



121st MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2003

Legislative Document

No. 1333

S.P. 435

In Senate, March 12, 2003

An Act To Allow Municipalities To Provide Property Tax Relief through a Local Option Sales Tax

Reference to the Committee on Taxation suggested and ordered printed.

Brian

JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator STRIMLING of Cumberland. Cosponsored by Representative LEMOINE of Old Orchard Beach and Representatives: NORBERT of Portland, PERRY of Bangor.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:	
Sec. 1. 36 MRSA §1817 is enacted to read:	
§1817. Municipal local option sales and use tax	
<u>Jeans manifipui iotui option saies and use tax</u>	
1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the	
context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the	
following meanings.	
A. "Adjusted property tax rate" means a municipality's	
property tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation, adjusted	
for inflation using the Consumer Price Index and any	
neighborhood or municipality revaluations.	
B. "Eligible municipality" means a municipality or	
<u>B. "Eligible municipality" means a municipality or or organized municipal township. "Eligible municipality" does</u>	
not include a county or a subsidiary unit of government such	
as an unorganized township, village, special district or	
school district.	
C. "Local option sales and use tax" means the sales and use	
tax imposed by an eligible municipality pursuant to	
subsection 2.	
D. "Participating county" means a county in which there are	
one or more participating municipalities.	
_	
E. "Participating municipality" means an eligible	
municipality that has imposed a local option sales and use	
tax pursuant to this section.	
F. "Sales tax base" means those items subject to sales	
taxation under this Part.	
caración under chis rarc.	
G. "Single transaction limitation" means a dollar limit	
that a municipality that imposes a local option sales and	
use tax pursuant to this section may place on the amount of	
tax the municipality collects from a single transaction	
subject to the local option tax.	
2. Authorization to impose local option sales and use tax.	
An eligible municipality may impose a local option sales and use	
tax of 1% on those items that are part of the sales tax base. An	
eligible municipality that adopts a local option sales tax	
pursuant to this section may not alter the range of items subject	
to sales taxation. A municipality that adopts a local option sales and use tax also may adopt a single transaction	
limitation. The single transaction limitation may not exceed	
\$100.	

.

)

2	
	3. Administration. Retailers in a municipality that has
4	imposed a local option sales and use tax under this section shall transfer the revenue from that tax at the time of and in the
6	manner provided in section 1951-A for the transfer of state sales
	and use tax revenue. The tax is subject to the same interest,
8	penalties and administrative actions as other taxes assessed
	under this Part.
10	
	4. Transfer of revenue. Each month, the assessor shall
12	identify the amount of revenue attributable to each municipality
	under this section, subtract the costs of administering this
14	section and certify the net amount due each municipality to the
16	<u>Treasurer of State. Of the net amount certified under this</u> subsection, the Treasurer of State shall make monthly payments to:
16	subsection, the freasurer of state shall make monthly payments co.
18	A. The treasurer of a participating municipality in the
10	amount of 75% of the net amount collected from that
20	participating municipality; and
22	B. The treasurer of a participating county in the amount of
	25% of the net amount collected from participating
24	<u>municipalities within that county.</u>
26	For purposes of this subsection, "costs of administering this
	section" means the lesser of the actual cost to the assessor and
28	2% of the total revenue generated by local option sales and use
30	taxes.
30	5. Disposition of participating county share. Each
32	participating county shall deposit the revenue received pursuant
02	to subsection 4, paragraph B in a segregated account. A county
34	shall determine its annual budget and assessment without
	consideration of the amount received pursuant to subsection 4,
36	paragraph B. Funds within the segregated account may only be
	<u>used by the county to reduce on a pro rata basis the property tax</u>
38	assessment required from each participating municipality within
	the participating county.
40	
4.2	6. Disposition of participating municipality share. Each
42	participating municipality shall deposit the revenue received
44	pursuant to subsection 4, paragraph A in a segregated account. A municipality shall determine its annual budget and assessment
7.7	without consideration of the amount received pursuant to
46	subsection 4, paragraph A. Funds within the segregated account
- •	may be used only as provided in this subsection.
48	
	A. As the first priority, the participating municipality
50	shall use at least 50% of the funds annually deposited in

•

the segregated account to stabilize or lower that 2 municipality's projected property tax rate. If, despite the application of at least 50% of the funds, the combined 4 effect of changes in the municipality's appropriations and revenue streams results in a projected adjusted property tax 6 rate that exceeds the previous tax year's actual tax rate by more than 1%, then whatever portion of the remaining amount 8 of segregated funds must be applied to maintain the adjusted property tax rate at or below 101% of the previous year's 10 property tax rate. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, if a municipality uses all of the funds in the 12 segregated account and the adjusted property tax rate is more than 1% above the previous year's property tax rate, 14 the final municipal budget containing the higher adjusted property tax may be adopted only by a 2/3 vote of the 16 governing body of that municipality.

 B. As the 2nd priority, after compliance with paragraph A, the municipality may use any funds remaining in the segregated account for economic development purposes; to augment school budgets; to improve local roads, sewers and other infrastructure of the municipality; or for any other permissible spending or budgetary needs of the municipality. Remaining funds may be committed to meet annual budgetary or long-term capital investment needs of the municipality.

7. Effect on revenue sharing and other state-aid programs. Revenue received pursuant to subsection 4 may not be considered to be receipts from the taxes imposed under this Part for the purpose of transfers to the Local Government Fund under Title 32 30-A, section 5681. Revenue received pursuant to subsection 4 may not be used to reduce or eliminate any funding otherwise due 34 the county or municipality under any provision of law providing aid to the participating county or participating municipality, 36 including, but not limited to, aid to schools, roads, public assistance or jails.

 8. Referendum. The question of whether to impose a local
40 option sales and use tax must be submitted to the legal voters of a municipality that seeks to impose the local option sales and
42 use tax.

 44 The petition process and the voting at elections held in cities, towns and plantations must be held and conducted in accordance
46 with Title 30-A, sections 2528, 2529 and 2532 even if the municipality has not accepted the provisions of section 2528.
48 The voting at elections held in municipalities must be held and conducted in accordance with Title 21-A.

50

38

The municipal clerk shall make a return of the results, certify the results and send them to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall forward the results to the assessor.

The local option sales and use tax may be discontinued by 6 referendum conducted in the same manner as the referendum adopting the tax under this section.

8

4

9. Effective date of tax. The tax authorized by this
section takes effect 120 days after the municipal referendum vote
under subsection 8 if it is accepted by a majority of the local
voters voting at the election and the total number of votes cast
equals or exceeds 20% of the total number of votes cast in that
municipality in the most recent gubernatorial election.

- 16
- 18

SUMMARY

20 This bill allows municipalities to impose a 1% local option sales and use tax. Revenue from the tax, after the deduction of 22 administrative costs, is divided between the municipality and the county in which the municipality is located on a 75/25 basis, 24 respectively.

A municipality must use the revenue generated by the local option sales and use tax to reduce the property tax rate. If, despite the use of all the revenue generated by the local option sales and use tax, the property tax rate, after adjustment for inflation, can not be decreased below a level that is 1% higher than the previous year's property tax rate, then this bill requires a 2/3 vote of the governing body of the municipality to pass the budget containing the higher tax rate.