given by the State Tax Assessor.
- 35 **Sec. 6. 36 MRSA §177, sub-§4**, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 691, §5, is amended to read:
- 37 4. Revocation for nonsegregation. Upon the expiration of the 5-day period designated in subsection

- 3, if any person who is a "retailer" under Part 3 or a fuel supplier, distributor or importer subject to Part 5 fails to make the required payments on account to the State Tax Assessor, the State Tax Assessor may revoke any registration certificate which has been issued on to that person. The revocation shall be reviewable in accordance with section 151.
- 8 Sec. 7. 36 MRSA \$191, sub-\$2, ¶K, as amended by 9 PL 1987, c. 19, \$2, and PL 1987 c. 43, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 11 K. The disclosure by a municipal assessor, or by
 12 the State Tax Assessor with regard to the unorga13 nized territory, of information contained on the
 14 declaration of value form required by section
 15 4641-B;
- 18 L. The listing of gasoline distributors possess-19 ing a certificate under section τ ; and
- 20 Sec. 9. 36 MRSA \$191, sub-\$2, %M is enacted to
 21 read:
- 22 The disclosure by employees of the Bureau of Taxation, in connection with their official du-23 24 ties relating to any examination, collection activity, civil or criminal tax investigation or 25 any other offense under this Title, of return in-26 formation to the limited extent that disclosure 27 is necessary in obtaining information, which is not otherwise available, with respect to the correct determination of tax, liability for tax or the amount to be collected or with respect to the 28 29 30 31 32 enforcement of this Title.
- 33 Sec. 10. 36 MRSA §305, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1985, c. 650, §7, is further amended to read:

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " \mathcal{B} " to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

Just value. Certify to the Secretary of State 1 2 before the first day of February in-the-year--of--the 3 regular-session-of-the-begislature the equalized just value of all real and personal property in each mu-5 nicipality and unorganized place which is subject taxation under the laws of this State, except cap-6 tured assessed value located within a tax increment 7 8 financing district, for purposes of calculating state aid for education under Title 20-A, effective for districts designated after December 31, 1986, only 9 10 11 of the captured assessed value within a tax in-12 crement financing district is excepted from 13 municipality's equalized just valuation. Such equal-14 ized just value shall be uniformly assessed in each 15 municipality and unorganized place and shall be based on 100% of the current market value. It shall sepa-16 17 rately show for each municipality and unorganized place the actual or estimated value of all real es-18 19 tate which is exempt from property taxation by law or 20 is the captured value within a tax increment financ-21 ing district. The valuation as filed shall remain in 22 effect until the next valuation is filed and shall be 23 the basis for the computation and apportionment of 24 the state and county taxes;

Sec. 11. 36 MRSA §581-A, as enacted by PL 1973,
c. 308, §13, is amended to read:

27 §581-A. Sale of a portion of a parcel of forest land

Sale of a portion of a parcel of forest land subject to taxation under this subchapter shall not affect the taxation under this subchapter of the resulting parcels, unless they—are any is less than 10 forested acres in area. Each resulting parcel shall be taxed to the owners under this subchapter until such parcel is withdrawn from taxation under this subchapter, in which case the penalties provided for in sections 579 and 581 shall apply only to the owner of such parcel. If a parcel resulting from such sale is less than 10 forested acres in area, such parcel shall be considered as withdrawn from taxation under

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " $oldsymbol{eta}$ " to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

- this subchapter as a result of such sale.
- Sec. 12. 36 MRSA §610-A, as reenacted by PL
 1983, c. 632, Pt. B, §4, is repealed.
- 4 Sec. 13. 36 MRSA \$708-A, as enacted by PL 1973,
 5 c. 620, \$18, is repealed.
- 6 Sec. 14. 36 MRSA §1484, sub-§3, ¶C, as amended by PL 1983, c. 828, §3, is further amended to read:
- 8 C. If the motor vehicle is owned by a corpora-9 tion or a partnership, the excise tax shall be 10 paid in the following manner.
 - (1) If it is a corporation or partnership other than one described in subparagraph (2), the excise tax shall be paid to the place in which the registered or main office of that organization is located, except that if the organization has an additional permanent place, or places, of business where motor vehicles are customarily kept, the tax on these vehicles shall be paid to the place where such permanent place of business is located. The temporary location of an office and the stationing of vehicles in connection with a construction project of less than 24 months duration is not considered to constitute a permanent place of business. In the case of a foreign corporation or partnership not maintaining a place of business within the State, the excise tax shall be paid to the State.
 - (2) In the case of corporations described in Title 35, section 2301, any excise taxes owed shall be paid to the place in which the registered or main office of that organization is located.
 - (3) If a municipality, county or motor ve-

