



## **121st MAINE LEGISLATURE**

## FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2003

Legislative Document

No. 1338

H.P. 983

House of Representatives, March 12, 2003

An Act To Reform the Tax Laws

Reference to the Committee on Taxation suggested and ordered printed.

Millicent M. Mac Jarland

MILLICENT M. MacFARLAND Clerk

Presented by Representative DUNLAP of Old Town.

Sec. 1. 20-A MRSA §15622 is enacted to read:
<u>§15622. Local option</u>
The commissioner shall reduce the total allocation to a
municipality under this chapter and chapter 606-A by an amount
equal to the transfer of funds by the Treasurer of State to the
municipality pursuant to Title 36, section 1817 or 5116,
Sec. 2. 36 MRSA §508 is enacted to read:
Sec. 2. So MINSA 3500 IS enacted to read;
§508. Local option
<u>A municipality that receives revenue pursuant to section</u>
1817 or 5116 that exceeds the total allocation the municipality
would have otherwise received under Title 20-A, chapters 606 and
606-A must reduce the tax levied in the municipality under this
part by the amount that the revenue exceeds the allocation. The
reduction of the tax under this Part pursuant to this section
must be applied on a pro rata basis to every taxable property
under this Part in the municipality.
Sec. 3. 36 MRSA §1817 is enacted to read:
§1817. Local option sales and use tax
1. Municipalities authorized to adopt. If the legal voters
of a municipality give their approval in a referendum vote, the
legislative body of that municipality may impose a local option
sales and use tax on all of the transactions subject to the tax
imposed under this chapter. The local option sales and use tax
is at the same rate as and replaces the sales and use tax under
this Part.
2. Notify assessor. A municipality that imposes a local
option sales and use tax under this section shall notify the
assessor at least 90 days before the local tax is effective.
3. Administered by State. Retailers in a municipality that
has 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 manner provided for the transfer of state sales and use tax
revenue. The tax is subject to the same interest, penalties and
administrative actions as other taxes assessed under this Part.
4. Transfer of revenue. Each month the assessor shall
identify the amount of revenue attributable to each municipality

each municipality to the Treasurer of State and the Commissioner of Education. The Treasurer of State shall make monthly payments 2 to municipal treasurers of the net amounts certified by the assessor under this subsection. Revenue collected pursuant to 4 this section is not considered to be receipts from the taxes imposed under this Part for purposes of transfers to the Local б Government Fund under Title 30-A, section 5681. 8 5. Use of local sales and use tax revenue. The revenue raised by the adoption of a local option sales and use tax must 10 be expended by the municipality in the same manner that the municipality expends general purpose aid for local schools under 12 Title 20-A, chapters 606 and 606-A. 14 6. Referendum. The question of whether to impose a local option sales and use tax must be submitted to the legal voters of 16 a municipality that seeks to impose the local option sales and 18 use tax. 20 The petition process and the voting at elections held in towns and plantations must be held and conducted in accordance with 22 Title 30-A, sections 2528, 2529 and 2532 even if the municipality has not accepted the provisions of section 2528. The voting at elections in municipalities must be held and conducted in 24 accordance with Title 21-A. 26

The municipal clerk shall make a return of the results, certify 28 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 referendum conducted in the same manner as is the referendum 32 adopting the tax under this section.

7. Effective date of tax. The tax authorized by this section takes effect 120 days after the municipal referendum vote 36 if it is accepted by a majority of the local voters voting at the 38 election and the total number of votes cast for and against the acceptance of the local option sales and use tax equals or 40 exceeds 20% of the total number of votes cast in that municipality in the most recent gubernatorial election.

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Sec. 4. 36 MRSA §5116 is enacted to read:

§5116. Local option income tax

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1. Municipalities authorized to adopt. If the legal voters 48 of a municipality give their approval in a referendum vote, the legislative body of that municipality may impose a local option

50 income tax on the income of a taxpayer subject to the tax imposed under this chapter. The local option income tax is computed at the same rate as and replaces the income tax under this chapter.

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**2. Notify assessor.** A municipality that imposes a local option income tax under this section shall notify the assessor at least 90 days before the local tax is effective.

3. Administered by State. A taxpayer in a municipality 10 that has imposed a local option income tax under this section shall pay that tax at the time of and in the manner provided for 12 the payment of state income tax. The tax is subject to the same interest, penalties and administrative actions as other taxes 14 assessed under this Part.

 16 4. Transfer of revenue. Each month the assessor shall identify the amount of revenue attributable to each municipality
 18 under this section, subtract 15% and certify the net amount due each municipality to the Treasurer of State and the Commissioner
 20 of Education. The Treasurer of State shall make monthly payments to municipal treasurers of the net amounts certified by the
 22 assessor under this subsection. Revenue collected pursuant to this section is not considered to be receipts from the taxes
 24 imposed under this Part for purposes of transfers to the Local Government Fund under Title 30-A, section 5681.

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5. Use of income tax revenue. The revenue raised by the adoption of a local option income tax must be expended by the municipality in the same manner that the municipality expends general purpose aid for local schools under Title 20-A, chapters 606 and 606-A.

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6. Referendum. The question of whether to impose a local
 option income tax must be submitted to the legal voters of a municipality that seeks to impose the local option income tax.
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The petition process and the voting at elections held in towns and plantations must be held and conducted in accordance with Title 30-A, sections 2528, 2529 and 2532 even if the municipality has not accepted the provisions of section 2528. The voting at elections held in municipalities must be held and conducted in accordance with Title 21-A.

- 44 <u>The municipal clerk shall make a return of the results, certify</u> the results and send them to the Secretary of State. The
   46 <u>Secretary of State shall forward the results to the assessor.</u>
- 48 The local option income tax may be discontinued by referendum conducted in the same manner as is the referendum adopting the tax under this section.

2	7. Effective date of tax. The tax authorized by this
	section takes effect 120 days after the municipal referendum vote
4	if it is accepted by a majority of the local voters voting at the
	election and the total number of votes cast for and against the
6	acceptance of the local option income tax equals or exceeds 20%
	of the total number of votes cast in that municipality in the
8	most recent gubernatorial election.
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	SUMMARY
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	This bill provides for a local option sales and use tax and
14	a local option income tax at the same rates as and to replace the
	state sales and use tax and income tax, 85% of the proceeds of
16	which the municipality would receive, to be approved by municipal
	referendum. The general purpose aid for local schools that a

18 municipality receives from the State will be reduced by the amount the municipality receives through the local option taxes.
20 If a municipality receives more through the local option taxes than the amount the municipality would have received through the
22 general purpose aid for local schools, then the municipality must reduce property taxes by the excess amount, applied pro rata to
24 all of the taxable property in the municipality.