

MAINE REVENUE SERVICE SALES, FUEL & SPECIAL TAX DIVISION



A REFERENCE GUIDE TO THE SALES AND USE TAX LAW

**Prepared by the
Sales, Fuel & Special Tax Division**

**October 2019
22nd Edition**

The information contained in this booklet is intended solely as advice to assist persons in determining and complying with their obligations under Maine tax law. It is written in a less formal style and is aimed to address issues commonly faced by businesses. It is not intended to be all inclusive. References in this guide to “MRS” mean Maine Revenue Services. Statutory references are to Title 36 unless otherwise noted.

Taxpayers are responsible for complying with all applicable tax statutes and rules, relevant portions of which are set forth throughout this booklet. Although MRS guidance documents do not have the same legal force and effect as rules, justifiable reliance upon the guidance documents will be considered in mitigation of any penalties for any underpayment of tax due.

Requests for information on specific situations are encouraged. They should be in writing, contain full information as to the transaction in question and be directed to:

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Summary of Major Changes from 21st Edition

The OVERVIEW section has been updated to reflect changes to the statute. The definitions for “storage” and “storage and use” have been repealed and those definitions incorporated into the definition of “use”.

The TAXABLE SERVICES section has been updated to reflect changes to the definition for “camper trailer” and the exclusion from retail sale for the purchase of camper trailers intended for subsequent lease or rental.

The SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS section has been updated to reflect the amendment of the definition for grocery staples to exclude any food product containing any amount of marijuana or marijuana concentrate. The exemption for positive airway pressure equipment and supplies has been amended to include oxygen delivery equipment. The two exemptions related to donated merchandise have been consolidated into a single exemption. Maple syrup and honey production have been added to the definition of “commercial agricultural production”. Retroactive to January 1, 2019, an exemption is available for watercraft purchased by certain nonprofit transportation companies.

The RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RETAILER section has been updated to include new mandatory registration requirements for marketplace facilitators; and to reflect amendments made to the registration of sellers statute following the United States Supreme Court decision in *South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc., et. al.*

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OVERVIEW

SALES, USE & SERVICE PROVIDER TAX HISTORY

On May 3, 1951, the Governor of the State of Maine approved legislation imposing a sales and use tax at the rate of 2% on retail sales to be effective beginning July 1, 1951. The legislature also provided approximately 22 exemptions and exclusions.

Since 1951 many new exemptions and exclusions have been enacted. In total there are well over 100 different sales tax exemptions in addition to the items and services that are excluded from the tax base.

The chart at the end of this Overview section summarizes the tax rate and major changes in the tax base over the years.

SALES TAX

To summarize the sales tax law, one sentence can be quoted from the statute:

A tax is imposed on the value of all tangible personal property, products transferred electronically and taxable services sold at retail in this State.
[§ 1811(1)]

This statement says it all, provided one has a basic understanding of the terms used. The Law contains many definitions to clarify the meanings of various terms found within the statute. The most important of these definitions are “tangible personal property”, “product transferred electronically”, “taxable services”, “sale”, and “retail sale”.

TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

“Tangible personal property” is defined as follows:

...personal property that may be seen, weighed, measured, felt, touched or in any other manner perceived by the senses, but does not include rights and credits, insurance policies, bills of exchange, stocks and bonds and similar evidences of indebtedness or ownership. “Tangible personal property” includes electricity. “Tangible personal property” includes any computer software that is not a custom computer software program. “Tangible personal property” includes any product transferred electronically. [§ 1752(17)]

“Custom computer software program” means any computer software that is written or prepared exclusively for a particular customer. “Custom computer software program” does not include a “canned” or prewritten program that is held or exists for a general or repeated sale, lease or license, even if the program was initially developed on a custom basis or for in-house use. An existing prewritten program that has been modified to meet a particular customer's needs is a “custom computer software program” to the extent of the modification, and to the extent that the amount charged for the modification is separately stated. [§ 1752(1-E)]

Thus, sales and use tax applies to anything that can be seen, felt and touched. This is easy to visualize in the case of vehicles, appliances, tables and chairs, our clothes, etc. The gray area

begins with tangible products that are generated as a result of a service being performed for the purchaser, for instance, blueprints by a surveyor, financial statements by an accountant, a will drawn up by a lawyer, etc. A discussion in the area of services is provided later in this guide.

PRODUCT TRANSFERRED ELECTRONICALLY

“Product transferred electronically” is defined as follows:

“Product transferred electronically” means a digital product transferred to the purchaser electronically the sale of which in nondigital physical form would be subject to tax under this Part as a sale of tangible personal property.
[§ 1752(9-E)]

The sale of a digital product is subject to the general rate of tax if the nondigital physical form would be subject to sales tax. For instance, the sale of digital music, books, magazines, newspapers, and movies are taxable since the sale of a CD, paper-bound book, DVD, and printed magazines and newspapers are taxable.

The sale of a digital copy of a publication is taxable provided the publication is downloadable to the subscriber’s electronic device. If the subscriber is allowed only to access and view an online version of the publication and the digital copy may not be downloaded, the subscription is not taxable.

When the location where the digital publication is being downloaded is unknown, the subscriber’s billing address determines whether the sale occurs in Maine or not. If the billing address is in Maine, the subscription is treated as taxable. For more information on sourcing sales into the State of Maine, see Title 36, section 1819.

TAXABLE SERVICES

Sales of services in general are not taxable. However, certain services are specifically subject to sales tax as follows:

- ❖ Rental of living quarters in a hotel, rooming house, or tourist or trailer camp;
- ❖ Rental or lease of an automobile;
- ❖ Rental or lease of a camper trailer or a motor home;
- ❖ Rental or lease of a pickup truck or van with a gross vehicle weight of less than 26,000 pounds from a person primarily engaged in the business of renting automobiles;
- ❖ Transmission and distribution of electricity;
- ❖ Extended service contract on an automobile or truck; and
- ❖ Prepaid calling service.

§ 1752(17-B)

Other services that are subject to a service provider tax rather than a sales tax include:

- ❖ Telecommunications services;
- ❖ Installation, maintenance or repair of telecommunications equipment;
- ❖ Ancillary services (this term is related to telecommunications services);
- ❖ Cable and satellite television or radio service;

- ❖ Fabrication services;
- ❖ Rental of video media and video equipment; and
- ❖ Rental of furniture, audio media and audio equipment pursuant to a rental-purchase agreement as defined in Title 9-A, section 11-105.

§ 2552

Once again definitions in the statute play an important role in clarifying these terms which are discussed in the TAXABLE SERVICES and the SERVICE PROVIDER TAX sections of this guide.

SALE

A sale is defined as:

...any transfer, exchange or barter, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, for a consideration and includes leases and contracts payable by rental or license fees for the right of possession and use, but only when such leases and contracts are deemed by the State Tax Assessor to be in lieu of purchase.
[§ 1752(13)]

In order for a sale to occur, two things must happen. An item or service must be transferred to another party and that party must pay for it somehow. The most common type of sale occurs by selling property in exchange for cash. However, two people could agree to exchange property without any further cash payment or a person could agree to transfer property in exchange for services rendered. In either case a sale still exists.

Installment and layaway sales

Sometimes a sale occurs but the purchaser has the transaction financed. For instance a person may obtain a loan from a bank to purchase an automobile or the person presents a charge card to pay for the purchase. These transactions are sales and are reported as a sale in the month in which the transaction occurs. If the seller of the goods offers its customers the ability to pay over time, the sale is reported in the month in which the goods are transferred to the customer. For instance, on June 20th a hardware store customer purchases a new circular saw, charges the amount to their “store account” and walks away with the saw. The sale is recorded in June.

With regards to layaway sales however, the customer is paying over time, but does not receive the goods until the entire transaction has been paid in full. Layaway payments should be considered as “deposits” with the sale occurring in the month in which the final payment is made and the goods are transferred to the customer. For instance, on September 10th a customer places 5 items on layaway to be used as Christmas gifts totaling \$200 plus \$11 tax, and makes ten weekly payments of \$21.10. On November 18th a final payment is received and the goods are transferred to the customer. The sale is booked in November.

RETAIL SALE

Retail sale means:

...any sale of tangible personal property or a taxable service in the ordinary course of business. [§ 1752(11)]

Thus the sale of a refrigerator in an appliance store is a retail sale and subject to tax since the refrigerator is tangible personal property and the sale is in the ordinary business of the appliance store. The same applies to taxable services such as the rental of a DVD in a video store. However, if the appliance store was to sell their office desk, the desk is tangible but not an item they ordinarily sell in their store. The sale of the desk is not a retail sale but rather a casual sale.

The definition of “retail sale” continues to specifically state situations included in the term as follows:

(1) Conditional sales, installment lease sales and any other transfer of tangible personal property when the title is retained as security for the payment of the purchase price and is intended to be transferred later;

(2) Sale of products for internal human consumption to a person for resale through vending machines when sold to a person more than 50% of whose gross receipts from the retail sale of tangible personal property are derived from sales through vending machines. The tax must be paid by the retailer to the State;

(3) A sale in the ordinary course of business by a retailer to a purchaser who is not engaged in selling that kind of tangible personal property or taxable service in the ordinary course of repeated and successive transactions of like character; and

(4) The sale or liquidation of a business or the sale of substantially all of the assets of a business, to the extent that the seller purchased the assets of the business for resale, lease or rental in the ordinary course of business, except when:

(a) The sale is to an affiliated entity and the transferee, or ultimate transferee in a series of transactions among affiliated entities, purchases the assets for resale, lease or rental in the ordinary course of business; or

(b) The sale is to a person that purchases the assets for resale, lease or rental in the ordinary course of business or that purchases the assets for transfer to an affiliate, directly or through a series of transactions among affiliated entities, for resale, lease or rental by the affiliate in the ordinary course of business.

For purposes of this subparagraph, “affiliate” or “affiliated” includes both direct and indirect affiliates. [§ 1752(11)(A)]

In the first inclusion, a transaction that is financed is a retail sale even though the title to the property does not pass to the purchaser until a later date. In the second inclusion, sales to a person primarily engaged in making vending machine sales of food products are retail sales. In the third inclusion, the sale by a retailer to a person of property that that person does not ordinarily sell is a retail sale. And in the fourth inclusion, the sale of goods that a business had purchased for

resale is a retail sale even when sold as part of a sale or liquidation of the business. In all cases, tax applies to the sale unless it is otherwise exempt.

The definition of “retail sale” excludes the following:

- (1) Any casual sale;
- (2) Any sale by a personal representative in the settlement of an estate unless the sale is made through a retailer or the sale is made in the continuation or operation of a business;
- (3) The sale, to a person engaged in the business of renting automobiles, of automobiles, integral parts of automobiles or accessories to automobiles, for rental or for use in an automobile rented for a period of less than one year. For the purposes of this subparagraph, “automobile” includes a pickup truck or van with a gross vehicle weight of less than 26,000 pounds;
- (4) The sale, to a person engaged in the business of renting video media and video equipment, of video media or video equipment for rental;
- (5) The sale, to a person engaged in the business of renting or leasing automobiles, of automobiles for rental or lease for one year or more;
- (6) The sale, to a person engaged in the business of providing cable or satellite television services or satellite radio services, of associated equipment for rental or lease to subscribers in conjunction with a sale of cable or satellite television services or satellite radio services;
- (7) The sale, to a person engaged in the business of renting furniture or audio media and audio equipment, of furniture, audio media or audio equipment for rental pursuant to a rental-purchase agreement as defined in Title 9-A, section 11-105;
- (8) The sale of loaner vehicles to a new vehicle dealer licensed as such pursuant to Title 29-A, section 953;
- (9) The sale of automobile repair parts used in the performance of repair services on an automobile pursuant to an extended service contract sold on or after September 20, 2007 that entitles the purchaser to specific benefits in the service of the automobile for a specific duration;
- (10) The sale, to a retailer that has been issued a resale certificate pursuant to section 1754-B, subsection 2-B or 2-C, of tangible personal property for resale in the form of tangible personal property, except resale as a casual sale;
- (11) The sale, to a retailer that has been issued a resale certificate pursuant to section 1754-B, subsection 2-B or 2-C, of a taxable service for resale, except resale as a casual sale;
- (12) The sale, to a retailer that is not required to register under section 1754-B, of tangible personal property for resale outside the State in the form of tangible personal property, except resale as a casual sale;
- (13) The sale, to a retailer that is not required to register under section 1754-B, of a taxable service for resale outside the State, except resale as a casual sale;
- (14) The sale of repair parts used in the performance of repair services on telecommunications equipment as defined in section 2551, subsection 19 pursuant to an extended service contract that entitles the purchaser to specific benefits in the service of the telecommunications equipment for a specific duration;

(15) The sale of positive airway pressure equipment and supplies for rental for personal use to a person engaged in the business of renting positive airway pressure equipment;

(16) The sale, to a person engaged in the business of renting or leasing motor homes, as defined in Title 29-A, section 101, subsection 40, or camper trailers, of motor homes or camper trailers for rental as tangible personal property but not as the rental of living quarters; or

(17) The sale of truck repair parts used in the performance of repair services on a truck pursuant to an extended service contract that entitles the purchaser to specific benefits in the service of the truck for a specific duration.

[§ 1752(11)(B)]

These exclusions have the effect of an exemption, since if they are excluded from the definition of retail sale, they are not subject to tax.

The sale of a person's television to a neighbor is a casual sale and is not subject to tax. There are certain casual sales, discussed below, that are specifically taxed in the law.

The sale of items in an estate if sold by a personal representative who is not engaged in business is not taxable.

Subsections 3 through 9 and 14, 16 and 17 provide exclusions for items associated with taxable transactions, such as auto rentals, video rentals, etc. They were enacted to avoid paying tax on the purchase of the item as well as collecting tax on the rentals.

Subsection 15 provides an exclusion for items associated with the exemption for leasing positive airway pressure equipment.

Subsections 10 through 13 provide exclusions for goods and services purchased for resale by registered retailers and non-resident retailers. Note that these exclusions do not apply if the resale of the item will be at casual sale. For instance if an individual purchases a refrigerator, the individual is not in the business of making sales of tangible personal property and cannot escape paying tax by claiming the refrigerator will be resold to a friend, even if that resale does in fact occur. With regards to the purchase of tangible personal property for resale, these exclusions also state that the resale of the item must also be in the form of tangible personal property. For instance, the sale of lumber to a carpenter to build a house is a retail sale and cannot be purchased exempt for resale since the sale of the finished product is a sale of "real" property and not personal property.

CASUAL SALES¹

Although the definition of "retail sale" excludes casual sales, the statute does impose tax on certain casual sales as follows:

The tax imposed by this Part must be levied upon all casual rentals of living quarters in a hotel, rooming house, tourist camp or trailer camp and upon all casual sales involving the sale of trailers, truck campers, motor vehicles, special

¹ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 9.

mobile equipment, watercraft or aircraft² unless the property is sold for resale at retail sale or to a corporation, partnership, trust, limited liability company or limited liability partnership when the seller is the owner of 50% or more of the common stock of the corporation or of the ownership interests in the partnership, trust, limited liability company or limited liability partnership. This section does not apply to the rental of living quarters rented for a total of fewer than 15 days in the calendar year, except that a person who owns and offers for rental more than one property in the State during the calendar year is liable for collecting sales tax with respect to the rental of each unit regardless of the number of days for which it is rented. For purposes of this section, "special mobile equipment" does not include farm tractors and lumber harvesting vehicles or loaders. [§ 1764]

You will note a similarity in these items in that most require some form of registration with either the Bureau of Motor Vehicles or the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. The statute further requires that tax must be paid as a prerequisite to registration. Therefore, rather than the casual seller bearing the responsibility of collecting the tax on such a sale, tax is collected by the registering agency or Maine Revenue Services.

More information on this topic can be found in the EXEMPTIONS section of this guide.

USE TAX

Each state that imposes a sales tax has a complementary use tax that simply provides if a sales tax has not been paid on purchases for use within Maine, a use tax is due. Use tax is a substitute for sales tax. Use tax is intended in part to minimize unfair competition between sales made in-state and those made out-of-state. The use tax rate is the same as the sales tax rate. The statute reads in part:

A tax is imposed, at the respective rate provided in section 1811, on the storage, use or other consumption in this State of tangible personal property or a service, the sale of which would be subject to tax under section 1764 or 1811...When tangible personal property purchased for resale is withdrawn from inventory by the retailer for the retailer's own use, use tax liability accrues at the date of withdrawal. [§ 1861]

"Use" means the exercise in this State of any right or power over tangible personal property incident to its ownership, including storage of the property and the derivation of income from the rental of the property, whether received in money or in the form of other benefits. "Use" does not include keeping, retaining or exercising power over tangible personal property brought into the State for use by the purchaser thereafter solely outside the State or for the purpose of being processed, fabricated, manufactured or incorporated into or attached to other tangible personal property to be transported outside the State and thereafter used by the purchaser solely outside the State. [§ 1752(21)]

Use tax applies when sales tax has not been charged. Purchases made out-of-state are the most common type of transactions subject to use tax. For instance, if a retailer purchases goods for its own use (not resale) from a supplier located in Massachusetts, use tax applies. A Maine resident

² For the period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2033, all sales of aircraft are exempt. See Section 1760(88-A).

or business does not escape sales tax by purchasing out-of-state. Some of the more commonly purchased taxable items are office supplies and equipment, computer hardware, software and supplies, janitorial supplies, fax machines and supplies, photocopiers and supplies, and books. If a retailer removes goods from inventory that are being held for resale, and makes use of them, use tax applies. Use tax, in this case, is based on the cost of the item to the retailer, not on the retail selling price. A retailer should report any use tax liabilities on the current month's sales and use tax return.

Many of the exemptions that apply to sales tax also apply to use tax.

SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS FROM USE TAX

Certain property purchased out-of-state

Goods purchased outside of Maine but used within Maine may be subject to use tax. If a non-resident individual has purchased an automobile, snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle while living out-of-state and relocates to Maine, use tax does not apply.

Sales of property purchased and used by the present owner outside the State:

A. If the property is an automobile, as defined in Title 29-A, section 101, subsection 7, and if the owner is an individual who was, at the time of purchase, a resident of the other state;

A-2. If the property is a snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle as defined in Title 12, section 13001 and the purchaser is an individual who is not a resident of the State; [§ 1760(45)]

In the context of aircraft, the Maine Supreme Court has held that the subsection 1760(45)(B) exemption applies if the use of the property outside of Maine during the 12 months after it was purchased was sufficiently substantial to warrant exemption from Maine use tax. Whether the use of the property outside of Maine during that period was sufficiently substantial is a case-specific determination depending upon all of the facts and circumstances.

A-3. If the property is an aircraft³ not exempted under subsection 88 or 88-A and the owner at the time of purchase was a resident of another state or tax jurisdiction and the aircraft is present in this State not more than 20 days during the 12 months following its purchase, exclusive of days during which the aircraft is in this State for the purpose of undergoing “major alterations,” “major repairs” or “preventive maintenance” as those terms are described in 14 Code of Federal Regulations, Appendix A to Part 43, as in effect on January 1, 2005. For the purposes of this paragraph, the location of an aircraft on the ground in the State at any time during a day is considered presence in the State for that entire day, and a day must be disregarded if at any time during that day the aircraft is used to provide free emergency or compassionate air transportation arranged by an incorporated nonprofit organization providing free air transportation in private aircraft by volunteer pilots so children and adults may access life-saving medical care; [§ 1760(45)]

³ For the period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2033, all sales of aircraft are exempt. See Section 1760(88-A).

Property brought into Maine by certain non-resident businesses for the purpose of providing disaster relief services is not subject to use tax.