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " \mathcal{B} " to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

- 1 hicle owner feels the excise tax has been improperly levied under the authority of 2 this paragraph, the owner, county or munici-3 pality may request within 3 years from the date of an excise tax levy a determination 5 of this question by the State Tax Assessor. 6 The State Tax Assessor's determination is 7 limited to the same 3-year period and shall 8 9 be binding on all parties. Any party may seek review of the determination in accord-10 11 ance with the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 8θ -B 80-C. Upon notification by the State Tax Assessor of a determination made under this section, any municipality or 12 13 14 county which has incorrectly accepted excise 15 tax money, within 30 days of that determina-16 17 tion, shall pay the money, together with in-18 terest at the maximum rate determined by the Treasurer of State, pursuant to section 505, 19 to the municipality or county named in the 20 determination as the proper place of pay-21 ment. 22
 - Sec. 15. 36 MRSA §1752, sub-§§1-B, 1-C and 1-D are enacted to read:
 - 1-B. Automobile. "Automobile," for purposes of subsection 17-A, paragraph B, means a self-propelled 4-wheel motor vehicle designed primarily to carry passengers and not designed to run on tracks.
 - 1-C. Business. "Business" includes any activity engaged in by any person or caused to be engaged in by him with the object of gain, benefit or advantage, either direct or indirect.
 - l-D. Casual sale. "Casual sale" means an isolated transaction in which tangible personal property or a taxable service is sold other than in the ordinary course of repeated and successive transactions of like character by the person making the sale. "Casual sales" include transactions by a civic, reli-

- gious or fraternal organization which is not a registered retailer at a bazaar, fair, rummage sale, pic-nic or similar event, but, if any such organization 3 makes such transactions during more than 8 days during a calendar year, all such transactions during the calendar year constitute retail sales. The sale by a registered retailer of tangible personal property which that retailer has used in the course of his business is not a "casual sale" if that property is 5 6 7 8 9 10 of like character to that sold in the ordinary course 11 of repeated and successive transactions. "Casual sale" does not include any transaction in which tan-12 gible personal property is sold by a representative 13 for the owner's account when that representative is a 14 registered retailer and the registered retailer shall 15 have the same duties respecting any such transaction as if he had sold on his own account. 16 17
- 18 Sec. 16. 36 MRSA §1752, sub-§2 is repealed.
- 19 Sec. 17. 36 MRSA \$1752, sub-\$2-C, as enacted by
 20 PL 1985, c. 783, \$1, is repealed and the following
 21 enacted in its place:
- 2-C. Fabrication services. "Fabrication services" means the production of tangible personal 22 23 property for a consideration for a person who furnishes, either directly or indirectly, the materials used in that production. "Fabrication services" does 24 25 26 not include the production of tangible personal prop-27 28 erty if a sale to the consumer of the tangible personal property so produced would be exempt or other-29 30 wise not subject to tax under this Part or if the 31 services are purchased by an exempt entity.
- 32 Sec. 18. 36 MRSA \$1752, sub-\$9-A, as enacted by 33 PL 1977, c. 477, §7, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 35 9-A. Primarily. "Primarily," when used in rela-36 tion to production, means more than 50% of the time.

- 1 Sec. 19. 36 MRSA §1752, sub-§9-B, as amended by 2 1979, c. 541, Pt. A, §220, is repealed and the 3 following enacted in its place:
- 4 9-B. Production. "Production" means an operation 5 or integrated series of operations engaged in as a business or segment of a business which transforms or 6 converts personal property by physical, chemical or other means into a different form, composition or character from that in which it originally existed. 7 8
- 9
- 10 Production includes manufacturing, processing, assem-11 bling and fabricating operations which meet the 12 definitional requisites.
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- Production does not include biological processes, wood harvesting operations, the severance of sand, 14
- gravel, oil, gas or other natural resources produced or severed from the soil or water, or activities such 15
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- as cooking or preparing drinks, meals, food or 17 18 products by a retailer for retail sale. The forego-
- 19 ing are examples of activities that are not included
- within the term "production." 20
- 21 Sec. 20. 36 MRSA §1752, sub-§9-C, as reallocated 22 by PL 1977, c. 696, §273, is repealed.
- 23 Sec. 21. 36 MRSA §1752, sub-§10, as amended by PL 1977, c. 198, §2, is repealed and the following enacted in its place: 24 25
- 26 10. Retailer. "Retailer" means any person who 27 makes retail sales or who is required to register 28 section 1754 or is registered under section 1756.
- 29 Sec. 22. 36 MRSA §1752, sub-§11, as amended by PL 1985, c. 691, §8, is repealed and the following 30 31 enacted in its place:
- 32 Retail sale. "Retail sale" means any sale of tangible personal property, in the ordinary course of 33

