MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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116th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1993

Legislative Document

No. 1512

H.P. 1117

House of Representatives, May 14, 1993

An Act to Authorize Optional County Sales Taxes on Certain Sales.

Reference to the Committee on Taxation suggested and ordered printed.

OSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative HOGLUND of Portland.

Beit	enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
	Sec. 1. 36 MRSA Pt. 3-A is enacted to read:
	PART 3-A
	COUNTY TAX
	CHAPTER 253
	COUNTY LEVIED TAX
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<u>\$230:</u>	L. County levied tax option
·	1 Company leading the matter matters and a constant leading
+ > + *	1. County levied tax option authorized. A county levied option is authorized to:
_ax (option is authorized to:
	A. Alleviate the problem of financing municipal services
	caused by the burden on municipal property tax; and
	B. Stabilize the municipal property tax burden and aid in
	financing municipal services by broadening the municipal tax
	base and taking advantage of regional resources.
	2. Vote required. A county levied tax option must be
adopt	ted by election as provided in this chapter.
	3. Amount of tax. A county levied tax option adopted under
this	chapter is an additional 1% on the value of all sales of
	ible personal property and taxable services that are taxed by
	State at the rate of 7%.
	4. Application. For the purposes of this chapter, the
	cipal assessors of a plantation are considered municipal
	cers of the plantation and the county commissioners are
	dered the municipal officers for the unorganized territory
vith:	in their respective counties.
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<u> </u>	2. County levied tax option election
	Totition by votors or municipal officers & sounts
	1. Petition by voters or municipal officers. A county ed tax option election may be called by the filing of a
	cion by the voters of a county or the municipal officers of
	cipalities in the county as follows.
<u> </u>	
	A. The voters in a county may petition the county
	A. The voters in a county may petition the county commissioners for a county levied tax election. A petition
	A. The voters in a county may petition the county commissioners for a county levied tax election. A petition for a county levied tax election must be signed by a number of voters equal to at least 10% of the number of votes cast in that county in the last gubernatorial election. All
	A. The voters in a county may petition the county commissioners for a county levied tax election. A petition for a county levied tax election must be signed by a number of voters equal to at least 10% of the number of votes cast

county commissioners and delivered to them at least 42 days 2 before holding a primary, special statewide, general or county election. 4 The municipal officers in municipalities that have a combined population of 60% of the county's population as 6 determined by the most recent Federal Decennial Census may petition the county commissioners for a county levied tax Я option election. A majority of the municipal officers in a 10 municipality must sign a petition before that municipality's population may be included. The municipal officers in the county may sign a single petition or each municipality may 12 submit its own petition, as long as all petition signatures 14 have been signed within the previous 2 years. The petition must be addressed to the county commissioners and delivered 16 to them at least 42 days before holding a primary, special statewide, general or county election. 18 2. Meeting. Upon receipt of a petition, the county 20 commissioners shall notify the municipal officers in each municipality within the county and require them to notify the inhabitants of their respective municipalities to meet in the 22 manner prescribed by law to vote on the county levied tax 24 question. The county commissioners shall state the time for opening and closing the polls, which must be the same in each 26 municipality, and set the date for the election, which must be at the next regularly scheduled primary, special statewide, general 28 or county election. The county commissioners shall prepare the election material and all ballots for the election and provide 30 them to each municipal clerk. 32 3. Referendum question. The election must be held to vote on the following question. 34 "Do you favor an increase in the state sales and use tax on 36 certain meals, lodging, liquor and automobile rentals in this county by 1% over the amount levied by the State pursuant to the 38 Maine Revised Statutes, Title 36, section 1811 and the proceeds distributed as follows: 40 A. Thirty-five percent to the municipality in which the tax 42 is collected: 44 B. Forty percent to the municipalities within the county, pursuant to the municipal revenue-sharing formula in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 30-A, section 5681; and 46 Twenty-five percent to the municipalities in all 48 counties that have adopted the 1% county tax increase, 50 pursuant to the municipal revenue-sharing formula in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 30-A, section 5681?" 52

- 2. Conduct of election. Except as provided in this section, the petition process and the voting at elections in towns and plantations must be held and conducted in accordance with Title 30-A, sections 2528, 2529 and 2532, even if the town or plantation has not accepted the provisions of section 2528.