A-4. If the property is brought into this State solely to conduct activities directly related to a declared state disaster or emergency, at the request of the State, a county, city, town or political subdivision of the State or a registered business, the property is owned by a person not otherwise required to register as a seller under section 1754-B and the property is present in this State only during a disaster period. As used in this paragraph, “declared state disaster or emergency” has the same meaning as in Title 10, section 9902, subsection 1 and “disaster period” means the period of 60 days that begins with the date of the Governor's proclamation of a state of emergency or the declaration by the President of the United States of a major disaster or major emergency, whichever occurs first; or [§ 1760(45)]

Property, other than those described above, purchased outside of Maine and used outside of Maine for more than 12 months after purchase is exempt from use tax.

B. For more than 12 months in all other cases.

Property, other than automobiles, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles and aircraft⁴, that is required to be registered for use in this State does not qualify for this exemption unless it was registered by its present owner outside this State more than 12 months prior to its registration in this State. If property required to be registered for use in this State was not required to be registered for use outside this State, the owner must be able to document actual use of the property outside this State for more than 12 months prior to its registration in this State. For purposes of this subsection, “use” does not include storage but means actual use of the property for a purpose consistent with its design. [§ 1760(45)]

If purchases are made in a state that charges sales tax and the purchase was taxed, no additional tax is due in Maine provided the tax was equal to or greater than Maine's rate.

The tax imposed by this Part does not apply to the use, storage or other consumption in this State of tangible personal property or taxable services purchased outside the State upon which the purchaser has paid a sales or use tax imposed by another taxing jurisdiction that is equal to or greater than the tax imposed by this Part. If the amount of sales or use tax paid to another taxing jurisdiction is less than the amount of tax imposed by this Part, then the purchaser shall pay to the State Tax Assessor an amount sufficient to make the total amount of sales and use tax paid to the other taxing jurisdiction and this State equal to the amount imposed by this Part. [§ 1862]

If the tax is less than Maine's rate, the purchaser owes the difference. For instance, if another state's rate is 3% and Maine's rate is 5.5%, a Maine use tax of 2.5% is due.

Some out-of-state companies charge Maine sales tax because they have a presence in Maine that requires them to register, collect and remit sales tax. Others voluntarily register. Use tax does not apply if the seller has charged a Maine sales tax.

⁴ For the period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2033, all sales of aircraft are exempt. See Section 1760(88-A).

TAX RATES

D. For sales occurring on or after October 1, 2019, the rate of tax is 5.5% on the value of all tangible personal property and taxable services, except the rate of tax is:

- (1) Eight percent on the value of prepared food;
- (2) Eight percent on the value of liquor sold in licensed establishments as defined in Title 28-A, section 2, subsection 15, in accordance with Title 28-A, chapter 43 and liquor sold for on-premises consumption by a licensed brewery, small brewery, winery, small winery, distillery or small distillery pursuant to Title 28-A, section 1355-A, subsection 2, paragraph F;
- (3) Nine percent on the value of rental of living quarters in any hotel, rooming house or tourist or trailer camp;
- (4) Ten percent on the value of rental for a period of less than one year of an automobile, of a pickup truck or van with a gross vehicle weight of less than 26,000 pounds rented from a person primarily engaged in the business of renting automobiles or of a loaner vehicle that is provided other than to a motor vehicle dealer's service customers pursuant to a manufacturer's or dealer's warranty; and
- (5) Ten percent on the value of adult use marijuana, adult use marijuana products and, if sold by a person to an individual who is not a qualifying patient, marijuana and marijuana products beginning on the first day of the calendar month in which adult use marijuana and adult use marijuana products may be sold in the State by a marijuana establishment licensed to conduct retail sales pursuant to Title 28-B, chapter 1. [§ 1811]

To summarize section 1811, the rate of 5.5% applies to all sales of:

- ❖ Tangible personal property;
- ❖ Products transferred electronically;
- ❖ Rental or lease of an automobile for more than one year;
- ❖ Rental or lease of a camper trailer or motor home;
- ❖ Rental or lease of pickup truck or van;
- ❖ Prepaid calling arrangements (but not prepaid wireless, which is subject to service provider tax);
- ❖ Transmission and distribution of electricity; and
- ❖ Extended warranties on automobiles and trucks.

The rate of 8% applies to all sales of:

- ❖ Prepared food; and
- ❖ Alcoholic drinks sold from certain establishments, including breweries, wineries, and distilleries licensed to sell alcoholic drinks for on-premises consumption.

The rate of 9% applies to:

- ❖ Rentals of living quarters in a hotel, rooming house or tourist or trailer camp.

The rate of 10% applies to rentals of:

- ❖ Automobiles on a short-term basis;
- ❖ A pickup truck or van with a gross vehicle weight of less than 26,000 pounds by a person primarily engaged in the business of renting automobiles; and

- ❖ A loaner vehicle by a motor vehicle dealer, other than one provided to a motor vehicle dealer's service customers pursuant to a manufacturer's or dealer's warranty.

The rate of 10% applies to sales of adult use marijuana, adult use marijuana products and, if sold by a person to an individual who is not a qualifying patient, marijuana and marijuana products, beginning with the first calendar month in which adult use marijuana and adult use marijuana products are able to be sold in the State.

Use tax rates are applied the same way as sales tax.

LIABILITY FOR PAYMENT OF TAX

The sales tax is a levy on the purchaser, not the seller.

The tax imposed by this Part is declared to be a levy on the consumer. The retailer shall add the amount of the tax to the sale price and may state the amount of the tax separately from the sale price of tangible personal property or taxable services on price display signs, sales or delivery slips, bills and statements that advertise or indicate the sale price of that property or those services. If the retailer does not state the amount of the tax separately from the sale price of tangible personal property or taxable services, the retailer shall include a statement on the sales slip or invoice presented to the purchaser that the stated price includes Maine sales tax. [§ 1753]

However, the seller is obligated to collect the tax from the purchaser.

Every retailer shall add the sales tax imposed by section 1811 to the sale price on all sales of tangible personal property and taxable services that are subject to tax under this Part. The tax when so added is a debt of the purchaser to the retailer until it is paid and is recoverable at law by the retailer from the purchaser in the same manner as the sale price. When the sale price involves a fraction of a dollar, the tax computation must be carried to the 3rd decimal place, then rounded down to the next whole cent whenever the 3rd decimal place is one, 2, 3, or 4 and rounded up to the next whole cent whenever the 3rd decimal place is 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. [§ 1812(1-A)]

The taxes collected by a seller are considered to be held in trust for the State.

...The liability for the taxes or fees and the interest or penalty on taxes or fees is enforceable by assessment and collection, in the manner prescribed in this Part, against the person and against any officer, director, member, agent or employee of that person who, in that capacity, is responsible for the control or management of the funds or finances of that person or is responsible for the payment of that person's taxes... [§ 177(1)]

TRANSITION RULES FOR RATE INCREASES

Rate increases generally apply to transactions occurring on or after an application date. A sale occurs when there is a transfer of a product or service for payment. Neither a contract for a future purchase nor a deposit received toward a future purchase is a sale until the product or service is delivered and the seller receives payment or a promise of payment (receivable). The rate in effect when the product or service is delivered applies, not the rate in effect when the contract is negotiated

or when a deposit is made. When an invoice period straddles an application date, such as with sales of utilities, the rate in effect on the invoice date applies.

Example 1: A deposit is received on July 20, 2015 by a hotel for an accommodation in May 2016. The tax rate increased to 9% on January 1, 2016. The rate of 9% applies since the sale occurs in May 2016, even if the deposit received in 2015 was the entire amount due.

Example 2: An electric utility bill covers the period of September 24, 2013 through October 23, 2013. The tax rate increased to 5.5% on October 1, 2013. The invoice date was October 26, 2013. The 5.5% rate applies to the entire invoice amount.

Historical Changes to Sales, Use and Service Provider Tax Law

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rate increased to:</i>	<i>Tax Base broadened to include:</i>
1957	3%	
1959		Rentals of living quarters
1963	4%	
1965		Telephone and telegraph services
1967	4.5%	
1969	5%	
1977		Rentals of automobiles on short term basis
1984		Cigarettes, liquor, extended cable tv
1986	7% on rental of living quarters and short term rentals of automobiles	Fabrication services
1989	10% on alcoholic drinks	Rentals of video tapes and video equipment
1990		Rentals of video games
1991	6% general rate; 7% meals and drinks	Snack foods
1993		Gross receipts tax on nursing homes and restaurants (7%)
1994	10% on short term rentals of automobiles	
1995		Long term rentals of automobiles
1997		Gross receipts tax on nursing homes abolished
1998	General rate decreased to 5.5%	
1999		Rental of furniture, audio media and audio equipment pursuant to a rental-purchase agreement.
2000	General rate decreased to 5%	
2001	7% on all food prepared by retailer	“Snack tax” repealed January 1, 2001
2004		Service Provider Tax Private non-medical institution services added
July 1, 2005		Casual rental of living quarters; Community support services; Day habilitation services; Personal support services; Residential training services
Oct 1, 2005		Extended satellite television service
Oct. 1, 2007		Premiums on oil changes Extended warranties on automobiles
Aug. 1, 2008		Premiums on oil changes repealed and replaced with premiums on bulk gasoline and diesel engine oil
Oct. 1, 2009		Premium on motor oil expanded to prepackaged motor vehicle oil
Jan. 1, 2010		E-9-1-1 surcharge of 37¢ per retail transaction imposed on prepaid wireless
July 1, 2010		E-9-1-1 surcharge increases to 45¢
Oct. 1, 2011		Short term rental or lease of certain pickups and vans
Oct. 1, 2012		Rentals of camper trailers and motor homes
Jan. 1, 2013		Fee of 98¢ per retail transaction imposed on prepaid wireless
Oct. 1, 2013	5.5% general rate; 8% meals, drinks and lodging	Publications exemption repealed
Oct. 9, 2013		Extended warranties on trucks
Apr. 24, 2014		Exemption for free publications and advertising inserts for publications. (Retroactive to 10/01/13)
July 1, 2014		Exemption for certain adaptive equipment
Jan. 1, 2015		Prepaid wireless fee increased to \$1.01 per retail transaction.
Jan. 1, 2016	9% on rentals of living quarters; service provider tax increases to 6%	Basic cable and satellite television service; satellite radio service; residential interstate and international telecommunications service.
Jan. 1, 2017		Prepaid wireless fee increased to \$1.16.
Jan. 1, 2018		Sales tax computation is changed from a bracket system to conventional rounding.

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SALE PRICE⁵

“Sale price” is defined as follows:

...the total amount of a retail sale valued in money, whether received in money or otherwise. [§ 1752(14)]

Tax applies not only to cash sales, but also to credit sales and to transactions where the sale price is paid in part or in whole by barter, rendition of services, or any other valuable consideration.

“Sale price” includes the following:

Certain services

Sales tax applies to the full charge for the goods sold, **including any charges for services that are a part of the sale.**

| Any consideration for services that are a part of a retail sale; [§ 1752(14)(A)(1)]

For instance, the charge by a caterer to prepare and serve food for a reception not only covers the cost of the food, but also the cost of preparation and service. Tax applies to the entire charge, since preparing and serving the food are services which are part of the sale. Even though charges for preparation and serving may be separately stated, tax still applies to these charges.

Alteration charges

When a retailer offers goods for sale, and agrees to alter them to the customer's requirements, the charges for such alterations are part of the sale price on which tax is based, whether separately stated or not. For instance, a customer selects a coat. Certain alterations are necessary before the coat is satisfactory as a piece of wearing apparel for the customer. The retailer or someone contracted by the retailer performs the alterations. The retailer charges the customer an additional \$10 alteration fee. The alteration fee is considered a part of the sale price upon which tax is based, even if separately stated.

Fabrication charges

Charges for production, fabrication or processing of tangible personal property are included in sale price when performed on tangible personal property belonging to the fabricator. The point at which title passes to the customer is of no relevance in determining the taxability of such charges. For instance, a customer enters into a contract with a boat builder to construct a boat in accordance with certain plans and specifications. The charges for the labor of building the boat are taxable regardless of whether title to the materials passes to the customer before or after the production occurs. For services performed on tangible personal property furnished directly or indirectly by the customer, see the service provider tax explanation of fabrication services.

⁵ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 39.

Assembly charges

Some types of furniture and equipment are sold either on a knocked down (unfinished), or assembled (finished) basis; the assembled or finished item being priced correspondingly higher. Charges for assembling or finishing, in such cases, are part of the taxable sale price, whether separately stated or not.

In all the above cases, the alteration, fabrication, assembly or finishing of the article sold constitute “services that are a part of a retail sale” and are taxable whether separately stated or not.

Layaway fees

In the layaway sale context where the property has not yet been delivered to the purchaser, a layaway payment is just a deposit. The sale price includes the total amount of all layaway payments, but sales tax is not collected unless and until the final payment is made and the product is delivered to the purchaser. A layaway service fee is a charge for a service that is part of the sale and is included in the taxable sale price when a sale is completed. A layaway service fee or cancellation fee is not taxable when it is retained by the retailer after a layaway sale arrangement is cancelled.

Delivery charges

A cash on delivery (“COD”) charge constitutes payment for the service of collecting the purchase price from the purchaser. Handling charges, mileage charges, “wait charges,” and fuel surcharges are services that are associated with a sale. All of these charges are included in the taxable sale price, whether separately stated or not.

Sale price includes more than cash sales

Tax applies not only to cash sales, but also to credit sales, and to transactions where the sale price is paid in part or in whole by barter, rendition of services, or any other valuable consideration. The total selling price of a product constitutes its sale price regardless of the fact that the price may be broken down into components of cost of materials, labor and services performed on the product prior to the sale.

...All receipts, cash, credits and property of any kind or nature and any amount for which credit is allowed by the seller to the purchaser, without any deduction on account of the cost of the property sold, the cost of the materials used, labor or service cost, interest paid, losses or any other expenses;
[§ 1752(14)(A)(2)]

Trade-in credits

When property is sold, with an allowance being made for traded-in property, tax generally applies to the entire sale price, including the allowance for trade-in. Thus, if a refrigerator is sold

for \$800, the customer paying \$700 in cash and \$100 by way of allowance on a traded-in refrigerator, tax is based on the full price of \$800.

Allowable trade-in credits

However the law provides an exception to this rule. Whenever one of the items below is traded against the same type of item, the tax is computed on the difference. For sales tax purposes, trade-in allowances only apply to those listed items. Retailers who sell any vehicles mentioned below are advised to review MRS' Instructional Bulletin No. 24 which provides more detail in this area.

When one or more items in one of the following categories are traded in toward the sale price of another item in that same category, the tax imposed by this Part must be levied only upon the difference between the sale price of the purchased property and the trade-in allowance of the property taken in trade. This section does not apply to transactions between dealers involving exchange of the property from inventory:

1. Motor vehicles;
3. Watercraft;
4. Aircraft⁶;
6. Chain saws;
7. Special mobile equipment; or
8. Trailers and truck campers.

The trade-in credit allowed by this section is not available unless the items traded are in the same category. The tax must be levied only upon the difference between the sale price of the purchased property and the trade-in allowance of the property taken in trade. [§ 1765]

“Motor vehicle” means any self-propelled vehicle designed for the conveyance of passengers or property on the public highways. “Motor vehicle” includes an all-terrain vehicle and a snowmobile as defined in Title 12, section 13001. [§ 1752(7)]

“Watercraft” means any type of vessel, boat, canoe or craft designed for use as a means of transportation on water, other than a seaplane, including motors, electronic and mechanical equipment and other machinery, whether permanently or temporarily attached, which are customarily used in the operations of the watercraft. [§ 1752(24)]

“Aircraft” means any powered contrivance designed for navigation in the air except a rocket or missile. [§ 1752(1-A)]

“Special mobile equipment” means any self-propelled vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property that may be operated or moved only incidentally over the highways, including, but not limited to, road construction or maintenance machinery, farm tractors, lumber harvesting vehicles or loaders, ditch-digging apparatus, stone crushers, air

⁶ For the period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2033, all sales of aircraft are exempt. See Section 1760(88-A).

compressors, power shovels, cranes, graders, rollers, well drillers and wood sawing equipment. [§ 1752(14-B)]

“Trailer” means a vehicle without motive power and mounted on wheels that is designed to carry persons or property and to be drawn by a motor vehicle and not operated on tracks. “Trailer” includes a camper trailer as defined in section 1481, subsection 1-A. [§ 1752(19-A)]

“Truck camper” means a slide-in camper designed to be mounted on a truck body to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or other use. [§ 1752(20-A)]

Park model homes are taxed in the same manner as all other camper trailers. The trade-in of any trailer, truck camper or another park model home is an allowable reduction in the taxable sale price of the new park model home.

Core charges

Customers who purchase certain property that can be reconditioned and resold by the seller are sometimes encouraged to bring their used property to the seller by being charged what is often called a “core charge”. The core charge is usually refunded or credited to the customer when the used property is brought to the seller. Core charges are part of the selling price of the new property being purchased and are subject to tax. For instance, an alternator may be sold for \$80 with a core charge of \$10. The total selling price subject to tax is \$90. If a used alternator is traded-in at the same time as the purchase of the new alternator, the selling price subject to tax remains at \$90 even though a \$10 credit is allowed. If the used alternator is returned to the seller at a later date and the customer is refunded the \$10 core charge, no refund of sales tax is allowed. The definition of “sale price” does not exclude an allowance of this sort nor are core charges allowable as trade-in credits.

Consideration received for the rental of living quarters

Sale price also includes:

...All consideration received for the rental of living quarters in this State, including any service charge or other charge or amount required to be paid as a condition for occupancy, valued in money, whether received in money or otherwise and whether received by the owner, occupant, manager or operator of the living quarters, by a room remarketer, by a person that operates a transient rental platform or by another person on behalf of any of those persons. [§ 1752(14)(A)(3)]

For more information, see the section on room remarketers and transient rental platforms under “Transient Rentals” in the section below covering taxable services.

Sale price excludes vendor discounts

The definition of retail sale excludes the following charges:

...Discounts allowed and taken on sales; [§ 1752(14)(B)(1)]

If a 2% allowance is made for payment within a stated time, and this allowance or discount is actually taken by the customer, tax applies to the stated price less the discount, or the amount actually paid.

Example: Two customers purchase \$100 worth of taxable goods, with 2% being allowed for prompt payment. Customer A pays promptly and thus takes the 2% discount. Tax is based upon a sale price of \$98. Customer B does not pay promptly and does not take the 2% discount. Tax is based upon a sale price of \$100.

Tax does not apply to interest charged on overdue accounts.

Coupons⁷ and rebates are another form of discount, although not always deductible from the sale price. Coupons are issued by either a manufacturer of the product or by a retailer. The application of sales tax in each case differs.

Manufacturer's coupons

When a retailer accepts a manufacturer's coupon, the retailer does not recognize any loss in the profit made on the sale. The retailer is reimbursed for the face value of the coupon by the manufacturer. The customer uses the coupon like cash and the retailer receives the cash when the coupons are redeemed with the manufacturer. The sale price on which tax is based is the total selling price before deducting the value of the coupon.

Example: A customer, when purchasing laundry detergent, redeems a coupon issued by the manufacturer of the detergent. The sale price of the detergent is \$2.29 and the face value of the coupon is 25¢. The sales tax is computed on \$2.29; the sale price before deducting the value of the coupon.

Retailer's coupons

When a retailer issues its own coupon, the retailer is reducing the price of the item purchased with the coupon by an amount equal to the face value of the coupon. The retailer reduces its profit on the sale and the value of the coupon is not recovered from any other party. This type of coupon is a seller's discount that is deducted from the sale price before computing the sales tax.