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " β " to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

business, for consumption or use, or for any purpose other than for resale, except resale as a casual sale, in the form of tangible personal property. "Retail sale" also means any sale of a taxable service in the ordinary course of business for any purpose other than for resale, except resale as a casual sale. "Retail sale" includes conditional sales, installment lease sales and any other transfer of tan-gible personal property when the title is retained as security for the payment of the purchase price and is intended to be transferred later. "Retail sale" in-cludes sale of products for internal human consumption to a person for resale through coin-operated vending machines when sold to a retailer whose gross receipts from the retail sale of tangible personal property derived through sales from vending machines are more than 50% of his gross receipts, which tax shall be paid by the retailer to the State. "Retail sale" does not include any sale by a personal representative in the settlement of an estate, unless the sale is made through a retailer, or unless the sale is made in the continuation or operation of a business; nor does the term include any other casual sale. "Retail sale" does not include the sale of tangible personal property which becomes an ingredient or component part of, or which is consumed or destroyed or loses its identity directly and primarily in the production of, tangible personal property for later sale or lease, other than lease for use in this State, but shall include fuel and electricity; but shall not include electricity separately metered and consumed in any electrolytic process for the manufacture of tangible personal property for later sale, nor any fuel oil or coal, the by-products from the nor any fuel oil or coal, the by-products from the burning of which become an ingredient or component part of tangible personal property for later sale. Tangible personal property is "consumed or destroyed" or "loses its identity" in that production, if it has a normal physical life expectancy of less than one year as a usable item in the use to which it is applied. "Retail sale" does not include the sale, to a person engaged in the business of renting automo-

1	biles, of automobiles, or integral parts of automo-
2	biles or accessories to automobiles, for rental or
3	for use in an automobile rented, on a short-term ba-
4	sis. "Retail sale" does not include the sale of con-
5	tainers, boxes, crates, bags, cores, twines, tapes,
6	bindings, wrappings, labels and other packing, pack-
7	aging and shipping materials when sold to persons for
8	use in packing, packaging or shipping tangible per-
9	sonal property sold by them or upon which they have
10	performed the service of cleaning, pressing, dyeing,
11	washing, repairing or reconditioning in their regular
12	course of business and which are transferred to the
13	possession of the purchaser of such tangible personal
14	property. "Retail sale" does not include the provi-
15	sion of meals or lodging to employees at their place
16	of employment when the value of those meals or that
17	lodging is allowed as a credit toward the wages of
18	those employees.
19 20	Sec. 23. 36 MRSA §1752, sub-§13-A is enacted to read:
21	13-A. Sale at retail. "Sale at retail" means re-
22	tail sale.
23	Sec. 24. 36 MRSA \$1752, sub-\$14, as amended by
24	PL 1983, c. 828, §4, is repealed and the following
25	enacted in its place:
26	14. Sale price. "Sale price" means the total
27	amount of a retail sale valued in money, whether re-
28	ceived in money or otherwise.
20	cerved in money of otherwise.
29	A. "Sale price" includes:
30	(1) Services which are a part of a retail
31	sale; and
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32	(2) All receipts, cash, credits and proper-
33	ty of any kind or nature and any amount for
34	which credit is allowed by the seller to the
35	purchaser, without any deduction on account
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1		of the cost of the property sold, the cost
2		of the materials used, labor or service
3		cost, interest paid, losses or any other ex-
4		penses.
5	В.	"Sale price" does not include:
6		(1) Discounts allowed and taken on sales;
7		(2) Allowances in cash or by credit made
8		upon the return of merchandise or with re-
9		spect to fabrication services pursuant to
LO		warranty;
L1		(3) The price of property returned or fab-
L 2		rication services rejected by customers,
L3		when the full price is refunded either in
L 4		cash or by credit;
L 5		(4) The price received for labor or ser-
L6		vices used in installing or applying or re-
L7		pairing the property sold or fabricated, if
18		separately charged or stated;
19		(5) Any amount charged or collected, in
20		lieu of a gratuity or tip, as a specifically
21		stated service charge, when that amount is
22		to be disbursed by a hotel, motel, restau-
23		rant or other eating establishment to its
24		employees as wages;
25		(6) The amount of any tax imposed by the
26		United States upon or with respect to retail
27		sales, whether imposed upon the retailer or
28		the consumer, except any manufacturers', im-
29		porters', alcohol or tobacco excise tax; or
30		(7) The cost of transportation from the
31		retailer's place of business or other point
32		from which shipment is made directly to the
3		purchaser, provided that those charges are
34		separately stated and the transportation oc-
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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " \mathcal{B} " to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