 The voting at elections in cities must be held and conducted in accordance with Title 21-A. The municipal clerk shall make a return of the results, certify the results and send them to the county commissioners who shall certify the results and send them to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall forward the results to the State Tax Assessor and the Treasurer of State.
 - §2303. Implementation of tax

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1. Affirmative vote. If the results of an election held under section 2302 show that a majority of the votes cast in a county is in the affirmative, the Secretary of State, after receiving written notification from the county commissioners, shall notify the Treasurer of State and the State Tax Assessor of those results. The State Tax Assessor shall collect the tax in the same manner and with the same powers as provided in Part 3.

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- 2. Effective date. Retailers shall begin collecting the tax on the first day of the 4th month following the certification of the vote by the county commissioners and its submission to the Secretary of State.
- 28 3. Fund. The County Levied Tax Fund is established as a separate account. The Treasurer of State shall deposit in that fund all revenues received under this chapter.
- 32 4. Distribution of revenue. Beginning in the 10th month after certification of the vote by the county commissioners and 34 its submission to the Secretary of State, the Treasurer of State shall make distributions from the County Levied Tax Fund on the first day of each month as follows.
- A. Thirty-five percent of the amount attributable to each municipality must be distributed to the municipality in which the tax is collected.
- B. Forty percent of the amount attributable to each municipality must be distributed among the municipalities in the county in which the municipality is located, pursuant to the municipal revenue-sharing formula in Title 30-A, section 5681.
- C. Twenty-five percent of the amount attributable to each municipality must be distributed among the municipalities in all counties that have adopted a county levied tax option, pursuant to the municipal revenue-sharing formula in Title 30-A, section 5681.

2	Costs of administration. The State Tax Assessor, the
	Treasurer of State and any other state agency that incurs a cost
4	as a result of this chapter must be reimbursed from the proceeds
	raised by the county levied tax before any distributions to
6	municipalities are made.
8	5. Repeal. A county levied tax may be repealed by the same
Ü	method of petition and referendum provided in section 2302. A
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10	county levied tax vote may not be taken on the same question more
• •	than once in any one-year period.
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14	CHAPTER 255
1 6	COUNTY LEVIED TICKET TAX
18	§2401. County levied ticket tax option
20	1. County levied ticket tax option authorized. A county
20	levied ticket tax option is authorized to:
22	10v10d Claste Can Opelon is addictionated to.
22	A. Alleviate the problem of financing municipal services
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24	caused by the burden on municipal property tax; and
26	B. Stabilize the municipal property tax burden and aid in
	financing municipal services by broadening the municipal tax
28	base and taking advantage of regional resources.
30	2. Vote required. A county levied ticket tax option must
	be adopted by election as provided in this chapter.
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	3. Amount of tax. A county levied ticket tax option
34	adopted under this chapter is an additional 25¢ per ticket or
-	other admission device charged to gain entrance to any facility
36	constructed through the use of municipal or county bonded debt.
30	constructed through the use of municipal of county bonded debt.
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38	4. Application. For the purposes of this chapter, the
	municipal assessors of a plantation are considered municipal
40	officers of the plantation and the county commissioners are
	considered the municipal officers for the unorganized territory
42	within their respective counties.
44	\$2402. County levied ticket tax option election
46	I. Petition by voters or municipal officers. A county
	levied ticket tax option election may be called by the filing of
48	a petition by the voters of a county or the municipal officers of
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EΛ	municipalities in the county as follows.
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	A. The voters in a county may petition the county
52	commissioners for a county levied ticket tax election. A

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petition for a county levied ticket tax election must be signed by a number of voters equal to at least 10% of the number of votes cast in that county in the last gubernatorial election. All petition signatures must have been signed within the previous 2 years. The petition must be addressed to the county commissioners and delivered to them at least 42 days before holding a primary, special statewide, general or county election.

The municipal officers in municipalities that have a combined population of 60% of the county's population as determined by the most recent Federal Decennial Census may petition the county commissioners for a county levied ticket tax option election. A majority of the municipal officers in a municipality must sign a petition before that municipality's population may be included. The municipal officers in the county may sign a single petition or each municipality may submit its own petition, as long as all petition signatures have been signed within the previous 2 years. The petition must be addressed to the county commissioners and delivered to them at least 42 days before holding a primary, special statewide, general or county election.