Example: A drug store publishes its own coupon in advertising offering 50¢ off the purchase of a particular shampoo. The shampoo sells for \$2.89. The sales tax is computed on \$2.39, the sale price after deducting the value of the coupon.

Rebates

Similarly, rebates are treated as a seller's discount if the retailer is the one providing the rebate. However, rebates are more commonly provided by manufacturers and for the same reason stated above, may not be deducted from the sale price before computing tax. This remains true even if the rebate is assigned by the purchaser to the seller.

⁷ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 39.

Gift certificates

When a customer purchases a gift certificate, the customer is exchanging cash for a form of credit from the retailer. No sales tax applies to the sale of a gift certificate because no tangible personal property or taxable service is being purchased at that time. When the certificate is later redeemed, sales tax is collected at that time (unless a specific exemption applies). The sale price of the purchased goods is not reduced by the amount of the gift certificate before calculating the sales tax.

When a gift certificate is purchased for less than its face value, the difference between the face value and the purchase value may be treated as a retailer discount since that value will not be recovered from any other source. When the certificate is later redeemed, the retailer discount would reduce the taxable sale price of the transaction provided the retailer is able to document or otherwise reliably establish the value paid for the certificate and is treating the difference as a retailer discount.

Example 1: A customer purchases a “Deal of the Day” certificate for use at a certain retailer, valued at \$100, for \$75. When the certificate is redeemed, the retailer, having made prior arrangements for this offer to occur, has documentation that the amount paid for the certificate was \$75. If the person redeeming the certificate purchases tangible personal property with a total stated price of \$150, \$25 of the certificate (\$100 less the amount paid of \$75) is treated as a retailer discount, reducing the taxable sale price to \$125 (\$150 - \$25). The amount paid for the certificate, \$75, is treated as cash toward payment of this transaction.

Example 2: A non-profit organization is given a \$50 certificate by a retailer free of charge to use in a raffle contest. The winner of the raffle redeems the certificate on a taxable sale valued at \$125. Provided the retailer has documentation that this certificate was provided free of charge and will not be reimbursed for the certificate value from any other source, the retailer can treat the \$50 as a retailer discount and reduce the taxable sale price to \$75 (\$125-\$50).

Sales tax paid on goods returned under warranty is refundable

When an adjustment of price is made by a retailer on the return of defective merchandise covered by a warranty, the adjustment may be deductible on a subsequent sales and use tax return of the retailer if the original sale was taxable and was so reported by the retailer.

...Allowances in cash or by credit made upon the return of merchandise pursuant to warranty; [§ 1752(14)(B)(2)]

Example: A tire is sold with a 30-month warranty, adjustment being based upon period of use. Assuming the tire was sold for \$100 with an allowance of \$3 per month for the period by which the tire did not fail to meet the warranty. If the tire is returned for failure after 24 months, the adjusted value would be \$28 (\$100 less \$72). The purchaser would be entitled to a refund of \$28 plus sales tax on this amount. The retailer would deduct \$28 on its next sales and use tax return.

Usually these adjustments are made as the result of an express written warranty. However, the warranty is not required to be in writing as there are certain warranties that are implied by law.

While an adjustment of sales tax liability may be made when merchandise is returned pursuant to warranty, whether written or not, an adjustment cannot be made where the merchandise is returned to the retailer because the purchaser merely finds it to be unsatisfactory or unsuitable. **Unless the full purchase price is refunded, no adjustment of sales tax can be made when merchandise is returned because the purchaser finds it to be unsatisfactory.**

Example: A customer purchases a snow blower. After using it for a short time the customer finds it is not powerful enough. There is neither failure to meet a written warranty nor any defect in the machine. The customer returns it to the dealer and is allowed 85% of the original purchase price. There is no adjustment permitted so far as sales tax is concerned.

Sales tax paid on goods returned not under warranty is refundable if the full price is refunded

If merchandise is returned by the customer and the full purchase price is refunded, either in cash or by credit toward other purchases, sales tax charged would be refunded to the customer or included in the credit. The retailer would deduct the original sale price of the item on a subsequent sales and use tax return.

...The price of property returned by customers, when the full price is refunded either in cash or by credit; [§ 1752(14)(B)(3)]

If, in connection with such returned merchandise, the retailer makes a standard service charge (sometimes called a “restocking fee”), the transaction is a refund of the full purchase price, as long as the service charge is separately shown and so identified on the invoice to the customer or in the records of the retailer. The customer would be entitled to a refund of the entire sales tax paid on the original transaction.

Example: A retailer makes a standard service charge of \$1 in all cases where merchandise is returned by the customer for refund. The invoice or credit memo to the customer indicates "purchase price refunded \$30, less service charge \$1 - net \$29". The retailer treats this as a refund of the full purchase price and also refunds the sales tax originally paid on the \$30 sale.

With the exception of a standard service charge, the refund must be of the entire purchase price in order to qualify for this exclusion from sale price. If an item has been used by the customer and the retailer therefore refunds less than the full purchase price (the transaction not involving an express or implied warranty), no adjustment of sales tax can be made.

Installation and repair charges may not be taxable

...The price received for labor or services used in installing or applying or repairing the property sold, if separately charged or stated; [§ 1752(14)(B)(4)]

If an appliance store sells a dishwasher but also agrees to install it for a fee, the installation labor charge would not be taxed if separately stated from the sale price of the dishwasher. If not separately stated, the total charge is subject to tax.

When repair parts or accessories are installed in an item owned by the customer, and the charge for installation or repair labor is separately stated from the charge for the parts or accessories, only the materials portion of the sale is subject to tax. If labor and materials are not separately stated, but invoiced as one bundled price, the entire amount charged to the customer is taxable. When repairs do not include the sale of parts, no tax is charged to the customer.⁸

Installation, maintenance and repair of telecommunications equipment is subject to the service provider tax. A discussion of the taxation of telecommunications can be found in this guide under the topic of SERVICE PROVIDER TAX.

Repair work generally

Tools and equipment used in the repair of tangible personal property are subject to tax when purchased by the repairer. Supplies may or may not be taxable. For Maine sales and use tax purposes, a distinction is drawn between inventories of items that are “used” or consumed by the repairer, and inventories of items that are ultimately transferred to the possession of customers.

Consumables

Items that are “used” or consumed in the performance of a service are taxable. If the Maine sales tax is not paid on such items at the time of their purchase, the repairer must report use tax on the items. Here is a non-exclusive list of items that generally fall in this category:

Adhesives/glue	Drill bits	Paper floor and seat mats
Aerosol products	Engine degreaser/cleaner	Paper towels
Battery cleaner	Floor dry	Protective eyewear
Brake cleaner	Gases/oxygen, acetylene	Putty spreaders
Brake lathe bits	Glass cleaner	Rags
Brushes	Gloves	Razor blades
Buffing compounds/pads	Grinder wheels	Sandpaper
Car wash soap	Hacksaw blades	Soap
Choke cleaner	Hand cleaner	Tape (masking)
Cleaners	Key tags	Wash mitts
Deodorizer	Light bulbs – facility	Washer/solvent
Disc brake quieter	Masks	Wax

Items transferred to the customer

Items that are ultimately transferred to the possession of the customer can be handled one of two ways: (1) they can be itemized and billed to the customer as a part of the sale; or (2) they can be maintained all together as one “inventory” and billed out to the customer as a percentage of labor or other charge, typically as a single line item called “shop supplies”. Either way, sales tax must be charged and collected from the customer. Here is a non-exclusive list of items that generally fall in this category:

⁸ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 53.

A/C and heater treatment	Hardener	Silicon
A/C oil	Helicoils	Small nuts, bolts, fasteners
Batteries (small AA)	Hose clamps	Solder
Body filler	Keylock parts	Spray trim adhesive
Brake fluid	Light bulbs – vehicle	Strip caulking
Brake line fittings	Nuts and bolts	Thread lock
Coolant	Paint/thinner	Touch up paint
Dyes – Oil, A/C	Pipe sealant	Vacuum fittings
Electrical/duct tape	Plastic wire ties	Valve stem cap
Electrical terminals	Power steering fluid	Welding rods
Electrical wire	Rubber hoses	Wheel weights
Gasket maker/adhesive	Rubberized undercoating	Wire looms
Grease/gear lube	Screws	

Tips are generally not taxable

When a customer provides a tip for an employee of a seller, the tip is not part of the sale price and is exempt from sales tax whether given directly to the employee in cash or added by the customer to a charge account, as long as the full amount of the tip is turned over to the employee by the seller.

...Any amount charged or collected, in lieu of a gratuity or tip, as a specifically stated service charge, when that amount is to be disbursed by a hotel, restaurant or other eating establishment to its employees as wages; [§ 1752(14)(B)(5)]

An amount or flat percentage charged or collected in lieu of a gratuity, and designated as a service charge by the seller, is not part of the taxable sale price when all of it is disbursed by the seller to employees as wages. Otherwise, the service charge must be included in the seller's gross receipts subject to tax even though the amount or flat percentage may be paid over in part to the employees.

Certain excise taxes are not subject to a sales tax

...The amount of any tax imposed by the United States on or with respect to retail sales, whether imposed upon the retailer or the consumer, except any manufacturers', importers', alcohol or tobacco excise tax; [§ 1752(14)(B)(6)]

Generally speaking, federal excise taxes imposed on automobiles, tires, firearms, tobacco, liquor and sporting goods are manufacturers' excise taxes and are taxable as part of the sale price. As a result, the total selling price of cigarettes and beer, for instance, are taxable even though federal excise taxes are embedded in the retail price.

Certain delivery charges are taxable⁹

Transportation charges are exempt from sales tax if **all three** of the requirements below are met:

⁹ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 39.

...The cost of transportation from the retailer's place of business or other point from which shipment is made directly to the purchaser, provided that those charges are separately stated and the transportation occurs by means of common carrier, contract carrier or the United States mail; [§ 1752(14)(B)(7)]

1. Shipment is made directly to the purchaser

It is not necessary that shipment be made directly from the location of the seller. Transportation charges associated with a so-called “drop shipment” may be exempt if the other requirements are met. The cost of transporting the property sold *to the location of the seller* is always part of the taxable sale price of the property, whether or not it is separately stated to the customer.

Examples of situations in which *transportation charges are subject to tax* because they are not for shipment directly to the location of the purchaser are:

- “Home party” sales where the goods ordered at the party are shipped to the representative and then delivered by the representative to the customers;
- The cost of shipping property (such as inventory) from the manufacturer to the retailer (“incoming freight”), even though that cost is separately stated on the invoice to the customer; and
- Catalog or special order sales made at a retail location where the goods are shipped to the retailer and picked up by the customer at the retail location.

2. Shipping charges must be separately stated

Although advisable, it is not essential that the transportation charges be separately stated on the invoice of the seller. Any verifiable record showing the amount of the transportation charge as a separate item, such as a bill of lading, is acceptable evidence to substantiate a deduction for transportation charges. In the absence of a verifiable record, no deduction is allowed. An estimate of the cost of transportation, by either the seller or the purchaser, is not acceptable.

“*Shipping and handling*”: The cost of transportation *is not separately stated* when it is combined with charges for other services as in the case of a “shipping and handling” charge.

3. Shipment must be made by common or contract carrier or the U.S. mail

A charge for delivery by the seller is taxable. Charges for transportation from the seller to the purchaser are not excludible if the seller delivers the goods in the seller’s own vehicle rather than shipping them by common or contract carrier or mail. There are no circumstances under which the seller of tangible personal property can be a common or contract carrier with respect to that property.

All three of the above conditions must be met for transportation charges to be excludible. A charge for delivery by the seller in its own vehicle is included in the taxable sale price if the

products being sold and delivered are taxable items. If the delivery involves both taxable and exempt components (for instance, a restaurant buying both food and supplies) delivery charges may be partially exempted from tax by applying a proration; however, if 10% or fewer of the items in question are taxable, the taxable portion of the transaction is considered *de minimis* and the transportation charges are excludible from the sale price.

State imposed fees are exempt

...Any charge, deposit, fee or premium imposed by a law of this State.
[§ 1752(14)(B)(11)]

This excludes from taxation, but is not limited to, the \$1 lemon law arbitration fee imposed by Title 10, section 1169, subsection 11; the \$1 recycling assistance fee imposed by section 4832, subsection 1; the \$10 lead-acid battery deposit imposed by Title 38, section 1604, subsection 2-B; the premium imposed on motor vehicle oil by Title 10, section 1020, subsection 6-A; and the prepaid wireless fee imposed by Title 35-A, section 7104-C.

Disposal charges for used tires

...Any amount charged for the disposal of used tires; [§ 1752(14)(B)(9)]

For instance, when a customer purchases a new tire a retailer may charge the customer a small fee to dispose of the customer's used tire. The disposal fee is not part of the selling price of the new tire.

Single-use bag fees

The amount charged by a retailer for a paper or plastic single-use carry-out bag is not part of the taxable sale price.

...Any amount charged for a paper or plastic single-use carry-out bag;
[§1752(14)(B)(10)]

Paint stewardship fee

Maine recently enacted a paint product stewardship law that requires manufacturers of architectural paint to establish a collection and recycling program for unwanted or unused paint. To fund the program, a "paint stewardship assessment" must be added to the cost of all architectural paint sold to retailers and distributors in the State. Retailers must add the paint stewardship assessment to the consumer's purchase price. Beginning December 1, 2018, the paint stewardship assessment is excluded from the taxable sale price of the paint.

...A paint stewardship assessment imposed pursuant to Title 38, section 2144.
[§ 1752(14)(B)(12)]

Federal universal support service funds

The amount of Federal universal service support funds that are paid directly to the seller of prepaid wireless service pursuant to 47 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 54.

...Federal universal service support funds that are paid directly to the seller pursuant to 47 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 54. [§ 1752(14)(B)(12)]

OTHER FEES ADMINISTERED BY MAINE REVENUE SERVICES

RECYCLING ASSISTANCE FEES

A recycling assistance fee is imposed on the retail sale of *new* tires and *new* lead-acid batteries at the rate of \$1 each.

A fee is imposed on the retail sale in this State of new tires and new lead-acid batteries in the amount of \$1 per tire or lead-acid battery. A fee in the same amount is imposed on the storage, use or other consumption in this State of tires and lead-acid batteries purchased new in this State by the user or purchased outside the State by the user unless the fee imposed by this section has been paid. [§ 4832(1)]

Sales of *used* tires and batteries are not subject to the fee. The fee applies to all items in each category whether used for residential, commercial or industrial purposes unless specifically exempted. The fee is applied in the same manner as sales and use tax. Any exclusion, exemption or credit provided in the sales and use tax law also applies to the recycling assistance fee.

Lead-acid batteries

The law is specific in applying the fee to only batteries that contain lead and acids. These are most commonly used to store electrical energy for motorized vehicles, such as automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, etc.

“Lead-acid battery” means a device designed and used for the storage of electrical energy through chemical reactions involving lead and acids. [§ 4831(2)]

“Lead-acid batteries” include those sold for security systems installed in real property. “Lead-acid batteries” do not include those sold for motorized wheelchairs and tricarts.

Tires

“Tire” means the device made of rubber or any similar substance which is intended to be attached to a motorized vehicle or trailer and is designed to support the load of the motorized vehicle or trailer. [§ 4831(4)]

“Motorized vehicle” means any self-propelled vehicle, including motorcycles, construction and farm vehicles and other off-road vehicles, not operating exclusively on tracks. [§ 4831(3)]

“Trailer” means any vehicle without motive power that is designed to be drawn by a motorized vehicle. [§ 4831(5)]

Only tires to be attached to a motorized vehicle or trailer are subject to the fee. For purposes of this fee, retread tires are used tires and are not subject to the fee. "Tires" include those sold for airplanes and lawn and garden tractors but do not include those sold for motorized wheelchairs, tricarts and push-type lawn mowers.

PREMIUMS ON MOTOR VEHICLE OIL¹⁰

A premium is imposed on motor vehicle oil. The premium is \$1.10 per gallon for gasoline engine crankcase oils with a volume of more than 5 gallons, 35¢ per gallon on gasoline engine crankcase oil with a volume of 5 gallons or less, 35¢ per gallon for diesel engine crankcase oils and 35¢ per gallon on all motor vehicle oil other than diesel engine crankcase oil and gasoline engine crankcase oil with a volume of 16 gallons or less sold or distributed in the State. The premiums are imposed on the "motor vehicle oil dealer that makes the first sale or distribution of motor vehicle oil in the State". All premiums must be paid monthly to the State Tax Assessor. The premium on motor vehicle oil other than diesel engine crankcase oil and gasoline engine crankcase oil with a volume of 16 gallons or less applies to transmission, gear box, hydraulic and differential fluids and oils.

In addition to any other tax or charge imposed under state or federal law, a premium is imposed on motor vehicle oil sold or distributed in the State as provided in this subsection. A motor vehicle oil dealer that makes the first sale or distribution of motor vehicle oil in the State shall pay the premium.

The premium is calculated as follows:

- A. Diesel engine crankcase oil is subject to a premium of 35¢ per gallon;
- B. Gasoline engine crankcase oil sold or distributed in a container with a volume of 5 gallons or less is subject to a premium of 35¢ per gallon;
- C. Gasoline engine crankcase oil sold or distributed in a container with a volume of more than 5 gallons is subject to a premium of \$1.10 per gallon; and
- D. All motor vehicle oil other than diesel engine crankcase oil and gasoline engine crankcase oil that is sold or distributed in a container with a volume of 16 gallons or less is subject to a premium of 35¢ per gallon.

All premiums must be paid to the State Tax Assessor and are subject to the administrative provisions of Title 36, Parts 1 and 3 as though they were a sales tax liability. By the 20th day of each month, the State Tax Assessor shall notify the State Controller and the Treasurer of State of the amount of revenue attributable to the premium collected under this subsection in the previous month. When notified by the State Tax Assessor, the State Controller shall transfer that amount to the fund. [10 M.R.S. § 1020(6-A)]

¹⁰ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 57.

Motor vehicle oil dealers that have exported product from Maine on which the premium has been paid, qualify for reimbursement of the premium by submitting to MRS an annual claim for reimbursement.

An eligible dealer shall submit a claim for reimbursement of eligible premiums on motor vehicle oil sold by that dealer outside the State on a form prescribed by the State Tax Assessor no later than March 31st annually... Reimbursement claims submitted beginning in 2013 may be made only for eligible premiums paid in the immediately preceding calendar year. All applications for reimbursement must be made under penalties of perjury. For purposes of this subsection, an application for reimbursement is considered a return, as defined in Title 36, section 111, subsection 4. [10 M.R.S. § 1020-C(2)]

The statute provides the following definitions:

“Motor vehicle oil” means any lubricating oil or other lubricant that is reclaimable and classified for use in an internal combustion engine or the transmission, gear box, hydraulic system, compressor or differential for a motor vehicle, including but not limited to natural, synthetic, and rerefined motor oils, whether or not in retail containers. [10 M.R.S. § 1020(1)(F)]

“Diesel engine crankcase oil” means motor vehicle oil that is classified for use in a diesel engine crankcase by meeting the performance requirements of the American Petroleum Institute beginning with CA standards and all succeeding specifications under those standards, inclusive of all original equipment manufacturer-specific engine oils. [10 M.R.S. § 1020(1)(A-2)]

“Gasoline engine crankcase oil” means motor vehicle oil that is classified for use in a gasoline engine crankcase by meeting the performance requirements of the American Petroleum Institute, beginning with SA standards through the most current standards, inclusive of original equipment manufacturer-specific engine oils, and International Lubricant Standardization and Approval Committee GF-1 standards through current standards, inclusive of all original equipment manufacturer-specific engine oils. [10 M.R.S. § 1020(1)(C-1)]

“Motor vehicle oil dealer” means any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of producing, packaging, or otherwise preparing motor vehicle oil for market, or selling, or distributing motor vehicle oil. [10 M.R.S. § 1020(1)(G)]

“Eligible dealer” means a motor vehicle oil dealer that has sold or distributed motor vehicle oil outside the State on which the motor vehicle oil premium was imposed by section 1020, subsection 6-A. [10 M.R.S. § 1020-C(1)(A)]

“Eligible premium” means a premium that has been reported and paid by a motor vehicle oil dealer to the State Tax Assessor on motor vehicle oil that was subsequently sold or distributed by an eligible dealer outside the State during the relevant reimbursement period. [10 M.R.S. § 1020-C(1)(B)]

PREPAID WIRELESS FEE

A prepaid wireless fee is applied to purchases of prepaid wireless service from a wireless service provider and any prepaid wireless service sold by a retailer, such as in the form of a prepaid wireless card. This is not to be confused with a prepaid calling card.