1	curs by means of common carrier, contract
2	carrier or the United States mail.
3	Sec. 25. 36 MRSA §1752, sub-§17-A is enacted to
4	read:
5	17-A. Taxable service. "Taxable service" means:
6	A. Rental of living quarters in any hotel, room-
7	ing house, tourist or trailer camp;
8	B. Rental, for a period of less than one year,
9	of an automobile;
10	C. Telephone or telegraph service;
11	D. Extended cable television service;
12	E. Fabrication services; and
13	F. Custom computer programming, including, but
L 4	F. Custom computer programming, including, but not limited to, modification of a standard pro-
15	gram.
16	Sec. 26. 36 MRSA §1753 is repealed and the fol-
17	lowing enacted in its place:
1.8	§1753. Tax is a levy on consumer
19	The liability for, or the incidence of, the tax
50	imposed by this Part is declared to be a levy on the
21	consumer. The retailer shall add the amount of the
22	tax to the sale price and may state the amount of the
23	tax separately from the sale price of tangible per-
24	sonal property or taxable services on price display
25	signs, sales or delivery slips, bills and statements
26	which advertise or indicate the sale price of that
27	property or those services.
28	Sec. 27. 36 MRSA §1754, sub-§1 is amended to
9	read.

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " " to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

- 1. Maintains place of business. Every seller of tangible personal property or taxable services, whether or not at retail, maintaining who maintains within this State any office, place of manufacture, place of distribution, sales or sample room or place, warehouse or storage place or other place of business.
- 8 Sec. 28. 36 MRSA \$1754, sub-\$2 is amended to 9 read:
- 10 Makes sales or solicits orders. Every seller 11 of tangible personal property or taxable services who 12 does not maintaining maintain such a place who but 13 makes retail sales within this State or who solicits 14 orders by means of salesmen within the State for re-15 tail sales for use, storage or other consumption 16 within the State.
- 17 Sec. 29. 36 MRSA §1754, sub-§3 if amended to 18 read:
 - Consignee or agent. Every consignee or agent who makes retail sales in the State of tangible personal property or taxable services on behalf of a principal who is without the State if the principal is not the holder of a valid registration certificate cate.
- 25 Sec. 30. 36 MRSA \$1754, sub-\$4 is amended to 26 read:
- Sales for use within State. Every agent, rep-28 resentative, salesman, entrepreneur, solicitor, dis-29 tributor or independent selling agent, when such person receives compensation by reason of sales of tangible personal property or taxable services made outside the State by his principal for use, storage or other consumption in the State, and every salesman within the State of any seller subject to subsection 2, if said principal is not the holder of a valid registration certificate.

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " D" to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

- 1 Sec. 31. 36 MRSA \$1754, sub-\$6, as enacted by PL
 2 1965, c. 362, \$5, is repealed.
- 3 Sec. 32. 36 MRSA \$1754, sub-\$7, as enacted by PL
 4 1977, c. 198, \$5, is repealed.
- Sec. 33. 36 MRSA §1754, sub-§8, as enacted by PL 1979, c. 268, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 8 8. Other presence in State. Every seller of tangible personal property or fabrication services who maintains a continuing presence of a nonsoliciting employee within the State or who makes regular or frequent delivery in this State, by means of its own employees or agents, of that property or of tangible personal property on which fabrication services have been performed.
- 18 Sec. 35. 36 MRSA \$1756, as amended by PL 1971, 19 c. 20, is further amended to read:

20 §1756. Voluntary registration

Every seller of tangible personal property or taxable services, not required by section 1754 to register, may register upon such terms as the State Tax Assessor may prescribe. Upon registration, he shall have the rights and duties of a person required to be registered and shall be subject to the same penalties, except that his liability may be limited to tax actually collected. The person so registered may at any time surrender his registration certificate and request that the same be canceled. Upon receipt of such certificate and request, the State Tax Assessor shall grant the same, if it appears to the State Tax Assessor that the registrant has satisfied all liability to the State and that he is not re-

