# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# 122nd MAINE LEGISLATURE

# FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2005

Legislative Document

No. 1110

H.P. 763

House of Representatives, March 1, 2005

An Act To Alleviate Overcrowding in Public Schools

Reference to the Committee on Taxation suggested and ordered printed.

Millicent M. Macfarland
MILLICENT M. MacFARLAND
Clerk

Presented by Representative VAUGHAN of Durham. Cosponsored by Representatives: CAIN of Orono, LANSLEY of Sabattus, STEDMAN of Hartland.

2	be it enacted by the reopie of the State of Maine as follows:
2 1	Sec. 1. 20-A MRSA c. 310 is enacted to read:
	CHAPTER 310
	TAX CREDIT FOR STUDENTS IN
	OVERCROWDED SCHOOLS
	§8001. Definitions
	As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise
	indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
	1. Overcrowded school. "Overcrowded school" means a public
	elementary or secondary school with an average student-to-teacher
	ratio greater than 20 to 1, as measured according to rules
	adopted by the state board.
	2. Receiving school. "Receiving school" means a public or
	private elementary or secondary school that is not an overcrowded
	school that receives a student from an overcrowded school.
	3. Sending school. "Sending school" means an overcrowded
	school that a student chooses to leave in order to attend a
	public or private elementary or secondary school that is not an overcrowded school.
	<u> </u>
	4. Tax credit. "Tax credit" means a property tax credit
	pursuant to Title 36, section 343 or an income tax modification
	pursuant to Title 36, section 5122, subsection 2, paragraph U.
	Renna Flimikilitm
	§8002. Eligibility
	A parent or legal quardian of a student in an overcrowded
	school is eligible to receive a tax credit if that student
	chooses to attend a public or private school that is not ar
	overcrowded school.
	§8003. Rules
	The state board shall adopt rules to implement this
	chapter. Those rules must include a method for calculating
	average student-to-teacher ratios and an administrative process
	for ensuring that eligibility for a tax credit is not affected by
	a student's selection of a receiving school. Rules adopted
	pursuant to this section are major substantive rules as defined
	in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

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### \$343. Education tax credit

- A municipality may issue a credit against property taxes owed for tuition costs paid by a resident who sends a child to a school outside of that municipality pursuant to Title 20-A, chapter 310. The amount of the credit is determined by the municipality.
- Sec. 3. 36 MRSA §5122, sub-§2, ¶Q, as corrected by RR 2003, c. 1, §38, is amended to read:
  - Q. A fraction of any amount previously added back by the taxpayer to federal adjusted gross income pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph N.
    - (1) With respect to property first placed in service during taxable years beginning in 2002, the adjustment under this paragraph is available for each year during the recovery period, beginning 2 years after the beginning of the taxable year during which the property was first placed in service. The fraction is equal to the amount added back under subsection 1, paragraph N with respect to the property, divided by the number of years in the recovery period minus 2.
    - (2) With respect to all other property, for the taxable year immediately following the taxable year during which the property was first placed in service, the fraction allowed by this paragraph is equal to 5% of the amount added back under subsection 1, paragraph N with respect to the property. For each subsequent taxable year during the recovery period, the fraction is equal to 95% of the amount added back under subsection 1, paragraph N with respect to the property, divided by the number of years in the recovery period minus 2.

In the case of property expensed pursuant to Section 179 of the Code, the term "recovery period" means the recovery period that would have been applicable to the property had Section 179 not been applied; and

- Sec. 4. 36 MRSA §5122, sub-§2, ¶T, as amended by PL 2003, c. 705, §12 and affected by §14, is further amended to read:
- T. For income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002 and before January 1, 2004, an amount equal to the

total premiums spent for long-term care insurance policies certified under Title 24-A, section 5075-A as long as the amount subtracted is reduced by the long-term care premiums claimed as an itemized deduction pursuant to section 5125.

For income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, an amount equal to the total premiums spent for qualified long-term care insurance contracts certified under Title 24-A, section 5075-A, as long as the amount subtracted is reduced by any amount claimed as a deduction for federal income tax purposes in accordance with the Code, Section 162(1) and by the long-term care premiums claimed as an itemized deduction pursuant to section 5125+; and

## Sec. 5. 36 MRSA §5122, sub-§2, ¶U is enacted to read:

U. For income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, an amount equal to costs incurred by a resident to send a child to a school outside of the municipality in which the resident lives pursuant to Title 20-A, chapter 310. If a resident is issued a tax credit pursuant to section 343, the amount of that credit must be deducted from the amount claimed under this paragraph.

### **SUMMARY**

Current law allows a resident of a municipality to send a child to a school outside that municipality; the costs of doing so are borne by the resident.

This bill allows a resident whose child attends an overcrowded school to send that child to another public or private school and seek a property tax credit from the municipality in which the resident lives. The amount of the property tax credit is determined by the municipality. This bill also provides an income modification to that resident. The amount of the modification is limited to the difference between the actual cost and the amount of the property tax credit issued by a municipality to the resident.