The prepaid wireless fee amount is determined by the Public Utilities Commission and is comprised of an amount for the Maine Universal Service Fund, the Maine Telecommunications Education Access Fund, and the statewide prepaid wireless telecommunications service E-9-1-1 surcharge. The fee cannot be adjusted more frequently than once every 24 months.

The prepaid wireless fee must be collected by the seller from the consumer with respect to each retail transaction occurring in this State. An in-person retail transaction is treated as occurring in this State if that business location is in this State. Any other retail transaction must be treated as occurring in this State if the retail transaction is treated as occurring in this State for the purposes of 36 M.R.S. §1752(8-B) (“prepaid calling service”).

The amount of the prepaid wireless fee must be separately stated on an invoice, receipt or similar document that is provided to the consumer by the seller when practicable. In circumstances where disclosure is not practicable, the seller must make information regarding the amount of the fee available to the consumer in another manner.

The fee is to be remitted to the State Tax Assessor in the same manner as sales tax. A retailer who is not a prepaid wireless provider may deduct and retain 3% of the fee collected by the seller from the consumer. This 3% collection allowance should be deducted prior to entering the amount of the fee collected on the sales and use tax return. Documentation to support the amount of the fee collected, as well as the allowance computation, must be retained in the retailer’s records. The calculation of sales tax is not to include the fee.

Effective January 1, 2017, the amount to be collected on each retail transaction is \$1.16, which is made up of the following:

E-9-1-1	\$.45
MUSF	\$.53
MTEAF	\$.18

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TAXABLE SERVICES

The taxation of services is not new to Maine. In fact, Maine has taxed services since 1959 when it began to tax rentals of living quarters. In 1965, it was telephone and telegraph services; in 1977 short term rentals of automobiles; in 1984 extended cable television services; in 1986 fabrication services and custom computer programming; in 1989 rentals of video tapes; in 1995 long-term rentals of automobiles; in 1999 certain rent-to-own transactions; in 2004 the creation of the service provider tax; in 2005 the addition of extended cable and satellite television services; and in 2016 satellite radio service. In all of these situations, no sale of tangible personal property occurs; rather, a service is being rendered.

In determining if a service is taxable, some are clearly exempt and others are clearly taxable. With the exception of services provided in connection with the sale of tangible personal property, only sales of services defined as taxable services by statute are taxable. However, transactions do occur somewhere in the middle that make such a determination more difficult.

Another distinction is whether a sale is treated as a sale of services, tangible personal property, or intangible property. Historically MRS has regarded financial reports, wills and blueprints as intangibles. The purchaser is obtaining the technical services of the provider even though the provider, in turn, presents an instrument to convey thoughts, ideas or research of the provider. The value of the transaction is in the service being rendered. On the other hand MRS is sometimes faced with determining if a transaction is a service or is a sale of tangible personal property where a service is provided but results in a transfer of tangible personal property. For instance the production of such items as brochures and audio and video discs requires a high degree of technical expertise. The cost of production is mainly creative time and labor and the cost of materials used in the production is relatively small. However, the value of this transaction is in the tangible personal property being produced and transferred.

The following services are subject to sales tax:

- ❖ Rental of living quarters in a hotel, rooming house, tourist or trailer camp;
 - ❖ Rental or lease of an automobile;
 - ❖ Rental or lease of a pickup truck or van with a gross vehicle weight of less than 26,000 pounds from a person primarily engaged in the business of renting automobiles;
 - ❖ Rental or lease of a camper trailer or motor home (when rented as tangible personal property);
 - ❖ Transmission and distribution of electricity;
 - ❖ Extended service contract on an automobile or truck; and
 - ❖ Prepaid calling service.
- § 1752(17-B)

Certain other services are subject to the service provider tax rather than the sales tax. Explanation of those services can be found in the SERVICE PROVIDER TAX section of this guide.

TRANSIENT RENTALS¹¹

The following definitions found in the sales and use tax law provide the foundation for determining the type of living quarters that are taxable:

...Rental of living quarters in a hotel, rooming house, tourist or trailer camp; [§ 1752(17-B)]

“Living quarters” means sleeping rooms, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations, and tent or trailer space. [§ 1752(6)]

“Hotel” means every building or other structure kept, used, maintained, advertised as or held out to the public to be a place where living quarters are supplied for pay to transient or permanent guests and tenants. [§ 1752(4)]

“Rooming house” means every house, cottage, condominium unit, vacation home, boat, vehicle, motor court, trailer court or other structure or any place or location kept, used, maintained, advertised or held out to the public to be a place where living quarters are supplied for pay to transient or permanent guests or tenants, whether in one or adjoining buildings. [§ 1752(12)]

“Tourist camp” means a place where tents or tent houses, or camp cottages or other structures are located and offered to the public or any segment thereof for human habitation. [§ 1752(19)]

“Trailer camp” means a place with or without service facilities where space is offered to the public for tenting or for the parking and accommodation of camper trailers, motor homes or truck campers used for living quarters. The rental price includes all service charges paid to the lessor. [§ 1752(20)]

Generally, the amount paid for occupancy of these rooms or spaces is subject to the sales tax.

Intermediaries; room remarketers and transient rental platforms

The following definitions found in the sales and use tax law provide the foundation for determining the types of intermediaries that reserve, arrange for, offer, furnish or collect or receive consideration for the rental of living quarters in this State that are required to register as retailers and to collect and remit the sales tax on the rental of living quarters:

“Room remarketer” means a person who reserves, arranges for, offers, furnishes or collects or receives consideration for the rental of living quarters in this State, whether directly or indirectly, pursuant to a written or other agreement with the owner, manager or operator of a hotel, rooming house or tourist or trailer camp. [§1752(11-B)]

The term “room remarketer” includes retailers commonly known as “online travel companies” and may also include certain travel agents. The term “room remarketer” does not

¹¹ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 32.

include traditional travel agents that book rooms and are compensated by the hotel, with the customer paying the hotel directly for the room charge.

“Transient rental platform” means an electronic or other system, including an Internet-based system, that allows the owner or occupant of living quarters in this State to offer the living quarters for rental and that provides a mechanism by which a person may arrange for the rental of the living quarters in exchange for payment to either the owner or occupant, to the operator of the system or to another person on behalf of the owner, occupant or operator.
[§ 1752(20-C)]

An owner, manager or operator that makes living quarters available through an intermediary is making a sale for resale of a taxable service. Both the intermediary and the owner or operator of the living quarters are required to be registered as retailers under 36 M.R.S. § 1754-B. For more information, see Instructional Bulletin No. 32 (“Rental of Living Quarters”).

Incidental charges at hotels

When a hotel offers separate facilities or services (such as a golf course, tennis courts, telephones, internet access and pay-per-view movies) that are not a part of the rental of living quarters, and where any charges for those facilities or services are in fact extra and are paid only by persons who make use of them, those charges are not subject to tax. However, if a rental fee is inclusive of these services and the customer has no option to exclude some or all of the services, the entire rental fee is subject to tax. For instance, if a hotel charges \$149.99 per night for a room, but the fee includes access to the facility’s spa, exercise room, pool and tennis courts, the entire \$149.99 is subject to sales tax. If a hotel charges a “resort fee” in addition to the rental of the room, and the customer has no option but to pay this fee, the fee is a part of the sale price and subject to tax.

Sales tax applies to the amount billed for extra services that are a part of the rental of a room in a hotel, whether or not separately stated. Some examples of services that are considered a part of the rental of living quarters include extra charges for use of a cot or crib or for use of cooking facilities, pet fees, damage or cleaning fees, and fees or “penalties” imposed for smoking in a nonsmoking room. Service fees charged by property management firms are also subject to sales tax.

Rental of public rooms

Rental by a hotel of a dining room, assembly room or other area not intended for use as living quarters is not taxable. When a hotel rents a room designed as living quarters, such as a hospitality suite with bedrooms, the rental is taxable regardless of the use actually made of the room by the person renting it.

Rentals of video media and video equipment

The service provider tax applies to rentals of video media, video games and video equipment for noncommercial playback. A hotel that rents any of these items is liable for the service provider tax on the rentals, not sales tax. Taxable rentals include not only rentals of VHS and DVD movies and players, but also rentals of video equipment for use at business conferences, seminars and the like. Purchases of video media and video equipment for rental by a hotel are not taxable.

Tent and trailer space

The rental of space for the pitching of tents or the parking of motor homes, travel trailers and camper trailers is taxable. The rental price includes all service charges paid to the lessor, whether or not those charges are separately collected or stated. If the tents or trailers themselves are rented, that rental is also taxable.

Package plans

Rental facilities may offer a variety of packages of a night's lodging, together with entertainment services; e.g. movie passes, ski lift tickets, plays, concerts, cruises, etc. These packages are typically offered for one price and do not provide a breakdown of the cost between the room rental and the other activity or activities. In cases where a bundled transaction contains both taxable and exempt components, the entire amount is subject to sales tax. However, if the taxable and exempt values are separately stated, either on the invoice to the customer or in the books and records of the business, sales tax only applies to the taxable amount. (Note that incidental services remain subject to tax, see above.)

Example 1: A ski package offers a two-day lift ticket, 2 nights' rental and two breakfasts for \$350. The customer's receipt displays the package as \$350 and the business does not separately account for the values of each item. The entire \$350 is subject to sales tax at the lodging tax rate.

Example 2: A hotel package offers 2 concert tickets and one night's lodging for \$250. The customer's receipt shows the value of the tickets as \$150 and the room as \$100. The room rental of \$100 is subject to sales tax, while the ticket value is exempt.

Example 3: Same as Example 2, but the customer's receipt does not provide a breakdown. However, the business, in its books and records, separately accounts for the exempt and taxable values. The taxable amount remains at \$100.

Occupancy for 28 days or more

The rental to an individual who resides for 28 or more consecutive days in the same living quarters is exempt from sales tax if the living quarters are the individual's primary residence or the individual is residing away from his or her primary residence in connection with education or employment. The law provides an exemption that reads:

Rental charged to the following:

A. An individual who resides continuously for 28 days or more at any one hotel, rooming house, tourist camp or trailer camp, if the individual does not maintain a primary residence at some other location or is residing away from the individual's primary residence in connection with employment or education; and

B. A person that rents living quarters for 28 or more consecutive days, when the living quarters are used by the person's employees in connection with their employment.

Any tax paid by an individual or person specified in paragraph A or B during the initial 28-day period must be refunded by the retailer. If the tax has been reported and paid to the State by the retailer, it may be taken as a credit by the retailer on the return filed by the retailer covering the month in which the refund was made. [§ 1760(20)]

This exemption applies, for instance, to apartment rentals (as it is an individual's primary residence), rentals to college students (as it is for education) and rentals to such people as construction workers working away from home (as it is for employment reasons). If tax has been paid by the person during the initial 28-day period, that tax must be refunded by the retailer (lessor). If the retailer (lessor) has reported and paid the tax to the State, the retailer may take a corresponding credit on the sales and use tax return filed for the period in which the refund or credit occurred by adjusting the taxable rentals figure shown on the return. A person claiming this exemption must provide an affidavit to the retailer. A copy can be seen in the Appendix section of this guide.

Living quarters furnished to employees

When living quarters are furnished by an employer to an employee at the place of employment and the value of the rental is allowed as a credit toward the wages of the employee, the rental is exempt from sales tax. The law also provides another exemption that reads:

...Meals or lodging provided to employees at their place of employment when the value of those meals or that lodging is allowed as a credit toward the wages of those employees. [§ 1760(75)]

This applies only when the living quarters are provided at the place of employment and an amount for the rental is credited toward the wages of the employee, regardless of whether the living quarters are actually used. The furnishing of these employee living quarters are exempt from sales tax if the employer was required by the Internal Revenue Code and IRS regulations to report the value of the living quarters as taxable wages, regardless of whether or not the employer actually did. If no amount is credited for the rental and the employer charges the employee for the living quarters, the charge is subject to sales tax, whether paid in cash or by payroll deduction.

Example 1: An employee receives wages in the amount of \$400 and has a payroll deduction of \$70 for payment of room rentals for the week. The rentals are subject to sales tax.

Example 2: An employee receives gross earnings in the amount of \$450. Included in gross earnings is \$50, the value of the lodging. The \$50 lodging rental is not taxable.

Other specific exemptions for living quarters rentals

The sales and use tax law provides the following specific exemptions from tax:

Rental charged for living quarters, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations at camps entitled to exemption from property tax under section 652, subsection 1. [§ 1760(17)]

Rental charged for living or sleeping quarters in an institution licensed by the State for the hospitalization or nursing care of human beings. [§ 1760(18)]

Rental charged for living quarters, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations to any student necessitated by attendance at a school. [§ 1760(19)]

“School” means a public or incorporated nonprofit elementary, secondary or postsecondary educational institution that has a regular faculty, curriculum and organized body of pupils or students in attendance throughout the usual school year and that keeps and furnishes to students and others records required and accepted for entrance to schools of secondary, collegiate or graduate rank. [§ 1752(14-E)]

Rentals by a children’s summer camp when an entire lump sum admission fee is charged and the provision of living quarters is only incidental to a bona fide, organized, and disciplined program of instruction and recreation are also exempt from sales tax.

Casual rentals

A person who has only one room or a single camp for rent is required to register as a retailer and collect the 9% sales tax unless rentals are for fewer than 15 days each calendar year.

The tax imposed by this Part must be levied upon all casual rentals of living quarters in a hotel, rooming house, tourist camp or trailer camp... This section does not apply to the rental of living quarters rented for a total of fewer than 15 days in the calendar year, except that a person who owns and offers for rental more than one property in the State during the calendar year is liable for collecting sales tax with respect to the rental of each unit regardless of the number of days for which it is rented. [§ 1764]

Property that is placed in the hands of a real estate agent or other person engaged in the business of renting or managing rentals of living quarters is not a casual rental and is subject to sales tax in the same manner as that of a hotel.

Forfeited room deposits or cancellation fees

The statute distinguishes between amounts which are deemed to be rentals of living quarters and those amounts which are deemed cancellation fees. When a patron rents a room, it is customary for the establishment to require a deposit to hold the room. If the patron cancels or fails to show up on the date of arrival, the deposit, or a portion of the deposit, is forfeited by the patron.

The definition of “sale price” excludes the following:

Any amount charged or collected by a person engaged in the rental of living quarters as a forfeited room deposit or cancellation fee if the prospective occupant of the living quarters cancels the reservation on or before the scheduled date of arrival; [§ 1752(14)(B)(8)]

If a patron cancels the reservation on or prior to the scheduled date of arrival and the establishment retains a “cancellation fee”, the fee is not subject to Maine sales tax. However, if the patron fails to show on the scheduled date of arrival, any amount forfeited to the establishment is treated as rental of living quarters and is subject to Maine sales tax.

Complimentary living quarters

When a dissatisfied customer is not charged at all for a room, it is considered a canceled sale and no sales tax is due. If a dissatisfied customer is given a free room in the future, that subsequent transaction is considered a tax-free complimentary room. If a dissatisfied customer is given a discount on the next visit, a discounted sale occurs and sales tax must be collected on the reduced amount.

If a complimentary rental is provided when one or more rooms are rented or more than one night’s rental is purchased, a discounted sale occurs and sales tax must be collected on the reduced amount.

Examples: Complimentary room on a special occasion, such as an anniversary or reunion; complimentary room to a tour group, such as a bus driver, tour guide, banquet planner; complimentary room to a special guest, such as an actor or entertainer; or a two-nights-for-one special.

If a complimentary room is provided without the purchase of any other tangible personal property or taxable service, for instance a dignitary or public official being provided a free room for the night, the complimentary room is not taxable.

When a retailer hires an entertainer and provides a room to the entertainer as part of the contractual arrangement between the two parties, the room is subject to sales tax; rather than paying cash, the entertainer is providing consideration in the form of services rendered. When a complimentary room is provided to a hired entertainer outside of any contractual obligation, no sales tax is due.

PREPAID CALLING ARRANGEMENTS

...sale of prepaid calling service. [§ 1752(17-B)]

Prepaid calling cards and other calling arrangements are taxable at the time of sale. The “sale price” is the full face value of the card or arrangement. In the event the sale or “recharge” does not occur at a vendor’s place of business, the sale is deemed to take place at the customer’s billing address. “Prepaid calling service” is defined as:

...the right to access exclusively telecommunications services that must be paid for in advance that enables the origination of calls using an access number or

authorization code or both, whether manually or electronically dialed, and that is sold in predetermined units or dollars, the number of which declines with use in a known amount. The sale or recharge of the service is considered a sale within the State if the transfer for consideration takes place at the vendor's place of business in the State. If the sale or recharge of prepaid calling service does not take place at the vendor's place of business, the sale or recharge is deemed to take place at the customer's shipping address, or if there is no item shipped, at the customer's billing address or the location associated with the customer's mobile telephone number. The sale of the service is deemed to occur on the date of the transfer for consideration of the service. [§ 1752(8-B)]

Note: The prepaid calling arrangement should not be confused with purchases of *prepaid wireless* service from a wireless service provider or general retailer. Prepaid wireless service is subject to the service provider tax.

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY

| ...Transmission and distribution of electricity. [§ 1752(17-B)]

Electricity is provided by two separate companies: an electricity supplier, and a transmission and distribution (T&D) company. The electricity supplier sells electricity to consumers in a competitive market. The T&D company delivers the electricity over lines that it maintains and services. The sale of electricity is a taxable sale of tangible personal property. The charge for the transmission and distribution of the electricity is a taxable service and is likewise subject to tax.

EXTENDED WARRANTY ON AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS

Sales tax applies to the sale of an extended service contract on an automobile or truck that entitles the purchaser to specific benefits for a specific duration. The sale of the extended warranty is taxable, while the parts used in subsequent repairs are exempt.

| ...the sale of an extended service contract on an automobile or truck that entitles the purchaser to specific benefits in the service of the automobile or truck for a specific duration; [§ 1752(17-B)]

“Automobile” means a self-propelled 4-wheel motor vehicle designed primarily to carry passengers and not designed to run on tracks. “Automobile” includes a pickup truck or van with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less. [§ 1752(1-B)]

“Truck” means a self-propelled motor vehicle with at least 4 wheels designed and used primarily to carry property, not designed to run on tracks and having a gross vehicle weight rating greater than 10,000 pounds. A truck may be used to tow trailers or semitrailers. [§ 1752(20-B)]

“Retail sale” does not include:

The sale of automobile repair parts used in the performance of repair services on an automobile pursuant to an extended service contract sold on or after September 20, 2007 that entitles the purchaser to specific benefits in the service of the automobile for a specific duration; [§ 1752(11)(B)(9)]

“Retail sale” does not include:

The sale of truck repair parts used in the performance of repair services on a truck pursuant to an extended service contract that entitles the purchaser to specific benefits in the service of the truck for a specific duration.
[§ 1752(11)(B)(17)]

Note that this applies only to the sale of extended warranties on **automobiles (including pickup trucks and vans with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less and ATV’s) and trucks**. The sale of extended warranties on any other property, other than telecommunications equipment, is exempt from sales tax.