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " 13" to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

- quired by law to register. Upon surrender of his certificate, the registered person shall cease to collect sales or use taxes upon sales taking place on and after the date of such surrender.
- 5 Sec. 36. 36 MRSA \$1760, sub-\$25, as amended by 6 PL 1985, c. 691, \$13, is further amended to read:
 - Boats sold to nonresidents. Sales in this State to nonresidents of yachts and other pleasure boats and commercial vessels and boats actually registered for numbering, enrolled or documented under federal or foreign law in the appropriate customhouses or registry offices for location thereof or home ports therefor outside the State, when such are either delivered outside the State or delivered in the State to be sailed or transported outside the State immediately upon delivery by the seller; and any sales to nonresidents, under contracts for the construction of any such craft to be so delivered, of materials to be incorporated therein; and any sales to nonresidents for the repair, alteration, refitting, reconstruction, overhaul or restoration of any such craft to be so delivered, of materials to be incorporated therein. If a craft so--registered is present in the State for more than 30 days during the 12-month period following its date of purchase or is registered for-a-location in Maine or documented with a home port in the-State Maine, within 12 months of the date of purchase, the person-seeking-registration purchaser shall be liable for the use tax on the basis of the original purchase price.
 - Sec. 37. 36 MRSA \$1760, sub-\$40, as reallocated
 by PL 1979, c. 663, \$221, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- 34 40. Mobile and modular homes. Sales of mobile or 35 modular homes includes:
- 36 A. Used mobile and modular homes; and

- B. New mobile and modular homes. Exemption is limited to all costs, other than materials, included in the sale price, but not to exceed 50% of the sale price.
- 5 Sec. 38. 36 MRSA \$1760, sub-\$41, as amended by 6 PL 1981, c. 705, Pt. K, is further amended to read:
- 7 Certain instrumentalities of 41. interstate 8 foreign commerce. The sale of a vehicle, railroad 9 rolling stock, aircraft or watercraft which is placed in use by the purchaser as an instrumentality of in-10 11 terstate or foreign commerce within 30 days after that sale and which is used by the purchaser not less 12 than 80% of the time for the next 2 years as 13 an 14 strumentality of interstate or foreign commerce. 15 State Tax Assessor may for good cause extend for not 16 more than 30 60 days the time for placing the instru-17 mentality in use in interstate or foreign commerce. 18 For purposes of this subsection, property is "placed 19 in use as an instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce" by its carrying of, or providing the motive power for the carrying of, a bona fide payload in in-20 21 22 terstate or foreign commerce, or by being dispatched 23 a specific location at which it will be loaded upon arrival with, or will be used as motive power 24 25 for the carrying of, a payload in interstate or for-26 eign commerce. For purposes of this subsection, "bona 27 fide payload" means a cargo of persons or property 28 transported by a contract or common carrier for com-29 pensation which exceeds the direct cost of carrying 30 that cargo or pursuant to a legal obligation to pro-31 vide service as a public utility or a cargo of prop-32 erty transported in the reasonable conduct of the 33 purchaser's own nontransportation business in inter-34 state commerce.
- 35 **Sec. 39. 36 MRSA §1760, sub-§56** is enacted to read:
- 37 <u>56. Construction contracts with exempt organiza-</u> 38 tions. Sales of tangible personal property, to a

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

- construction contractor, which are to be physically 2 incorporated in, and become a permanent part of, real property for sale to any organization or government 3 4 agency provided exemption under this section, except as otherwise provided. In order to qualify for this 5 6 exemption, the contractor must have entered into a construction contract with the exempt organization 7 prior to the purchase of the tangible personal prop-8 9 erty.
 - Sec. 40. 36 MRSA §1811, first ¶, as amended 1985, c. 783, §5, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:
- A tax is imposed at the rate of 5% on all tangible personal property, on telephone and telegraph service, on extended cable television service, on fabrication services and on custom computer programming sold at retail in this State and at the rate of 7% on the value of all other taxable services 18 19 sold at retail in this State. Value shall be measured 20 by the sale price, except as otherwise provided.
- 21 Sec. 41. 36 MRSA §1861, as repealed and replaced 22 by Pl 1985, c. 783, §7, is amended to read:

23 §1861. Imposition

A tax is imposed, at the respective rate provided section 1811, on the storage, use or other consumption in this State of purchases, tangible personal property or a service the sale of which, if the sale-occurred-or it had occurred in this State, will would be subject to tax under section 1764 or 1811. A tax-is-imposed-at-the-rate-provided-in--section--1811 on-the-sale-price-on-these-purchases. Every person so storing, using or otherwise consuming is liable for the tax until he has paid the tax or has taken a receipt from his seller, as duly authorized by the State Tax Assessor, showing that the seller has collected the sales or use tax, in which case the seller shall be liable for it. Retailers registered under

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

- section 1754 or 1756 shall collect the tax and make
- 2 remittance to the State Tax Assessor. The amount of 3 the tax payable by the purchaser shall be that pro-
- 4 vided in the case of sales taxes by section 1812.
- 5 When tangible personal property purchased for resale
- 6 is withdrawn from inventory by the retailer for his
- own use, use tax liability accrues at the date o
- 8 withdrawal.
- 9 Sec. 42. 36 MRSA \$1955-A, as amended by PL 1979,
 10 c. 541, Pt. A, \$223, is further amended to read:

§1955-A. Failure to pay tax on vehicles

- 12 If, after notice of deficiency assessment and de-13 mand for payment, any amount required to be paid with 14 respect to any vehicle is not paid as demanded within the 12-day period prescribed in section 1959, or such 15 16 extension thereof as the State Tax Assessor may allow, the State Tax Assessor may, in addition to pro-17 ceeding to enforce collection pursuant to chapters 18 19 211 to 225, immediately notify the Secretary of State 20 who shall proceed in accordance with Title 29, sec-21 tion 55-B, to mail the required 5-day notice and to suspend any registration certificate and plates is-22 sued for the vehicle in respect to which the tax remains unpaid upon the expiration of the 5-day period 23 24 25 provided therein.
- 28 Commercial forest land. "Commercial forest 29 land" means land which is classified or which is eligible for classification as forest land pursuant to 30 31 the Maine Tree Growth Tax Law, chapter 105, subchap-32 ter II-A, except that "commercial forest land" does not include land described in section 573, subsection 3, paragraph B, C or D when all commercial harvesting 33 34 of forest products is prohibited. In determining whether land not classified under the Maine Tree 35 36 37 Growth Tax Law is eligible for classification under

- that law, all facts and circumstances shall be con-
- sidered, including whether the landowner is engaged in the forest products business and the land is being
- 3 in the forest products business and the land is being 4 used in that business or there is a forest management
- 5 plan for commercial use of the land or a particular
- 6 parcel of land has been harvested for commercial pur-
- 7 poses within the preceding 5 years.
- 8 Sec. 44. 36 MRSA §3851 is repealed.
- 9 Sec. 45. 36 MRSA \$3852, as amended by PL 1983, 10 c. 480, Pt. A, \$58, is repealed.
- 11 Sec. 46. 36 MRSA §4404, last ¶, as enacted by PL 12 1985, c. 783, §16, is repealed.
- 13 Sec. 47. 36 MRSA §\$4405 to 4409, as enacted by 14 PL 1985, c. 783, §16, are repealed.
- 15 Sec. 48. 36 MRSA §5124-A, first ¶, as repealed 16 and replaced by PL 1985, c. 535, §15, is amended to 17 read:
- 18 The For tax years beginning on or after January
 19 1, 1985, the standard deduction of a resident indi20 vidual or of a resident husband and wife who file a
 21 joint return or of a resident married person who
 22 files a separate return shall be as follows:
- 23 Sec. 49. 36 MRSA §5124-A, sub-§3, as repealed 24 and replaced by Pl 1985, c. 535, §15, is amended to 25 read:
- 3. Married person; separate return. A married person filing a separate return, the higher of a low-income allowance of \$1,700 or 16% of Maine adjusted gross income up to a maximum deduction of \$1,400, except that if either spouse used the low-income allowance, both must use it.
- 32 Sec. 50. 36 MRSA \$5206-B, sub-\$2, as repealed 33 and replaced by PL 1985, c. 783, \$35, is amended to

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " β " to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

1 read:

- 2. Maine assets. "Maine assets" means, for any taxable year, a taxable entity's total end of year assets as required to be reported on United States Internal Revenue Service Form 1120, Schedule L, except for tangible personal property and real property located outside the State. The term includes, in the case of a unitary business, the tangible personal property and real property located in the State of any member of the affiliated group which is not subject for the taxable year to taxation under Part 8. This property in the possession of a taxable entity at year-end and located in the State is to be reported as a Maine asset by the possessor taxable entity.