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2. Meeting. Upon receipt of a petition, the county commissioners shall notify the municipal officers in each municipality within the county and require them to notify the inhabitants of their respective municipalities to meet in the manner prescribed by law to vote on the county levied ticket tax question. The county commissioners shall state the time for opening and closing the polls, which must be the same in each municipality, and set the date for the election, which must be at the next regularly scheduled primary, special statewide, general or county election. The county commissioners shall prepare the election material and all ballots for the election and provide them to each municipal clerk.

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3. Referendum question. The election must be held to vote on the following question.

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"Do you favor enactment of a ticket tax in this county in the amount of 25¢ per ticket or other admission device charged to gain entrance to any facility constructed through the use of municipal or county bonded debt and the proceeds distributed as follows:

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- A. Thirty-five percent to the municipality in which the tax is collected;
- 50 B. Forty percent to the municipalities within the county, pursuant to the municipal revenue-sharing formula in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 30-A, section 5681; and 52

2	C. Twenty-five percent to the municipalities in all counties that have adopted the 25¢ county ticket tax
4	pursuant to the municipal revenue-sharing formula in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 30-A, section 5681?"
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8	4. Conduct of election. Except as provided in this section, the petition process and the voting at elections in
10	towns and plantations must be held and conducted in accordance with Title 30-A, sections 2528, 2529 and 2532, even if the town
12	or plantation has not accepted the provisions of section 2528. The voting at elections in cities must be held and conducted in
12	accordance with Title 21-A. The municipal clerk shall make a
14	return of the results, certify the results and send them to the county commissioners who shall certify the results and send them
16	to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall forward
18	the results to the State Tax Assessor and the Treasurer of State.
20	\$2403. Implementation of tax
20	1. Affirmative vote. If the results of an election held
22	under section 2402 show that a majority of the votes cast in a county is in the affirmative, the Secretary of State, after
24	receiving written notification from the county commissioners,
26	shall notify the Treasurer of State and the State Tax Assessor of those results. The State Tax Assessor shall collect the tax in the same manner and with the same powers as provided in Part 3.
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30	2. Effective date. Retailers shall begin collecting the tax on the first day of the 6th month following the certification
32	of the vote by the county commissioners and its submission to the Secretary of State.
34	3. Fund. The County Levied Ticket Tax Fund is established
36	as a separate account. The Treasurer of State shall deposit in that fund all revenues received under this chapter.
38	4. Distribution of revenue. Beginning in the 12th month
40	after certification of the vote by the county commissioners and its submission to the Secretary of State, the Treasurer of State
42	shall make distributions from the County Levied Ticket Tax Fund on the first day of each month as follows.
44	A. Thirty-five percent of the amount attributable to each
46	municipality must be distributed to the municipality in which the tax is collected.
48	B. Forty percent of the amount attributable to each
50	municipality must be distributed among the municipalities in the county in which the municipality is located, pursuant to
	the municipal revenue-sharing formula in Title 30-A, section
52	<u>5681.</u>

- C. Twenty-five percent of the amount attributable to each municipality must be distributed among the municipalities in all counties that have adopted a county levied ticket tax option, pursuant to the municipal revenue-sharing formula in Title 30-A, section 5681.
- 5. Costs of administration. The State Tax Assessor, the
 Treasurer of State and any other state agency that incurs a cost
 as a result of this chapter must be reimbursed from the proceeds
 raised by the county levied ticket tax before any distributions
 to municipalities are made.
 - 6. Repeal. A county levied ticket tax may be repealed by the same method of petition and referendum provided in section 2402. A county levied ticket tax vote may not be taken on the same question more than once in any one-year period.

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STATEMENT OF FACT

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This bill authorizes the voters in a county to increase by referendum vote the state sales tax on certain sales in the county by 1% and enact a ticket tax of 25¢ on sales of certain tickets. The elections authorizing the taxes must be held in conjunction with the next regularly scheduled elections held. Revenues from the taxes are shared according to an established formula by the municipality where the taxes are collected, all municipalities in that county and all municipalities in all counties that enact similar taxes. The bill broadens the tax base for municipalities that must rely almost exclusively on the property tax for local revenues and, at the same time, reduces the burden on the property tax. The sharing formula is designed to make sure that municipalities without a significant commercial base get a fair share of the revenues. The election must be held in conjunction with the next regularly scheduled election held in the respective county.