RENTAL OR LEASE OF AUTOS

...rental or lease of an automobile... [§ 1752(17-B)]

Since definitions play a crucial role in taxation, the term “automobile” is important. Automobiles include, but are not limited to, SUVs, so-called jeeps and scouts and pick-up trucks weighing 10,000 pounds or less. Passenger vans are also automobiles even if retrofitted for another use, such as a service vehicle. “Automobiles” do not include those which have more than 4 wheels, such as dual rear wheel pick-ups, cargo vans and motor homes.

“Automobile” means a self-propelled 4-wheel motor vehicle designed primarily to carry passengers and not designed to run on tracks. “Automobile” includes a pickup truck or van with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less. [§ 1752(1-B)]

Rentals of automobiles fall into two categories: short-term and long-term. Within long term rentals, there could be a number of different types of transactions. The tax consequences in each category differ.

Short-term rentals of automobiles

Rentals for less than 12 months to one person are short-term rentals and are subject to a 10% tax. Typically these are daily rental operations. Taxable rentals include all charges for the rental of the automobile, including maintenance and service contracts, drop-off or pick-up fees, airport surcharges, mileage fees and any separately itemized charges on the rental agreement to recover the owner’s estimated costs of the charges imposed by government authority for title fees, inspection fees, local excise tax and agent fees on all vehicles in its rental fleet registered in the State (§ 1811). Rentals do not include cancellation charges or sales of gasoline.

All rental payments made pursuant to a rental executed in Maine are subject to tax regardless of where the rented automobile is used.

Rentals to agencies of government and to organizations that are exempt from sales tax are exempt on the same basis as other retail sales.

The definition of “retail sale” excludes: “*(t)he sale, to a person engaged in the business of renting automobiles, of automobiles, integral parts of automobiles or accessories to*

automobiles, for rental or for use in an automobile rented for a period of less than one year”.

See 36 M.R.S. § 1752(11)(B)(3). Automobiles purchased exclusively for short term rental are purchased tax exempt. However, if any other use is made of the automobile, the lessor becomes subject to a use tax based on the lessor's purchase price.

Long-term rentals

Rentals or leases of automobiles for 12 months or more are long-term leases. With regards to automobiles only, the tax base for long-term leases differs from that for any other type of vehicle or equipment. The statute states:

In the case of the lease or rental of an automobile for one year or more, the value is the total monthly lease payment multiplied by the number of payments in the lease or rental, the amount of equity involved in any trade-in and the value of any cash down payment. Collection and remittance of the tax is the responsibility of the person that negotiates the lease transaction with the lessee. [§ 1752(14)(A)(5)]

As a result, the statute provides that sales tax is computed on the total of three categories: total lease payments, trade-in equity, and cash down payment.

1. Total lease payments

Total lease payments are arrived at by multiplying the lease payment by the number of payments in the lease term. If the lease indicates that 36 monthly payments of \$300 are due on the 10th of each month, the tax base for this category is \$10,800. Taxes, such as federal luxury tax, excise and sales taxes, are allowable exclusions from the tax base. Ancillary services such as registration fees, life/disability insurance, warranties and management services, are excluded only if separately stated from the lease payment. (As noted above, the sale of an extended service contract on an automobile or truck is a separate taxable service.) For instance, if the lease stated above is inclusive of ancillary services, the tax base remains the same. It is immaterial that the \$300 could be broken down into a variety of charges. If on the other hand, the lessor bills the lessee \$150 for ancillary services in addition to the \$300 each month, these services would not be taxable.

Floating interest rates: Leases that have floating interest rates should use the rate effective at the time the lease is executed in determining the total lease payments. A reconciliation will be required at the end of the term to determine if any tax adjustment is necessary. For instance, at the beginning of a lease it is determined that the lease payment is \$350 based on the current interest rate and the term is for 24 months. The total lease payments that are part of the tax base and subject to tax total \$8,400. During the lease the interest rate fluctuates to a degree that the actual total of the lease payments amounts to \$9,000, so that a tax adjustment is necessary on the last lease payment for the extra \$600 in payments.

2. Trade-in equity

Trade-in equity is the value of any kind of trade-in that is a cost reduction to the lease. For instance, if a vehicle is taken in trade with a value assigned to it of \$3,000 with no lien, the \$3,000 must be added to the tax base. If a lien was involved and the customer owed \$1,000, the net amount, or \$2,000, is added to the tax base. If the lien is greater than the trade-in value, no equity exists and no value is added (or deducted) from the tax base.

3. Cash down payment

Cash down represents any initial cash payment that is a cost reduction to the lease. Cash down includes rebates applied to the lease. It does not include pre-payment of lease payments or payments of sales tax, excise tax, registration fees and other required "up front" costs that are disbursed by the lessor.

Open-end leases

Open-end leases may or may not have a stated lease term. Thus total rental payments may not be determinable in advance. If a term is determinable and the term is 12 months or more, such as a 12-month lease with monthly renewals thereafter, the lease is considered a long-term lease. The tax base would be computed on the total of the known lease payments. Monthly renewals would be taxed at the general sales tax rate on each payment as they accrue.

If a term is not determinable or the designated term is less than 12 months, the lease is considered a short-term lease. Each lease payment should be taxed as it accrues at the short-term tax rate of 10%.

A Terminal Rental Adjustment Clause (TRAC) lease is an example of an open-end lease. However, at the end of the lease, the final lease payment is adjusted either upward or downward based upon the condition of the vehicle. Since this represents additional rent due or credit for overpaid rentals, an adjustment to tax is necessary. If there is an increase in the rental payment, additional tax is due. If there is a credit adjustment, a tax credit is appropriate.

Lease extensions

In the event a long-term lease is extended, sales tax must be re-computed. The lease will continue to be regarded as a long-term lease even though the extension may be for a term of less than 12 months. If the term is known, the tax base includes the payment multiplied by the additional number of months. If the term is not determinable, tax is computed on each payment as they accrue.

Early termination of lease or removal from state

There is no provision in the sales and use tax law for the refund of sales tax when a lease on which tax has been collected is terminated prior to the end of its term or where the property covered in a lease executed in Maine is subsequently removed from the state.

Leases to non-residents

Out-of-state residents that enter into a long-term lease of an automobile with a Maine dealer are exempt from Maine sales and use tax provided the automobile is immediately removed from the state and the purchaser executes an “Immediate Removal Affidavit”. A copy can be seen in the Appendix section of this guide.

Sales or leases of the following vehicles to a person that is not a resident of this State, if the vehicle is intended to be driven or transported outside the State immediately upon delivery:

- A. Motor vehicles other than those that are being leased for a period of less than one year;
- B. Semitrailers;
- C. Aircraft¹², if the property is an aircraft not exempted under subsection 88-A; and
- E. Camper trailers, including truck campers, other than those that are being leased for a period of less than one year.

If the vehicles are registered for use in the State within 12 months of the date of purchase, the person seeking registration is liable for use tax on the basis of the original purchase price. [§ 1760(23-C)]

SHORT TERM RENTALS OF PICKUPS AND VANS

Pickups and vans with a gross vehicle weight rating of less than 26,000 pounds are subject to the 10% sales tax provided such rentals are by a person primarily engaged in renting of automobiles on a short-term basis.

...rental or lease of a pickup truck or van with a gross vehicle weight of less than 26,000 pounds from a person primarily engaged in the business of renting automobiles; [§ 1752(17-B)]

Dual rear wheel pickups and cargo vans are included in this category. The discussion above under “short term rental of automobiles” also applies to these pickups and vans.

RENTAL OR LEASE OF A CAMPER TRAILER OR MOTOR HOME

The rental or lease of a camper trailer or a motor home is a taxable service subject to the general sales tax rate established by section 1811.

...rental or lease of a [...] camper trailer, or a motor home, as defined in Title 29-A, section 101, subsection 40; [§ 1752(17-B)]

“Camper trailer” has the same meaning as in section 1481, subsection 1-A. [§ 1752(22)]

¹² For the period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2033, all sales of aircraft are exempt. See Section 1760(88-A).

“Camper trailer” shall mean:

A. A trailer or semitrailer primarily designed and constructed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or other use.

B. A manufactured or homemade tent trailer, so called, which consists of a platform, shelf or box, with means of permanently or temporarily attaching a tent, used to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or other use. [§ 1481(1-A)]

“Motor home” means a motor vehicle that:

A. Is originally designed, reconstructed or permanently altered to provide facilities for human habitation; or

B. Has a camper permanently attached to it.

“Motor home” does not include a mobile home. [29-A M.R.S. § 101(40)]

“Retail sale” does not include:

The sale, to a person engaged in the business of renting or leasing motor homes, as defined in Title 29-A, section 101, subsection 40, or camper trailers, of motor homes or camper trailers for rental as tangible personal property but not as the rental of living quarters; [§ 1752(11)(B)(16)]

The statutory definition of “retail sale” excludes the sale of a camper trailer or a motor home to a person engaged in the business of renting these items as tangible personal property and not as the rental of living quarters. Businesses are not required to pay sales tax or accrue use tax when purchasing motor homes and camper trailers for subsequent rental, when withdrawing a unit out of resale inventory for rental, or when locating a unit in Maine for rental. If a camper trailer or motor home is sold after having been rented for a period of time, the sale is subject to sales tax.

LEASES¹³

Although leases in general are not “taxable services”, the area of leasing requires a discussion of the different tax treatments. There are generally three types of lease transactions: (1) a true lease, (2) a true lease with option to purchase, and (3) a lease in lieu of purchase.

True lease

In a true lease, the lessor enters into a lease agreement with a lessee for a stated period of time and the property is to be returned to the lessor at the conclusion of the lease term. The lessor is making a taxable use of the property through the derivation of rental income. The lessor is liable for a use tax, due at the beginning of the lease, based on the lessor's cost of the property. If the property is returned to the lessor and leased to another party, no additional use tax is due.

¹³ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 20.

Lease with option to purchase

In a true lease with option to purchase, the lessor enters into a lease agreement with the lessee for a stated period of time and offers the lessee a bona fide option to purchase the property at the conclusion of the term of the lease or at any time during the lease. The lessor is making a taxable use of the property through the derivation of rental income in the State, just as in the true lease situation described above. The lessor is liable for sales or use tax when the property enters the State (generally at the beginning of the lease) based on the purchase price paid by the lessor for the property. If the lessee elects to exercise the option, the lessor is making a sale of the property. Unless the sale is otherwise exempt by statute, the lessor must collect and remit sales tax on the option price, including any amounts previously paid as rentals if those amounts are applied to that price.

Lease in lieu of purchase (including automobiles)

Any lease, including a lease of an automobile, that is deemed by the Assessor to be a lease “in lieu of purchase” is treated as a sale for tax purposes. The sale occurs at the commencement of the lease. The sale price on which tax is based is the total of all of the projected lease payments. Separately stated finance charges and personal property taxes may be excluded from the taxable base.

The Assessor may review the specific terms of a particular lease in order to determine whether it is a lease in lieu of purchase. A lease will generally be a lease in lieu of purchase under the following circumstances: if the terms of the lease create a security interest as defined by 11 M.R.S. § 1-1201(35); if the lease contains an option to purchase the leased property for \$1 or other nominal consideration; if the lessee must assume responsibility for the disposition of the property at the end of the lease term; or if the lease is a so-called Terminal Rental Adjustment Clause (TRAC) lease.

If a lease is determined to be a lease in lieu of purchase and the term of the lease is indeterminable at the commencement of the lease, sales tax must be collected and remitted on each lease payment. If a lease in lieu of purchase is for a determinable period, but has an option to continue for a further indeterminable term, sales tax must be collected and remitted up front on the determinable amount. When this period is complete, sales tax must then be collected and remitted on each subsequent lease payment.

Lessors are encouraged to contact MRS when uncertain whether a particular lease constitutes a lease in lieu of purchase.

Trade-ins on leased property

Trade-in credits are only allowed in transactions involving the “sale” of certain vehicles. Trade-in credits are not allowed on leased property unless the lease is in lieu of purchase and the leased property is of the type that allows trade-in credits.

Leases to exempt organizations

Leases to exempt organizations are treated no differently than the leases mentioned above, with the following exceptions: rentals and leases of automobiles, interim rentals, and leases in lieu of purchase are all “sales” and are therefore exempt when rented/leased to a sales tax exempt organization. In the case of a lease with option to purchase, the lease is taxable as previously described, while the sale that occurs when the option is exercised is exempt.

Interim rentals

A retailer that purchases tangible personal property for resale, then removes the property from inventory to rent out, is generally required to pay a use tax based on its cost of the property. However, section 1758 allows the retailer, in lieu of paying this use tax, to collect a sales tax on all the rental payments received if the rental qualifies as an “interim rental”. In order to qualify for this provision (1) the property must be purchased for resale, and (2) the property cannot be rented to any one person for more than 12 months.

If retailers wish to execute interim rental transactions, they must maintain adequate records for audit purposes, detailing when the item is withdrawn from inventory, to whom the property is rented, the duration of the rental, and the amount of rental income and tax collected. If, after electing to execute an interim rental, a retailer makes any other taxable use of the property, including the rental to one customer for more than a year, the retailer becomes liable for the use tax based on the purchase price of the property less the amount of tax collected on the rentals. Subsequent sales of rented property are subject to sales tax with no credit for tax previously collected on rentals.

The interim rental provisions do not apply to any rentals included as a taxable service, such as rentals of automobiles, camper trailers and motor homes.

Software licenses

Unlike a sale, a software license provides the user with the authorization only to use the software, without title to the software transferring to the user. A software license is therefore treated as a lease. Software licenses that are issued and renewed annually are taxable to the lessor based upon the purchase price. If the software lessor is also the developer of the software, the cost of the product is based upon the lessor’s material costs.

A software license will be considered a lease in lieu of purchase when the license is perpetual or for 10 years or more with no annual renewals. In this situation, the lessor would collect a sales tax from the lessee at the commencement of the lease based upon the total amount of lease payments.

SERVICE PROVIDER TAX¹⁴

Unlike the sales tax, the service provider tax is imposed on the provider. The provider may pass this cost on to the customer, and if this happens, the provider must disclose the tax on the receipt or bill as a “service provider tax”. The value on which the tax is imposed is the transaction’s “sale price”.

Effective January 1, 2016, a 6% service provider tax applies to the following services:

- A. Cable and satellite television or radio services;
 - B. Fabrication services;
 - C. Rental of video media and video equipment;
 - D. Rental of furniture, audio media and audio equipment pursuant to a rental-purchase agreement as defined in Title 9-A, section 11-105;
 - E. Telecommunications services;
 - F. The installation, maintenance or repair of telecommunications equipment;
 - G. Private nonmedical institution services;
 - H. Community support services for persons with mental health diagnoses;
 - I. Community support services for persons with intellectual disabilities or autism;
 - J. Home support services;
 - L. Ancillary services; and
 - M. Group residential services for persons with brain injuries.
- [§ 2552(1)]

Value is measured by the sale price. The liability for, or the incidence of, the tax imposed by this section is declared to be a levy on the seller. If a seller includes this tax on a customer's bill, it must be shown as a separate line item and identified as a service provider tax. [§ 2552(2)]

“Sale price” means the total amount of consideration, including cash, credit, property and services, for which personal property or services are sold, leased or rented, valued in money, whether received in money or otherwise, without any deduction for the cost of materials used, labor or service cost, interest, losses and any other expense of the seller. “Sale price” includes any consideration for services that are a part of a sale. “Sale price” does not include:

- A. Discounts allowed and taken on sales;
- B. Allowances in cash or by credit made upon the return of services pursuant to warranty;
- C. The price of services rejected by customers when the full sale price is refunded either in cash or by credit;

¹⁴ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 55.

D. The amount of any tax imposed by the United States or the State on or with respect to the sale of a service, whether imposed upon the seller or the consumer;

E. The cost of transportation from the service provider's place of business or other point from which shipment is made directly to the purchaser, as long as those charges are separately stated and the transportation occurs by means of common carrier, contract carrier or the United States Postal Service; or

F. Federal universal service support funds that are paid directly to the seller pursuant to 47 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 54. [§ 2551(15)]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES¹⁵

Telecommunications services

| Telecommunications services; [§ 2552(1)(E)]

“Telecommunications services” is broadly defined in section 2551(20-A) to include all telecommunications services and then provides a list of services that are excluded.

“Telecommunications services” means the electronic transmission, conveyance or routing of voice, data, audio, video or any other information or signals to a point or between or among points.

“Telecommunications services” includes transmission, conveyance or routing in which computer processing applications are used to act on the form, code or protocol of the content for purposes of transmission, conveyance or routing without regard to whether the service is referred to as "Voice over Internet Protocol" services or is classified by the Federal Communications Commission as enhanced or value added.

Two of the exclusions (installation, maintenance and repair of telecommunications equipment and ancillary services) are subject to the service provider tax as a separately stated service.

“Telecommunications services” does not include:

A. Data processing and information services that allow data to be generated, acquired, stored, processed or retrieved and delivered by an electronic transmission to a purchaser when the purchaser's primary purpose for the underlying transaction is to obtain the processed data or information;

B. Installation or maintenance of wiring or equipment on a customer's premises;

C. Tangible personal property;

D. Advertising, including, but not limited to, directory advertising;

E. Billing and collection services provided to 3rd parties;

F. Internet access service;

G. Radio and television audio and video programming services, regardless of the medium, including the furnishing of transmission, conveyance and routing of those services by the programming service provider. Radio and television

¹⁵ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 56.

audio and video programming services include, but are not limited to, cable service as defined in 47 United States Code, Section 522(6) and audio and video programming services delivered by commercial mobile radio service providers as defined in 47 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 20.3;

H. Ancillary services; or

I. Digital products delivered electronically, including, but not limited to, software, music, video, reading materials or ringtones. [§ 2551(20-A)]

Additionally, three exemptions are provided in the statute for (1) prepaid calling services (since these are taxable under the sales tax law), (2) international telecommunications services to a business, and (3) interstate telecommunications services to a business. The following are exempt from the service provider tax:

| Sales of prepaid calling service; § 2557(32)

“Prepaid calling service” should not be confused with purchases of *prepaid wireless service* from a wireless service provider or general retailer. Prepaid wireless service is a telecommunications service and is subject to the service provider tax.

| Sales of international telecommunications service to a business for use directly in that business; [§ 2557(33)]

“International telecommunications service” means a telecommunications service that originates or terminates in the United States and terminates or originates outside the United States, respectively. For purposes of this subsection, “United States” includes a territory or possession of the United States. [§ 2551(5-A)]

| Sales of interstate telecommunications service to a business for use directly in that business; [§ 2557(34)]

“Interstate telecommunications service” means a telecommunications service that originates in one state, territory or possession of the United States and terminates in a different state, territory or possession of the United States. For purposes of this subsection, “state” includes the District of Columbia. [§ 2551(5-B)]

| “Business” means a commercial activity engaged in as a means of livelihood or profit or an entity that engages in such activities. [§ 2551(1-D)]

As a result, telecommunications service includes calls made within Maine which also terminate in Maine. The monthly charge for line service is taxable as well as long distance calls within Maine. Charges for calls that originate or terminate outside of Maine are exempt only when sold to a business for use directly in that business.

“Telecommunications services” are not restricted to entities that provide telephone line service. It also includes voice over internet protocol (VOIP).

Installation, maintenance and repair of telecommunications equipment

Labor charges for installation, maintenance or repair of telecommunications equipment are subject to the service provider tax. “Telecommunications equipment” not only includes land-line

telephones, but also cellular telephones, TDD's, two-way radios, modems, fax machines, telephone switching equipment and telephone wiring, including copper wire, coaxial cable and optical fiber.