18 <u>§5255-B. Certain items of income under the United</u> 19 States Internal Revenue Code

Any person maintaining an office or transacting business within this State and who is required to deduct and withhold a tax on items of income under the United States Internal Revenue Code, other than wages subject to withholding as provided in section 5250, shall deduct and withhold from such items to the extent they constitute Maine-net income which is not excluded from taxation under Maine law, a tax equal to 5% thereof, unless withholding pursuant to the United States Internal Revenue Code is based on other than a flat rate amount. In that event, the State's withholding procedure should estimate taxable income using the same approach to exemptions as the United States Internal Revenue Code and the amount of tax to be withheld should be calculated in accordance with withholding methods prescribed pursuant to section 5250.

Sec. 52. Application. Sections 48 to 51 of this

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "b" to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

Act is effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987.

3 STATEMENT OF FACT

This statement of fact has been updated to reflect changes from the original bill.

Section 1 extends the sunset date one year to allow the trial period originally intended by the Legislature. Due to a drafting error, implementation of the use of state employees in lieu of attorneys in certain court proceedings has been delayed a year awaiting legislative resolution. It also corrects an incorrect statutory reference.

Section 2 makes the levy procedure enacted last year for collection of taxes retroactive to assessments made before 1987 without any time limitation.

Section 3 corrects typographical errors.

Section 4 corrects a reference to credit for taxes refunded and corrects a reference to the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 36, Parts 3, 5 and 8. It also removes the reference to and definition of purchasers from this provision. The definition is outdated and has no apparent need in this provision.

23 Sections 5 and 6 correct typographical errors.

Sections 7, 8 and 9 reconcile conflicts in addition to the disclosure provisions of the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 36. Section 9 expands confidentiality exceptions to allow limited disclosure during tax examinations, collection activities, civil or criminal investigations or other activities relating to violations of the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 36.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "()" to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

Section 10 deletes the language which requires an equalized state valuation in the year of the regular session. Before we had annual "regular sessions" this resulted in biennial state valuations, however, with annual "regular sessions" this language is redundant.

Section 11 clarifies a section of the Maine Tree Growth Tax Law by specifying that sale of a portion of a parcel of classified forest land shall not result in loss of its classification under the law unless a resulting parcel is less than 10 forest land acres.

Section 12 repeals the requirement that the State Tax Assessor annually develop a list of values for watercraft which were formerly taxed as personal property. Since watercraft are now subject to an excise tax and exempt from property tax, this provision is unnecessary.

Section 13 repeals a requirement relative to the chief assessor of primary assessing areas to commit taxes by June 30th annually. This requirement does not apply to 487 municipalities which are not primary assessing areas and thus, is inequitable.

Section 14 adds a provision to the existing excise tax law. Thus, in cases where the State Tax Assessor must resolve a dispute between municipalities concerning proper excise tax situs, any municipality which has improperly received excise tax money would be required to pay it over to the appropriate municipality with interest and corrects the review reference to the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 80-C, which is a review of final agency action rather than Rule 80-B, which is a review of governmental action. The determination provided would, in fact, constitute final agency action. Also, this section adds a 3-year limitation for a review by the State Tax Assessor. The 3-year period is similar to that provided for supplemental personal property taxes.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "()" to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

Section 15 replaces current definition of "rental of automobile on a short-term basis," which actually defines a type of vehicle. The durational aspect of the short-term rental tax appears in section 25 of the bill. Section 16 of the bill reallocates an existing provision of law to maintain the alphabetical order of sales and use tax definitions. Section 16 of the bill also establishes a separate definition of the "casual sale" provisions which now appear in the definition of "retail sale" and makes clear that all sales by a civic, religious or fraternal organization, including those made during the first 8 days, will be taxable retail sales if the organization exceeds the 8-day period during which its sales at fairs, etc., are considered to be nontaxable casual sales.

Section 17 of the bill amends the definition of "fabrication services" to conform to the definition of "production," which currently appears in Title 36, section 1752, subsection 9, paragraph B and to remove custom computer programming, which is defined separately by section 25 of the bill, as a taxable service.

Section 18 of the bill clarifies the definition of "primarily" by removing language which appears elsewhere in the production machinery exemption requirements.

28 Section 19 of the bill clarifies the definition of "production" by removing unnecessary language.

Section 20 of the bill repeals the definition of "rental of automobile on a short-term basis," which is replaced by sections 15, 16, 17 and 25 of the bill.