The installation, maintenance or repair of telecommunications equipment; [§ 2552(1)(F)]

“Telecommunications equipment” means any 2-way interactive communications device, system or process for transmitting or receiving signals and capable of exchanging audio, video, data or textual information. “Telecommunications equipment” includes all transmission media that are used or capable of being used in the provision of 2-way interactive communications, including, without limitation, copper wire, coaxial cable and optical fiber, except those transmission media designed and primarily used to transmit electricity. “Telecommunications equipment” does not include computers, except those components of a computer used primarily and directly as a 2-way interactive communications device capable of exchanging audio, video, data or textual information. [§ 2551(19)]

The definition of telecommunications equipment states that the equipment need only be capable of being used in the provision of 2-way interactive communications. This tax applies to any person who installs or repairs telecommunications equipment and could include electricians and contractors as well as those ordinarily providing telecommunications services. For instance, if an electrician installs telephone wire and coaxial cable in a new home being constructed, that electrician’s labor is subject to the service provider tax.

When telecommunications equipment is a component of another piece of equipment (a fax as part of a copier or a modem as part of a computer), repair charges allocable only to the telecommunications equipment are subject to tax.

Since the definition of “retail sale” in the sales tax law excludes the sale of *“repair parts used in the performance of repair services on telecommunications equipment as defined in section 2551, subsection 19 pursuant to an extended service contract that entitles the purchaser to specific benefits in the service of the telecommunications equipment for a specific duration”* (see 36 M.R.S. § 1752(11)(B)(14)), the purchase of repair parts used in such repair services is exempt from sales and use tax since the sale of the extended service contract is taxable as “installation, maintenance, or repair of telecommunications equipment” under the service provider tax.

Ancillary services

Ancillary services are additional charges associated with telecommunications services. Ancillary services is a separately defined category subject to the service provider tax. “Ancillary services” include, but are not limited to, charges for billing services, directory assistance, caller-ID, setting up conference calls, and voice mail.

Ancillary services; [§ 2552(1)(L)]

“Ancillary service” means a service that is associated with or incidental to the provision of telecommunications services, including, but not limited to, detailed telecommunications billing service, directory assistance, vertical service and voice mail service. [§ 2551(1-C)]

“Detailed telecommunications billing service” means an ancillary service of separately stating information pertaining to individual calls on a customer's billing statement. [§ 2551(1-E)]

“Directory assistance” means an ancillary service of providing telephone number information or address information or both. [§ 2551(1-F)]

“Vertical service” means an ancillary service that is offered in connection with one or more telecommunications services and offers advanced calling features that allow customers to identify callers and to manage multiple calls and call connections. “Vertical service” includes conference bridging service. [§ 2551(20-B)]

“Conference bridging service” means an ancillary service that links 2 or more participants in an audio or video conference call and may include the provision of a telephone number. “Conference bridging service” does not include the telecommunications services used to reach the conference bridge. [§ 2551(1-D)]

“Voice mail service” means an ancillary service that enables the customer to store, send or receive recorded messages. “Voice mail service” does not include a vertical service that the customer may be required to have in order to use the voice mail service. [§ 2551(21-A)]

Mobile telecommunications services

The definition of telecommunications service in Maine’s law is in conformity with federal statute with regards to the sourcing of mobile telephone services.

“Mobile telecommunications services” means commercial mobile radio service as defined in 47 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 20.3 as in effect on October 1, 2015. For purposes of sourcing, “mobile telecommunications services” does not include air-ground radiotelephone service as defined in 47 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 22.99 as in effect on October 1, 2015. [§ 2551(6)]

In summary, Maine can only apply its statute on calls associated with a customer whose place of primary use is in Maine. “Place of primary use” is defined as:

...the street address representative of where a customer's use of mobile telecommunications services primarily occurs, which must be either the residential street address or the primary business street address of the customer and must also be located within the licensed service area of the home service provider. For purposes of determining the place of primary use, “customer” means the person or entity that contracts with the home service provider for mobile telecommunications services or, if the end user of such services is not the contracting party, the person that is the end user of such services. The term “customer” does not include a reseller of mobile telecommunications services or a serving carrier under an agreement to serve the customer outside the home service provider's licensed service area. [§ 2551(8)]

“Home service provider” means the facilities-based carrier or reseller with which a customer contracts for the provision of mobile telecommunications services. [§ 2551(5)]

Special rules addressing the responsibilities of a home service provider have also been enacted as follows:

1. Sourcing rule; identifying place of primary use. Mobile telecommunications services provided to a customer whose place of primary use is located in this State, the charges for which are billed by or for the customer's home service provider, are deemed to be provided at the customer's place of primary use. A home service provider is responsible for obtaining and maintaining a record of a customer's place of primary use. Subject to subsection 2 and if the home service provider's reliance on the information provided by its customer is in good faith, the home service provider:

- A. May rely on the applicable residential or business street address supplied by the home service provider's customer; and
- B. May not be held liable for any additional taxes under this chapter based on a different determination of the place of primary use.

2. Correction of place of primary use; determination by assessor. If the assessor determines that the address used by a home service provider as a customer's place of primary use does not meet the definition provided by section 2551, subsection 8, the assessor shall notify the customer in writing of that determination and provide the customer an opportunity to demonstrate that that address is the customer's place of primary use. If the customer fails to demonstrate to the assessor's satisfaction within 30 days from the time it receives notice from the assessor, or within another time period as the assessor may allow, that the address in question is the customer's place of primary use, the assessor shall provide the home service provider with the proper address to be used as the customer's place of primary use. The home service provider shall begin using the address provided by the assessor as the customer's place of primary use within 30 days from the date it receives notice of the assessor's determination.

3. Hold harmless provision; use of electronic database or enhanced zip code. A home service provider is entitled to the hold harmless protections provided by the federal Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act, Public Law 106-252, Section 1, 114 Stat. 2, (2000).

4. Bundled services. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, otherwise nontaxable charges that are aggregated with and not separately stated from taxable mobile telecommunications charges are subject to taxation unless the home service provider can, to the satisfaction of the assessor, reasonably identify such charges from books and records kept in the regular course of its business. A customer may not rely upon the nontaxability of bundled services unless the customer's home service provider separately states the otherwise nontaxable services or the home service provider elects, after receiving written notice from the customer in the form required by the provider, to provide verifiable data based upon the home service provider's books and records that are kept in the regular course of business and that reasonably identify the nontaxable charges. [§ 2556]

CABLE & SATELLITE TELEVISION OR RADIO SERVICES

Cable and satellite television or radio services; [§ 2552(1)(A)]

All cable and satellite television services and all satellite radio services are subject to the service provider tax.

...all cable and satellite television or radio services, including the installation or use of associated equipment, for which a charge is made. [§ 2551(2)]

Taxable cable and satellite television services include, but are not limited to, basic programming, extended packages containing additional channels, movie or sports channels, pay-per-view programming, connection fees to additional sets, and rental fees for use of associated equipment such as converter boxes. Installation charges are not subject to tax, provided the charge is separately stated. However, as previously explained under “installation, maintenance and repair of telecommunications equipment”, coaxial cable is “telecommunications equipment” and charges for installation of coaxial cable is subject to the service provider tax.

The definition of “retail sale” in the sales tax law excludes the sale to a person *“engaged in the business of providing cable or satellite television services or satellite radio services, of associated equipment for rental or lease to subscribers in conjunction with a sale of cable or satellite television services or satellite radio services”*. See 36 M.R.S. § 1752(11)(B)(6). Purchases of these items are not subject to sales or use tax since the subsequent rentals are taxed under the service provider tax.

FABRICATION SERVICES¹⁶

Fabrication services; [§ 2552(1)(B)]

“Fabrication services” as defined below are subject to the service provider tax.

“Fabrication services” means the production of tangible personal property for a consideration for a person who furnishes, either directly or indirectly, the materials used in that production. [§ 2551(3)]

The tax imposed by this chapter does not apply in connection with:

Sales to a construction contractor or its subcontractor of fabrication services that are to be physically incorporated in, and become a permanent part of, real property for sale to any organization or government agency provided exemption under this section, except as otherwise provided by section 2560; [§ 2557(31)]

“Fabrication services” are those that change materials provided to a fabricator into a different form, character or composition. Fabrication is very similar to manufacturing except that the materials are already owned by the end user, who contracts with the fabricator to convert the materials into something different. For instance, Mr. X has some antique floor boards and contracts

¹⁶ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 46.

with a carpenter to make a table. The labor charge by the carpenter is a “fabrication service” that is subject to tax.

“Fabrication services” do not include the charge for attaching, affixing or applying a completed item of tangible personal property to other tangible personal property, or to real property. For instance, having a painting mounted into a frame is not fabrication.

If the product being fabricated is, under the sales tax law in Part 3, an exempt item or the services are being performed for an exempt organization, the fabrication services are exempt.

The production of tangible personal property if a sale to the consumer of that tangible personal property would be exempt or otherwise not subject to tax under Part 3; [§ 2557(35)]

If the product being fabricated will be used as fuel at a manufacturing facility, the fabrication services are 95% exempt.

Ninety-five percent of the sale price of fabrication services for the production of fuel for use at a manufacturing facility as defined in section 1752, subsection 6-A; [§ 2557(36)]

All fabrication services performed in Maine are subject to the service provider tax. This includes transactions where an out-of-state customer sends a product into Maine to have fabrication labor performed, even though the product is returned to the customer at an out-of-state location.

RENTAL OF VIDEO MEDIA AND VIDEO EQUIPMENT

Rentals of video media and video games, as well as the equipment used to record or playback video media and games are subject to tax. Late charges and movie passes, since they represent payment for rentals, are also taxable.

Rental of video media and video equipment; [§ 2552(1)(C)]

The statute defines “video media and video equipment” as follows:

“Video media” means prerecorded magnetic tapes used for noncommercial playback of images and sound on video equipment, and other electronic audio and video media that provide for noncommercial interactive utilization by a person or persons, including digital video discs. “Video equipment” means equipment used to play video media, equipment used for recording images and sound for subsequent noncommercial playback and equipment used for noncommercial interactive utilization of electronic audio and video media. [§ 2551(21)]

The inclusion of the term “noncommercial” ensures rentals of movies by theaters are not subject to tax. The daily rental of video media and video games, such as DVDs, Blu-ray discs, PlayStation and Xbox games, along with the related equipment, are taxable.

The definition of “retail sale” in the sales tax law excludes “*the sale, to a person engaged in the business of renting video media and video equipment, of video media or video equipment for rental*”. See 36 M.R.S. § 1752(11)(B)(4). Purchases of these items are not subject to sales or use tax since the subsequent rentals are taxed under the service provider tax.

RENTAL OF FURNITURE, AUDIO MEDIA AND AUDIO EQUIPMENT

Rentals of furniture, audio media and audio equipment are taxable only in those establishments that enter into rental-purchase agreements as defined in 9-A M.R.S. § 11-105, sub-§ 7.

Rental of furniture, audio media and audio equipment pursuant to a rental-purchase agreement as defined in Title 9-A, section 11-105. [§ 2552(1)(D)]

Audio media and audio equipment are defined as:

“Audio media” means prerecorded magnetic tapes used for noncommercial playback of sound on audio equipment. “Audio equipment” means equipment used to play audio media and equipment used for recording sound for subsequent noncommercial playback. [§ 2551(1)]

Furniture is defined as:

...movable items that are intended to make a room or establishment useful for human habitation.

“Furniture” includes:

- (1) Living room furniture, including, but not limited to, sofas, love seats, loungers, recliners, chairs, end tables, coffee tables, curio cabinets, home entertainment centers, book shelves and floor and table lamps;
- (2) Bedroom furniture, including, but not limited to, headboards, footboards, bed frames, mattresses, box springs, dressers, chests of drawers, mirrors, armoires, nightstands, bunk beds, roll-away beds and chests;
- (3) Baby furniture, including, but not limited to, cribs, dressers and changing tables;
- (4) Dining room furniture, including, but not limited to, tables, chairs, dinette sets, hutches and dry sinks;
- (5) Patio and outdoor furniture, including, but not limited to, tables, chairs, umbrellas, porch swings and gliders;
- (6) Office furniture including, but not limited to, desks, chairs, tables, workstations, movable partitions, shelving, file cabinets, coat racks and couches; and
- (7) Home electronic devices, including home appliances, home computers, televisions, stereos and radios.

B. “Furniture” does not include:

- (1) Items that are affixed to real property such as sinks, toilets, built-in cabinets or light fixtures; or
- (2) Furnishings such as carpeting, artwork, draperies or blinds.

[§ 2551(4)]

Rent-to-own establishments are liable for the service provider tax on rental payments as they occur. The definition of “retail sale” in the sales tax law excludes *“the sale, to a person engaged in the business of renting furniture or audio media and audio equipment, of furniture, audio media or audio equipment for rental pursuant to a rental-purchase agreement as defined*

in Title 9-A, section 11-105.” See 36 M.R.S. § 1752(11)(B)(7). Purchases of the items listed in the definition of “furniture” as well as audio media and audio equipment are not subject to sales or use tax since the subsequent rentals are taxed under the service provider tax.

SERVICES LICENSED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The services defined below are subject to the service provider tax when the person providing the services is licensed by the Maine Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) or has a contract with DHHS. If an entity offers these services but is not licensed by or under contract with DHHS, then the sale of these services is not subject to the service provider tax. MRS has limited information regarding these services outside of the definitions listed below which are found in Title 36. Specific questions regarding what are included in these services should be directed to DHHS.

If an entity is licensed by or under contract with DHHS, then all the services described below are subject to the service provider tax, even those services provided to “private pay” clients. Sales of services for MaineCare residents that are paid by DHHS are taxed based on the number of billing units billed out for the reporting period multiplied by the rate assigned to the provider by DHHS, net of the amount of tax included in the payment. (The rate paid by DHHS includes an allowance for reimbursement of this tax.) For “private pay” clients, the sales of services described below are taxed based on the total amount billed out for the services.

The service provider tax return has separate lines for reporting the value of services provided to clients and the value of the service provider tax imposed on those services. Report amounts billed to private pay clients for services provided and the amounts billed for reimbursement by DHHS for services provided on the “Gross Services” line of the return. (Amounts reimbursed by DHHS include both the cost of services and the service provider tax.) Enter the value of any non-taxable services (for example, sales for resale or sales to exempt organizations) on the “Exempt Services” line. The “Gross Services” and “Taxable Services” lines on the return are usually the same. Report the value of the service provider tax imposed on the taxable services amount on the “Total Tax” line, including amounts reimbursable by DHHS and amounts billed to private pay clients.

PRIVATE NONMEDICAL INSTITUTION SERVICES

“Private nonmedical institution services” means services, including food, shelter and treatment, that are provided by a private nonmedical institution. [§ 2551(11)]

“Private nonmedical institution” means a person licensed by the Department of Health and Human Services to provide private nonmedical institution services to 4 or more MaineCare-eligible and other residents in single or multiple facilities under a written agreement with the Department of Health and Human Services. “Private nonmedical institution” does not include a

health insurance organization, hospital, nursing home or community health care center. [§ 2551(10)]

COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH MENTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSES

“Community support services for persons with mental health diagnoses” means rehabilitative services provided to adults at least 18 years of age or to emancipated children that are provided in the context of a supportive relationship pursuant to an individual support plan that promotes a person's recovery and integration of the person into the community and that sustain the person in that person's current living situation or another living situation of that person's choice. “Community support services for persons with mental health diagnoses” includes only those services provided by a designated community support services provider licensed by and operating under a contract with the Department of Health and Human Services for such services, whether the provider is reimbursed through participation in the MaineCare program or with state grant funds. “Community support services for persons with mental health diagnoses” includes only those services provided to persons with mental health diagnoses. [§ 2551(1-A)]

COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES OR AUTISM

“Community support services for persons with intellectual disabilities or autism” means services:

- A. That are provided by community-based agencies to children or adults with intellectual disabilities or autism and include assistance with the acquisition, retention or improvement of self-help, socialization and adaptive living skills; and
- B. That take place in a nonresidential setting separate from the home or facility in which the child or adult resides, except when a physician has ordered that such services be provided in the child's or adult's home, and focus on enabling the child or adult to attain or maintain maximum functional levels.

“Community support services for persons with intellectual disabilities or autism” includes only those services provided by designated agencies under a contract with the Department of Health and Human Services. [§ 2551(1-B)]

HOME SUPPORT SERVICES

“Home support services” means services provided to adults with intellectual disabilities or autism, including direct assistance with eating, bathing, dressing, personal hygiene and other activities of daily living. These services include only those services provided by designated agencies under a contract with the Department of Health and Human Services and:

- A. May include assistance with instrumental activities of daily living such as assistance with the preparation of meals, but does not include the cost of the meals themselves;
- B. If specified in the adult's care plan, may include such housekeeping chores as bed making, dusting and vacuuming that are incidental to the care furnished, or are essential to the health and welfare of the adult; and

C. May be provided by a provider unrelated to the adult or by an adult relative other than an adult recipient's spouse, but may not be provided in the same setting where residential training is provided. [§ 2551(7-B)]

GROUP RESIDENTIAL SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH BRAIN INJURIES

“Group residential services for persons with brain injuries” means services provided to adults with acquired brain injuries, including direct assistance with eating, bathing, dressing, personal hygiene and other activities of daily living provided by designated agencies under a contract with the Department of Health and Human Services. [§ 2551(1-H)]

Requirement to file amended return

If any of the five services are audited by DHHS or the Federal government, an amended return must be filed within 180 days.

1. Amended return required. A person subject to the tax imposed by this chapter must file an amended return whenever an agency of the State, other than the Bureau of Revenue Services, or of the United States makes an audit finding that changes or corrects any item affecting the person's liability under this chapter or whenever for any reason there is a change or correction affecting the person's liability under this chapter.
2. Amended return filed. The amended return must be filed within 180 days of an audit finding that affects a person's liability under this chapter or within 180 days of the date that a person learns of a change or correction that affects that person's liability under this chapter.
3. Contents of amended return. The amended return required by this section must indicate the change or correction and the reason for that change or correction. The amended return constitutes an admission as to the correctness of the change unless the taxpayer includes with the return a written explanation of the reason the change or correction is erroneous.
4. Additional requirements. The assessor may require additional information to be filed with the amended return. The assessor may prescribe exceptions to the requirements of this section. [§ 2558]

SERVICE PROVIDER TAX EXEMPTIONS

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Exempt activities

A tax exemption provided by section 2557 to a person based upon its charitable, nonprofit or other public purposes applies only if the service purchased is intended to be used by the person primarily in the activity identified by the particular exemption. A tax exemption provided by section 2557 to a person based upon its charitable, nonprofit or other public purposes does not apply where title is held or taken by the person as security for any financing arrangement. An exemption certificate issued by the State Tax Assessor pursuant to section 2557 must identify the exempt activity and must state that the certificate may be used by the holder only when purchasing services intended to be used by the holder primarily in the exempt activity. When an otherwise qualifying person is engaged in both exempt and nonexempt activities, an exemption certificate may be issued to the person

only if the person has established to the satisfaction of the assessor that the applicant has adequate accounting controls to limit the use of the certificate to exempt purchases. [§ 2560]

Maine does not provide a blanket service provider tax exemption for nonprofit organizations that have been granted a federal tax exemption, known as 501(c) organizations.

Only certain specifically listed organizations are exempt from the service provider tax. Each of the following statutory exemptions is preceded with the language “incorporated nonprofit” and the language has in some cases been paraphrased. See the statute itself for the complete language of each exemption.

- Nursing homes licensed by the Department of Health and Human Services. § 2557(3)(B)
- Residential care facilities licensed by the Department of Health and Human Services. § 2557(3)(C)
- Assisted housing programs for the elderly licensed by the Department of Health and Human Services. § 2557(3)(D)
- Home health agencies certified under the United States Social Security Act of 1965, Title XVIII, as amended. § 2557(3)(E)
- Rural community health centers and incorporated nonprofit federally qualified health centers. § 2557(3)(F)
- Dental health centers. § 2557(3)(G)
- Medical clinics whose sole mission is to provide free medical care to the indigent or uninsured. § 2557(3)(G-1)
- Organizations organized for the sole purpose of conducting medical research. § 2557(3)(H)
- Organizations organized for the purpose of establishing and maintaining laboratories for scientific study and investigation in the field of biology or ecology. § 2557(3)(I)
- Institutions operating educational television or radio stations. § 2557(3)(J)
- Organizations or their affiliates whose purpose is to provide literacy assistance or free clinical assistance to children with dyslexia. § 2557(3)(L)
- Private residential child care facilities that are licensed by the Department of Health and Human Services as residential child care facilities. § 2557(4)
- Fire departments and ambulance services. § 2557(5)
- Memorial foundations that primarily provide cultural programs free to the public, historical societies and museums, § 2557(8)
- Licensed child care facilities, § 2557(9)
- Church-affiliated organizations that operate a residential home for adults. § 2557(10)
- Sales to organizations providing:
 - A. Temporary residential accommodations to pediatric patients suffering from critical illness or disease such as cancer or who are accident victims, to adult patients with cancer or to the families of the patients; or
 - B. Temporary residential accommodations, or food, or both, to hospital patients or to the families of hospital patients. § 2557(11)
- Organizations that provide free temporary emergency shelter or food for underprivileged individuals in this State. § 2557(12)
- Certain child abuse and neglect prevention councils. § 2557(13)(A)
- Veterans' memorial cemetery associations. § 2557(15)
- Volunteer search and rescue organizations. § 2557(16)

- Hospice organizations that provide a program or care for the physical and emotional needs of terminally ill patients. § 2557(17)
- Councils and local units of national scouting organizations. § 2557(18)
- Educational organizations that are receiving, or have received, funding from the Department of Education and that provide educational programs specifically designed for teaching young people how to make decisions about drugs, alcohol and interpersonal relationships at a residential youth camp setting. § 2557(19)
- Local branches of international charitable organizations that lend medical supplies and equipment to persons free of charge. § 2557(20)
- Organizations whose sole purpose is to fulfill the wishes of children with life-threatening diseases when their families or guardians are unable to otherwise financially fulfill those wishes. § 2557(21)
- Organizations engaged primarily in providing support systems for single-parent families for the development of psychological and economic self-sufficiency. § 2557(22)
- Local branches of organizations whose purpose is to construct low-cost housing for low-income people. § 2557(23)
- Organizations whose sole purpose is to create, maintain and update a registry of Vietnam veterans. § 2557(24)
- Organizations whose primary purposes are to promote public understanding of hearing impairment and to assist hearing-impaired persons through the dissemination of information about hearing impairment to the general public and referral to and coordination of community resources available to hearing-impaired persons. § 2557(25)
- Organizations organized for the purpose of providing direct supportive services in the State to veterans and their families living with service-related post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury. § 2557(37)
- Organizations organized for the primary purpose of operating a retreat in the State for combat-injured veterans and their families free of charge. § 2557(39)

With the following statutory exemptions, the organization in question may only need to be incorporated *or* nonprofit in addition to meeting the specific statutory language:

- Incorporated hospitals. § 2557(3)(A)
- Nonprofit free public lending library that is funded in part or wholly by the State or any political subdivision or the Federal Government. § 2557(14)
- Nonprofit youth organizations whose primary purpose is to provide athletic instruction in a nonresidential setting. § 2557(18)
- Nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is to develop housing for low-income people. § 2557(27)
- Nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is to obtain, medically evaluate and distribute eyes for use in corneal transplantation, research and education. § 2557(28)
- Nonprofit collaboratives of academic, public, school and special libraries that provide support for library resource sharing, promote quality library information services and support the cultural, educational and economic development of the State. § 2557(38)

CERTAIN ESTABLISHMENTS

Other entities also enjoy exemption from service provider tax:

- Schools. § 2557(3)(K)
- Regularly organized churches or houses of religious worship. § 2557(3)(M)
- Community mental health facilities, adult developmental services facilities or substance use disorder facilities that are:

- A. Contractors under or receiving support under the federal Community Mental Health Centers Act, or its successors; or
- B. Receiving support from the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to Title 5, section 20005 or Title 34-B, section 3604, 5433 or 6204. § 2557(6)
- Regional planning commissions and councils of government, which are established in accordance with Title 30-A. § 2557(7)
 - Statewide organizations that advocate for children and that are members of the Medicaid Advisory Committee. § 2557(13)(B)
 - Community action agencies designated in accordance with Title 22, section 5324. § 2557(13)(C)
 - Credit unions that are organized under the laws of this State. § 2557(26)
 - Sales to certain air ambulance services that are limited liability companies. § 2557(5)
 - Sales to centers for innovation as described in Title 5, section 13141. § 2557(29)
 - Sales that this State is prohibited from taxing under the constitution or laws of the United States or under the constitution of this State. § 2557(1)
 - Sales to the State or any political subdivision, or to the Federal Government, or to any unincorporated agency or instrumentality of either of them or to any incorporated agency or instrumentality of them wholly owned by them. This exemption does not apply to corporations organized under Title IV, Part E of the federal Farm Credit Act of 1971, 12 United States Code, Sections 2211 to 2214. § 2557(2)

In addition to the Federal Government, the State of Maine, and any county, city, town or plantation in the State of Maine, this exemption covers sales to:

- School Districts in Maine;
- Water, Power, Parking and other Districts in Maine established by legislative act as quasi-municipal corporations;
- Village Corporations; and
- Maine Turnpike Authority.

Sales made to the above entities must be documented by listing the name of the governmental agency on the invoice or sales slip. See Rule 302 for additional information regarding documentation requirements that apply depending on the method of payment.

Sales to other states or their subdivisions are not exempt from Maine service provider tax.

Sales for resale

Services can be sold exempt when sold to another service provider for resale.

Sales of services to another service provider for resale; [§ 2557(30)]

When a service provider purchases a service subject to tax under this chapter from another service provider using a resale certificate approved by the assessor and claims that it will resell the service, and then subsequently uses the service itself rather than reselling it, the purchaser becomes liable for any unpaid tax on that service on the date of such use. [§ 2554(4)]

Unlike sales tax, resale certificates are not automatically generated and mailed. With the exception of telecommunications services, it is unlikely that the other services will be sold to another provider for resale. For this reason, a resale certificate has been developed for use by telecommunication services providers. If a provider subsequently uses the services that it

purchased exempt for resale, the provider becomes liable for the tax directly to the state on those services.

REGISTRATION OF SERVICE PROVIDERS

Persons engaged in providing any of the services subject to the service provider tax are required to register with MRS to facilitate the collection of tax. Once registered, periodic reporting and remittance of the tax is required.

“Service provider” means a person who sells one or more of the services listed in section 2552. [§ 2551(17)]

Every person subject to the tax imposed by this chapter shall register as a service provider with the assessor by submitting an application on a form prescribed and furnished by the assessor. The assessor shall issue a service provider tax registration certificate to each applicant that properly completes and submits an application form. A separate application must be completed and a separate registration certificate issued for each place of business, and the registration certificate must be conspicuously displayed at that place of business. A registration certificate issued pursuant to this section is nontransferable and is not a license within the meaning of that term in the Maine Administrative Procedure Act. [§ 2553(1)]

Payment of taxes

The tax imposed by this chapter is due and payable on the date on which the person subject to the tax is paid for the service rendered, or the billing date, whichever comes first. Upon such terms and conditions as the assessor may prescribe, the assessor may permit a postponement of payment to a date not later than the date on which the sales so taxed are required to be reported. [§ 2554(2)]

Tax returns due on the 15th

Service providers are responsible for filing a service provider tax return on or before the 15th of the month. The information on the return reflects sales that occurred in the prior month.

Every person subject to the tax imposed by this chapter shall file with the assessor, on or before the 15th day of each month, a return made under the penalties of perjury on a form prescribed by the assessor. The return must report the total sale price of all sales made during the preceding calendar month and such other information as the assessor requires. The assessor may permit the filing of returns other than monthly. The assessor may by rule waive the reporting of nontaxable sales. The assessor may for good cause extend for not more than 30 days the time for filing returns required under this section. Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are routine technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A. [§ 2554(1)]

If the due date falls on a weekend or holiday, the due date is the next business day. For information regarding payment and filing mandates and how to file electronically, see the RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RETAILER section of this guide.

Filing Frequencies

1. Generally; returns filed monthly. Except as otherwise provided by this Rule, every service provider must file monthly tax returns. The State Tax Assessor will periodically review the status of taxpayer accounts and notify service providers whose filing frequency has been changed pursuant to this Rule. Upon application to the assessor, a taxpayer may be authorized to file returns more frequently than this Rule requires. For the purposes of this rule, “service provider” means an individual or business entity registered with Maine Revenue Services for the collection and payment of the Service Provider Tax pursuant to Title 36, Chapter 358.
 2. Quarterly returns. Every service provider whose average tax liability is at least \$100 per month but less than \$600 per month must file four returns each year. The reporting periods are January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December. The due date for filing the return and paying the tax is the fifteenth day of the month following the end of each reporting period.
 3. Biannual returns. Every service provider whose average tax liability is at least \$50 per year but less than \$100 per month must file two returns each year. The reporting periods are January through June and July through December. The due dates for filing the returns and paying the tax are the fifteenth day of the month following the end of each reporting period (July 15th and January 15th).
 4. Annual return. Every service provider whose average annual tax liability is less than \$50 must file one return each year. The reporting period is the calendar year, and the due date for filing the return and paying the tax is the fifteenth day of the month following the end of the reporting period (January 15th).
 5. Exceptions. The assessor may temporarily require service providers to file using unusual or more frequent reporting periods in order to administer substantial changes in the service provider tax law, such as rate changes.
- [Rule 401]

Extensions

Upon application to the State Tax Assessor, the time for filing returns may be extended for 30 days for good cause. The extension remains in effect until revoked in writing by the State Tax Assessor. The extension does not extend the time for paying the tax. [Rule 401]

Reporting on cash basis

Generally, service providers are required to file tax returns on an accrual basis. However, a service provider that properly files its federal income tax returns on a cash basis may elect to file its service provider tax returns on a cash basis.

[Rule 401]

Consolidated Filing

Upon application to the State Tax Assessor, a service provider that makes sales at more than one place of business may be authorized to file a single consolidated return reporting the total amount of sales made at all of the locations. The return must include a schedule showing a breakdown of taxable sales made at each location. [Rule 401]

Overpayments and refunds

As noted above, a service provider may pass the cost of the service provider tax on to the customer, and if this happens, the provider must disclose the tax on the receipt or bill as a “service provider tax”. In these instances, where the service provider tax is erroneously or illegally computed, the provider must refund or credit the customer for the amount of the tax. The service provider may not receive a refund or credit of the tax that has been erroneously or illegally collected and separately stated on a customer’s bill from the assessor without showing evidence that it has provided a refund or credit to its customer.

...The liability for, or the incidence of, the tax imposed by this section is declared to be a levy on the seller. If a seller includes this tax on a customer's bill, it must be shown as a separate line item and identified as a service provider tax. [§ 2552(2)]

“Customer” means a person who purchases one or more services subject to tax under section 2552, subsection 1. [§ 2551(2-A)]

A service provider tax that has been erroneously or illegally computed by a service provider and included on a customer’s bill must be refunded or credited to the customer by the service provider. [§ 2555-A]

If the assessor determines, upon written application by a taxpayer or during the course of an audit, that any tax has been paid more than once or has been erroneously or illegally computed, the assessor shall certify to the State Controller the amount paid in excess of that legally due and that amount must be credited by the assessor on any taxes then due from the taxpayer and the balance refunded to the taxpayer or its successor in interest, but no such credit or refund may be allowed unless within 3 years of the date of the overpayment either a written petition stating the grounds upon which the refund or credit is claimed is filed with the assessor or the overpayment is discovered on audit. A credit or refund may not be allowed for tax that has been erroneously or illegally collected and separately stated on a customer’s bill until the service provider has provided evidence satisfactory to the assessor that the tax has been refunded or credited to the customer. Interest at the rate determined pursuant to section 186 must be paid on any balance refunded pursuant to this chapter from the date the return listing the overpayment was filed or the payment was made, whichever is later. At the election of the assessor, unless the taxpayer specifically requests a cash refund, the refund may be credited to the taxpayer’s service provider tax account, but in the case of a credit no further interest may accrue from the date of that election. The taxpayer may not apply for a refund of any amount assessed when administrative and judicial review under section 151 has been completed.

A taxpayer dissatisfied with the decision of the assessor, upon a written request for a refund filed under this section, may request reconsideration and appeal from the reconsideration in the same manner and under the same conditions as in the case of assessments made under chapter 7. The decision of the assessor upon such written request for refund becomes final as to law and fact in the same manner and under the same conditions as in the case of assessments made under chapter 7. [§ 2555]

Bad Debts¹⁷

The tax paid on sales for which all or a portion of the sale price is charged off by the service provider as uncollectible may be credited against the tax due on a subsequent return filed by the service provider within 3 years of the charge-off but, if any such accounts are thereafter collected by the service provider, a tax must be paid upon the amount so collected. [§ 2554(3)]

If a service provider has a bad debt on which it paid a service provider tax, the tax may be credited to the provider. The amount must be deducted on a service provider tax return filed within three years from the date the amount was actually charged off on the books of the retailer. Credit for charge-offs cannot be taken later than the 15th day of the 37th month after the uncollectible amount was charged off on the books of the retailer.

¹⁷ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 29.

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SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS

Like the service provider tax law, the sales and use tax law provides numerous exemptions.

Sales and use tax exemptions can be grouped into the following categories:

- ❖ Exempt goods
- ❖ Exempt services
- ❖ Nonprofit organizations
- ❖ Certain establishments
- ❖ Casual sales

EXEMPT GOODS

This section has been categorized into sub-groups for easier reference. These groups are food items, medical items, printed items, donated merchandise, building materials, commerce items, agriculture and animals, vehicles, fuel and utilities, manufacturing, and Pine Tree Development Zones.

FOOD ITEMS

Grocery staples¹⁸

“Grocery staples” means food products ordinarily consumed for human nourishment.

“Grocery staples” does not include:

- A. Spirituous, malt or vinous liquors;
- B. Medicines, tonics, vitamins and preparations sold as dietary supplements or adjuncts, except when sold on the prescription of a physician;
- C. Water, including mineral bottled and carbonated waters and ice;
- D. Dietary substitutes;
- E. Candy and confections, including but not limited to confectionery spreads. As used in this paragraph, “candy” means a preparation of sugar, honey or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts or other ingredients or flavorings in the form of bars, drops or pieces;
- F. Prepared food;
- G. The following food and drinks ordinarily sold for consumption without further preparation:
 - (1) Soft drinks and powdered and liquid drink mixes except powdered milk, infant formula, coffee and tea;
 - (2) Sandwiches and salads;

¹⁸ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 12.

(3) Supplemental meal items such as corn chips, potato chips, crisped vegetable or fruit chips, potato sticks, pork rinds, pretzels, crackers, popped popcorn, cheese sticks, cheese puffs and dips;

(4) Fruit bars, granola bars, trail mix, breakfast bars, rice cakes, popcorn cakes, bread sticks and dried sugared fruit;

(5) Nuts and seeds that have been processed or treated by salting, spicing, smoking, roasting or other means;

(6) Desserts and bakery items, including but not limited to doughnuts, cookies, muffins, dessert breads, pastries, croissants, cakes, pies, ice cream cones, ice cream, ice milk, frozen confections, frozen yogurt, sherbet, ready-to-eat pudding, gelatins and dessert sauces; and

(7) Meat sticks, meat jerky and meat bars.

As used in this paragraph, “without further preparation” does not include combining an item with a liquid or toasting, microwaving or otherwise heating or thawing a product for palatability rather than for the purpose of cooking the product; and

H. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any food product containing any amount of marijuana or marijuana product.

“Grocery staples” includes bread and bread products, jam, jelly, pickles, honey, condiments, maple syrup, spaghetti sauce or salad dressing when packaged as a separate item for retail sale. [§ 1752(3-B)]

“Soft drinks” means nonalcoholic beverages that contain natural or artificial sweeteners. “Soft drinks” does not include beverages that contain milk or milk products; that contain soy, rice or similar milk substitutes; or that contain greater than 50% vegetable or fruit juice by volume. [§ 1752(14-F)]

Products that are excluded from the definition of grocery staples are taxable. See Instructional Bulletin No. 12 for a more detailed explanation of taxable and exempt items commonly sold in a grocery store.

Prepared food

Another important exclusion to the definition of “grocery staples” is “prepared food” which is defined as follows:

“Prepared food” means:

A. Meals served on or off the premises of the retailer;

B. Food and drinks that are prepared by the retailer and ready for consumption without further preparation; and

C. All food and drinks sold by a retailer at a particular retail location when the sales of food and drinks at that location that are prepared by the retailer account for more than 75% of the gross receipts reported with respect to that location by the retailer.

“Prepared food” does not include bulk sales of grocery staples. [§ 1752(8-A)]

All “prepared food” is taxable at the rate of 8% regardless of where it is sold. The following explains the different terms found in the definition of “prepared food”.

Meals served on or off the premises of the retailer

This category includes any meal sold by any retailer whether served at the retailer's place of business or off-site. It includes all food or drink prepared for consumption at tables, chairs or counters or from trays, glasses, dishes or other tableware provided by the retailer. Common retailers included in this category are restaurants, fast food chains, cafeterias, caterers and other eateries providing sit down service.

Sandwiches requiring no further preparation and food heated by the retailer are considered "meals", whether prepared by the retailer or a third party, and regardless of the type of retailer making the sale.

Food and drink prepared by the retailer and ready for consumption without further preparation

This category includes all food and drink that is prepared by any retailer and that is ready to eat. "Prepared by the retailer" means:

- ❖ Food prepared for sale in a heated state regardless of cooling that may have occurred prior to the sale. Some examples are hot dogs, hamburgers, hot sandwiches, pizza, chicken pieces and rotisserie chicken.
- ❖ Mixing or combining two or more food ingredients for sale as a single item, such as bakery items, sandwiches, deli platters, salads and desserts.
- ❖ Food or drink prepared from syrups or mixes, such as soda fountain drinks, slush-type drinks, soft-serve ice cream and milkshakes.
- ❖ Food or drink sold with eating utensils provided by the retailer, including plates, knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, napkins or straws.
- ❖ Food that is prepared for sale in self-serve areas such as salad bars and self-serve food carts.

Example 1: A snack bar prepares hot dogs, hamburgers, sandwiches, fountain drinks, slush-type drinks and soft serve ice cream. All these products are taxable at the prepared food rate.

Example 2: A grocery store prepares sandwiches, hot chicken, coleslaw, potato salad and also prepares food for a salad bar where customers can create their own salads. All these items are taxable at the prepared food rate.

Example 3: A convenience store sells hot dogs, pizza slices, sandwiches, hot coffee, fountain drinks, and slush-type drinks. All these items are taxable at the prepared food rate.

Example 4: A bakery prepares and sells bread and bread products, doughnuts, muffins, pastries, cakes, pies and hot coffee. All these items are "prepared by the retailer" and taxable at the prepared food rate, except those excluded as "bulk sales of grocery staples" as explained below.