Section 21 of the bill eliminates specific taxable services, which are included within the definition of "retail sales," from the definition of "retailer."

- 22 of the bill amends the definition of "retail sale" to remove references to "sale at re-2 tail" added as a definitional cross reference by section 23 of the bill, to replace individual taxable services with a general reference to "taxable services," defined by section 25 of the bill, to remove details of the definition of "casual sale," defined 3 4 5 6 7 by section 15 of the bill, and to exclude certain 8 9 meals and lodging currently located in the definition 10 of "sale price." 11 Section 23 of the bill establishes "sale at re-12 tail" as a separate definition. 13 Section 24 of the bill conforms the current definition of "sale price" to fabrication services tax 14 15 and reorganizes the definition for easier reference. 16 Section 25 of the bill establishes a definition of "taxable service" as a general reference to vari-17 18 ous individual taxable services which currently are taxable and to clarify legislative intent that all 19 20 custom computer programming services, whether per-21 formed on tangible personal property owned by the customer or by the vendor of the service, is taxable. 22
- 23 Section 26 of the bill conforms Title 36, section 24 1753 to the taxation of services.
- 25 Sections 27 to 30 of the bill establish registra-26 tion requirements for providers of taxable services.
- Sections 31, 32 and 34 of the bill eliminate provisions which are made superfluous by the introduction of taxable services into Title 36, section 1754 provisions.
- 31 Section 33 establishes a registration requirement 32 for certain providers of fabrication services.
- 33 Section 35 of the bill conforms Title 36, section

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COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "D" to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

1 1756 to the taxation of services.

Section 36 clarifies the circumstances under which a nonresident purchaser of a watercraft can subsequently become liable for the Maine use tax.

5 Section 37 clarifies the sales tax exemption applying to mobile and modular homes.

Section 38 allows the State Tax Assessor more discretion in terms of the period of time allowed before a vehicle is to be placed in use in interstate commerce without being disqualified for the sales tax exemption.

Section 39 enacts a provision to recognize historical administrative enterpretation of the Sales Tax Law. The Bureau of Taxation has historically considered, as exempt, sales of tangible personal property, to a construction contractor, which are to be physically incorporated in and become a permanent part of real property for sale to government agencies and other exempt organizations that are provided exemption under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title section 1760. It has been suggested by the Attorney General's office that there may not be any statutory support for this administrative practice. this exemption is enacted, the Bureau of Taxation may be forced to begin applying sales and use tax to sales. A change of the bureau's past practice would generate considerable negative reaction, not only from contractors and exempt organizations, but also from state and municipal governments. Enactment of this bill will support administrative practice since the sales tax was enacted in 1951.

32 Section 40 of the bill amends Title 36, section 33 1811 to conform to the definition of "taxable ser-34 vice" by section 25 of the bill and to remove unnec-35 essary language, Title 36, sections 189 and 1952.

Section 41 of the bill clarifies Title 36, sec-

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " β " to S.P. 512, L.D. 1536

1 tion 1861.

Section 42 removes the word "deficiency" from a provision of sales tax law. The concept of deficiency assessment was replaced some time ago with the term "assessment." This was inadvertently overlooked at that time.

Section 43 clarifies the definition of "commercial forest land" within the Commercial Forestry Excise Tax Law. All land classified under the Maine Tree Growth Tax Law would be included as commercial forest land unless commercial harvesting of forest products is prohibited.

Sections 44 and 45 remove reporting requirements for inheritance tax purposes by banks and registers of probate. With the repeal of the inheritance tax for deaths occurring on or after July 1, 1986, these reports are no longer necessary.

Sections 46 and 47 repeal several administrative provisions of the tobacco products tax which are in conflict with uniform administrative provisions contained in Title 36.

Sections 48 and 49 clarify income tax law with regard to the effective date of standard deduction provisions. These sections also correct an error in the amount of the standard deduction for a married person filing a separate return. The low-income allowance should read \$1,100, rather than \$1,000.

Section 50 amends the definition of "Maine assets" within the franchise tax law. It provides that real property located outside the State be excluded from Maine assets just like tangible personal property. It also provides that property of an affiliated group member in the possession of another group member and located in the State will not escape taxation.



L	Section 51 clarifies a provision of the inco	ome
2	tax withholding law. The term "Maine net incor	ae"
3	which has no definition for individuals is replace	ed
1	with the term "income which is not excluded from ta	ax-
5	ation under Maine law."	

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Reported by the Minority for the Committee on Taxation.
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