Food and drink sold from an establishment that is predominantly in the business of selling prepared food for immediate consumption (75% rule)

This category identifies retailers that are more similar in nature to a restaurant than a grocery store. A retailer that falls within this category is required to charge the prepared food tax

rate on *all* of its sales of food and drinks requiring no further preparation, whether they were prepared by the retailer or not, except those excluded as “bulk sales of grocery staples” as explained below. The two factors to compare are (1) sales of food prepared by the retailer and (2) total sales. If dividing (1) by (2) generates a percentage of more than 75%, the retailer falls within this category.

“Sales of food prepared by the retailer” include all food that the retailer prepares, including hot food, hot drinks, sandwiches, bakery items, soda fountain drinks, slush-type drinks, ice cream served in a cup, cone or dish, and milkshakes. “Total sales” include all receipts by the retailer, including grocery staples, prepared food, cigarettes, beer, wine, soda, candy, gasoline, and periodicals; rental income from the rental of space at the retailer’s site, such as space for vendors, room rentals and campsite rentals; and revenue generated at the retailer’s site from other sources, such as admittance fees and equipment rentals.

Sales of individually packaged pastries, chips, cookies, etc. and drinks including soda, water, juice, milk, etc. and candy must all be taxed at the prepared food rate along with the food prepared by the retailer.

A retailer that does not meet the 75% rule must collect the prepared food tax rate only on those sales of food prepared by the retailer as mentioned in the prior section. Sales of other taxable items, such as soda, beer, wine, candy, ice, cigarettes, etc. are taxed at the general sales tax rate. Sales of grocery staples are all exempt.

Example 1: A convenience store prepares and sells sandwiches, pizzas, and soda fountain drinks. In addition it sells convenience foods, a small line of grocery staples, candy, beer, wine, cigarettes and gasoline. Its total sales for the year are \$500,000. Sales of “prepared food” (sandwiches, pizzas and soda fountain drinks) for the year are \$125,000. Because only 25% of its total sales are prepared food, this store should charge the prepared food rate only on its prepared food. Other taxable items would be taxed at the general sales tax rate.

Example 2: A sandwich shop prepares and sells sandwiches, pizzas, pasta dishes, hot dogs, hamburgers, and soda fountain drinks. In addition it sells chips, pastries, candy, soda, water, beer, juices and milk. Its total sales for the year are \$300,000. Sales of “prepared food” (sandwiches, pizzas, pasta dishes, hot dogs, hamburgers, and soda fountain drinks) for the year are \$240,000. Since more than 75% of its total sales are prepared food (80%), this retailer must charge the prepared food rate on all its sales of food and drink that do not require further preparation including chips, pastries, candy, soda, water, beer, juices and milk.

Sale price of prepared food

Charges that are directly in connection with the sale of prepared food (charges for labor, linen, place settings, utensils, etc.) are included in the sale price and subject to tax at the prepared food rate, even if the charges are separately stated. Other incidental charges such as charges for tables, chairs, rentals of equipment, use of centerpieces, etc., are not subject to tax. Sales of items such as centerpieces and decorations are subject to sales tax at the general sales tax rate.

Exclusion for bulk sales of grocery staples

The definition of “prepared food” provides one exclusion: “bulk sales of grocery staples” are exempt regardless of the location from which they are sold. Some examples of food prepared by the retailer that qualify as bulk sales of grocery staples are:

- ❖ Bread and bread products such as loaves of bread (with the exception of quick breads, such as banana bread, which are bakery items), Italian sandwich rolls, French bread, and bread bowls;
- ❖ Dinner rolls, finger rolls, English muffins, and bagels, other than those sold as part of deli or bakery platters, sold in quantities of 6 or more (these items must be of like kind); and
- ❖ Maple syrup, jam, jellies, pickles, and other condiments, honey, bags or other packages of coffee (either whole beans or ground), quart or larger containers of milk, and salad dressing or pasta sauce when packaged as a separate item for retail sale.

Food products that are excluded from the definition of “grocery staples” are taxable even if sold in bulk. Examples of non-qualifying food products that may be sold in bulk are:

- ❖ Food prepared by the retailer and ready for consumption without further preparation;
- ❖ Sandwiches and salads;
- ❖ Bakery and dessert items, such as quick breads, doughnuts, muffins, pastries, cookies, pies, and cakes;
- ❖ Ice cream novelties; and
- ❖ Potato chips, corn chips, and similar items.

Liquor sold in licensed establishments

Liquor sold in establishments that are licensed for on-premises consumption of liquor, including licensed breweries, wineries and distilleries, is subject to an 8% sales tax. “Liquor” includes spirits, wine and malt liquor.

Personal chef

A personal chef who comes to a customer’s home and prepares one or more meals may be selling prepared food. When the personal chef does no more than prepare the food using the ingredients provided by the customer, the chef’s labor is not taxable. However, if a personal chef provides the ingredients and prepares a meal ready for consumption without further preparation, the chef is selling prepared food and must collect tax at the prepared food rate. A meal is “ready for consumption without further preparation” even if it needs to be toasted, microwaved or otherwise heated for palatability rather than for the purpose of cooking or baking the product. If the personal chef prepares meals and places them in a freezer for the customer to boil, fry, grill, bake or otherwise cook at a later time, the food is not “ready for consumption without further preparation” and is exempt from tax.

Cooking demonstrations

Persons engaged in preparing food may provide “cooking demonstrations” or operate “cooking schools” where the participants may or may not be involved in the preparation of the food. The following provides guidance for how the prepared food is taxed in certain situations:

Example 1: In a class where the preparation is demonstrated to the participants and the participants can “sample” the prepared food, but a meal is not prepared for each participant, any charge for observing the preparation is not subject to tax. However the person that purchased the items used at the demonstration is subject to use tax at the prepared food rate on the ingredients used in preparing the food.

Example 2: In a class where all participants have a hands-on preparation class and can eat what they prepared, any charge for participation is not subject to tax. However, the person that purchased the items used at the demonstration is subject to use tax at the prepared food rate on the ingredients included in the class fee. If participants purchase their own ingredients, the exemption provided for grocery staples applies.

Example 3: In a class where the preparation is demonstrated to the participants and a meal is then served to each participant, a sale of prepared food is being made to each participant and the entire “class fee” is subject to sales tax at the prepared food rate unless a reasonable demonstration fee is separately stated from the sale price of the meal.

Certain meals

Sales of meals served to the students or teachers of a school by public or private schools, school districts, student organizations and parent-teacher associations are exempt from sales tax.

Sales of meals:

A. Served by public or private schools, school districts, student organizations and parent-teacher associations to the students or teachers of a school; [§ 1760(6)]

The law also provides an exemption for sales of goods and services by schools, student organizations, booster clubs and parent-teacher associations. Sales of meals by any of these organizations, even to customers other than students or teachers, qualify for exemption provided that the proceeds are used to benefit the school or student organization or are donated to charity.

This exemption applies to:

- ❖ Sales of meals made in the school cafeteria during the normal school day;
- ❖ Sales of meals by a post-secondary school as part of a student “meal plan”;
- ❖ Sales of meals by a school or student organization at a school event where those in attendance are mainly students and teachers; and
- ❖ Sales of meals by a caterer when contracted by the school to provide student and teacher meals.

Sales of meals, food and drink to patients of hospitals licensed by the State for the care of human beings are exempt from sales tax. Also exempt are sales of meals, food and drink by other institutions licensed by the State for the hospitalization or nursing care of human beings.

B. To patients of institutions licensed by the Department of Health and Human Services for the hospitalization or nursing care of human beings, or to patients or residents of institutions licensed by the Department of Health and Human Services under Title 22, Subtitle 6 or Title 22, section 1781; [§ 1760(6)]

Sales of meals by hospitals, schools, long-term care facilities, food contractors and restaurants to incorporated nonprofit area agencies on aging for the purpose of providing meals to the elderly are exempt from sales tax.

C. By hospitals, schools, long-term care facilities, food contractors and restaurants to incorporated nonprofit area agencies on aging for the purpose of providing meals to the elderly; [§ 1760(6)]

The seller of these meals is required to obtain an exemption certificate, issued by MRS, from the incorporated nonprofit area agency purchasing the meals.

Other exempt meals include:

D. To residents of incorporated nonprofit church-affiliated congregate housing facilities for the elderly in which at least 75% of the units are available for leasing to eligible lower-income residents;

E. Served by a college to its employees if the meals are purchased with debit cards issued by the college;

F. Served by youth camps licensed by the Department of Health and Human Services and defined in Title 22, section 2491, subsection 16; and

G. Served by a retirement facility to its residents when participation in the meal program is a condition of occupancy or the cost of the meals is included in or paid with a comprehensive fee that includes the right to reside in a residential dwelling unit and meals or other services, whether that fee is charged annually, monthly, weekly or daily. [§ 1760(6)]

“Retirement facility” means a facility that includes residential dwelling units where, on an average monthly basis, at least 80% of the residents of the facility are persons 62 years of age or older. [§ 1752(11-A)]

American Legion Auxiliary

Sales of meals and related items and services by a nonprofit auxiliary organization of the American Legion in connection with a fund-raising event sponsored by the auxiliary organization if the meals and related items and services are provided in a room that is separate from the lounge facilities, if any, of the American Legion and patrons are prohibited from taking alcoholic beverages from the lounge facilities to the separate room where the meals and related items and services are provided. [§ 1760(85)]

Other civic, religious or fraternal organizations

Sales of prepared food by a civic, religious or fraternal organization, including an auxiliary of such an organization, at a public or member-only event, except when alcoholic beverages are available for sale at the event. This exemption is limited to the first 24 days during which such sales are made in a calendar year and does not apply to sales made at private functions such as weddings. [§ 1760(101)]

Food stamp purchases

Sales of items purchased with food instruments distributed by the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or the Women, Infants and Children Special Supplemental Food Program. [§ 1760(54)]

Sales through vending machines¹⁹

The status of products sold through vending machines depends upon the product being sold and the type of business activity of the retailer. “Vending machines” do not include “snack boxes” that require purchasers to be on their honor in paying for the selected item.

Sales of products for internal human consumption when sold through vending machines by a person more than 50% of whose gross receipts from the retail sale of tangible personal property are derived from sales through vending machines. [§ 1760(34)]

This exemption only applies to products for internal human consumption by a person who primarily is a vending company. Although the exemption exists for the sale, the items are subject to use tax based on the seller's cost.

“Products for internal human consumption” means edible products sold for human nutrition or refreshment and containers or utensils provided simultaneously for the consumption of these products. It does not include spirituous, malt or vinous liquors, medicines, tonics, vitamins, dietary supplements or cigarettes. [§ 1752(5-A)]

Items that come within the scope of this definition are sandwiches, chips, ice cream, candy, soft drinks and other food items. Also included are the paper plates, cups, utensils and packaging materials for these items. Chewing gum is not for “internal human consumption”.

Items other than those mentioned above, when sold through vending machines, are retail sales and subject to tax on the selling price. Examples of such items are cigarettes, toys, gum, and health and beauty aids. The retailer would purchase these items free of tax by presenting the supplier with a resale certificate.

A retailer may sell a combination of the items mentioned above or may be engaged in other activities besides vending machines such as a lunch counter or a cafeteria. The following discusses the two categories that a vending machine operator could fall into and the tax consequences of each.

When More Than 50% of Retail Sales Are Through Vending Machines

For retailers in this situation only, vending machine sales of products for internal human consumption are not taxed on the selling price. The products are taxed at the retailer's cost. The law allows the purchase of these items free of tax for resale if the supplier is provided a resale certificate. Purchases are then reported as “taxable purchases” on the sales and use tax return. This

¹⁹ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 39.

exemption applies only to items for internal human consumption. Other items sold through vending machines are taxed on their selling price.

When 50% or Less of Retail Sales are Through Vending Machines

Vending machine operators who receive 50% or less of their gross receipts from retail sales through vending machines do not qualify for this exemption. Such retailers must report their entire vending machine sales based on the selling price. Note: it is a given that the sale price of items sold through vending machines includes the sales tax.

Residential water

This exemption applies to all buildings designed for human habitation and sleeping, but specifically excludes hotels. All other commercial uses are taxable.

Sales of water purchased for use in buildings designed and used for both human habitation and sleeping, with the exception of hotels. [§ 1760(39)]

This exemption does not apply to sales of bottled water in retail stores, such as grocery stores, convenience stores, department stores and the like. These sales are taxable since they are governed by the definition of “grocery staple” which specifically excludes water. Sales of bottled water delivered by the seller are governed by who the purchaser is.

Meals provided to employees

When the value in money of a meal furnished by an employer to an employee at the place of employment is credited toward the wages of the employee, the meal is exempt from sales tax.

Meals or lodging provided to employees at their place of employment when the value of those meals or that lodging is allowed as a credit toward the wages of those employees. [§ 1760(75)]

This occurs only when the meal is provided at the place of employment and an amount for meals is credited toward the wages of the employee regardless of whether meals are actually consumed. The furnishing of these employee meals are exempt from sales tax if the employer was required by the Internal Revenue Code and IRS regulations to report the value of the meals as taxable wages, regardless of whether or not the employer actually did. If no amount is credited for meals and the employer charges the employee for meals, the charge is subject to sales tax at the prepared food rate, whether paid in cash or by payroll deduction.

If a meal served to an employee is not part of the employee’s compensation, the employer is not required to report the meal as compensation. If the employer provides the meal at no charge to the employee, the employer is subject to use tax at the prepared food rate on its cost of ingredients.

Meals to contract staff

When a retailer hires an entertainer and provides a meal to the entertainer as part of the contractual arrangement between the two parties, a bartered transaction has occurred (a meal in exchange for services). The value of the meal should be reported as a taxable sale. When a complimentary meal is provided to a hired entertainer outside of any contractual obligation, use tax is due at the prepared food rate on the retailer's cost of ingredients.

Meals provided to dissatisfied customers

When a dissatisfied customer is not charged at all for a meal, it is considered a canceled sale and no sales or use tax is due. If a dissatisfied customer is given a free meal on the next visit, the complimentary meal is subject to use tax at the prepared food rate on the seller's cost of ingredients. If the customer is given a discount on the next visit, a discounted sale occurs and sales tax must be collected on the reduced amount.

Complimentary meals

If a complimentary meal is provided when one or more meals are purchased, a discounted sale occurs and sales tax must be collected on the reduced amount.

Examples: Complimentary meal on a special occasion such as to a mother on Mother's Day, to a father on Father's Day or to a person on their birthday; complimentary meal to a tour group such as a bus driver, tour guide or banquet planner; complimentary meal to a special guest such as a dignitary, public official, actor or entertainer; a two-for-one meal coupon.

If a complimentary meal is provided without the purchase of any other tangible personal property or taxable service, for instance a public official and spouse being provided a free meal, the complimentary meal is subject to use tax at the prepared food rate on the seller's cost of ingredients.

MEDICAL ITEMS

Medicines²⁰

Sales of medicines for human beings sold on a doctor's prescription. This subsection does not apply to the sale of marijuana pursuant to Title 22, chapter 558-C. [§ 1760(5)]

"Medicines" means antibiotics, analgesics, antipyretics, stimulants, sedatives, antitoxins, anesthetics, antipruritics, hormones, antihistamines, certain "dermal fillers" (such as BoTox®), injectable contrast agents, vitamins, oxygen, vaccines and other substances that are used in the prevention, diagnosis or treatment of disease or injury and that either (1) require a prescription in order to be purchased or administered to the retail consumer or patient; or (2) are sold in packaging

²⁰ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 41.

that contains a U.S. Food and Drug Administration OTC Drug Facts Label. “Sold on a doctor's prescription” means that a medical professional authorized by law to prescribe medicines for human beings dispensed or administered the medicine or a licensed pharmacist sold the medicine in accordance with a prescription issued by a medical professional authorized by law to prescribe medicines for human beings.

Bandages, dressings, sutures, swabs, hypodermics, diagnostic test kits, instruments and similar items that may be used in the diagnosis and treatment of injury or disease are not medicines and are subject to tax when sold to any non-exempt purchaser. This is true even when the bandage, dressing, or similar item contains medications. Sales of items used only in the diagnosis or treatment of diabetes are exempt as explained below. An “over-the-counter” drug that is not sold on a doctor’s prescription is taxable, even if the drug is purchased on the advice or recommendation of a physician. There is no tax on nonprescription medicines purchased by a doctor for use in the doctor’s medical practice.

Sales of medicines originally prescribed by a doctor on a refillable prescription are exempt when the prescription is refilled.

Sales of medical marijuana are taxable.

Prosthetic or orthotic devices

Sale of prosthetic or orthotic devices sold by means of an order issued by a health care practitioner as defined in Title 24, section 2502, subsection 1-A who is licensed under Title 32; § 1760(5-A)(A)

“Prosthetic or orthotic device” means a replacement, corrective or supportive device, including repair and replacement parts for such device, worn on, in or next to the body to:

- A. Artificially replace a missing portion of the body;
- B. Prevent or correct physical deformity or malfunction; or
- C. Support a weak or deformed portion of the body. [§ 1752(9-F)]

Exempt prosthetic or orthotic devices include artificial limbs and artificial eyes; hearing aids; corrective eyeglasses and contact lenses; mammary prostheses and brassieres specifically designed to accommodate mammary prostheses; ostomy appliances; enteral feeding devices; dentures, crowns, caps and materials actually used in the repair or replacement of teeth such as dental amalgam and cement; and cardiac pacemakers.

Items ordinarily worn for cosmetic purposes, such as wigs, false eyelashes and makeup, are taxable whether or not the need for them results from a medical condition.

Orthopedic or therapeutic devices and appliances that do not replace a functioning part of the human body; prevent or correct physical malformity or malfunction; or support a weak or deformed portion of the body are not exempt.

Noncorrective safety glasses, sport glasses and goggles, noncorrective sunglasses, opera glasses, magnifying glasses, platform magnifiers and similar items are taxable. Cleaning solutions and supplies for contact lenses and eyeglasses are taxable.

Positive airway pressure equipment and supplies

An exemption applies to positive airway pressure (“PAP”) equipment and supplies and oxygen delivery equipment sold or leased for personal use. “Personal use” means for use in a person’s home, as opposed to use by a business, such as a doctor’s office.

Positive airway pressure equipment and supplies and oxygen delivery equipment sold or leased for personal use. [§ 1760(94)]
"Oxygen delivery equipment" means oxygen concentrators, regulators, compressors, humidifiers, masks and cannulas. [§ 1752(7-F)]
“Positive airway pressure equipment and supplies” means continuous positive air pressure and bilevel positive air pressure equipment and supplies, and repair and replacement parts for such equipment, used in respiratory ventilation. [§ 1752(8-C)]
“Retail sale” does not include:
The sale of positive airway pressure equipment and supplies for rental for personal use to a person engaged in the business of renting positive airway pressure equipment. [§ 1752(11)(B)(15)]

Retailers are exempt from sales tax when purchasing PAP equipment and supplies for resale. Persons engaged in the business of renting or leasing PAP equipment may purchase PAP equipment exempt from tax if that equipment is rented or leased for personal use by their customers.

Diabetic supplies

The sale of all equipment and supplies, whether medical or otherwise, used in the diagnosis or treatment of diabetes are exempt from tax.

All equipment and supplies, whether medical or otherwise, used in the diagnosis or treatment of human diabetes; [§ 1760(33)]

This includes sales of insulin, antidiabetic drugs, testing supplies such as Clinitest®, Clinistix® and Tes-Tape®, and other items used only in the treatment of diabetes. Sales of hypodermic syringes and needles to diabetic patients are exempt.

Prior to November 1, 2017, this exemption was not limited to the diagnosis and treatment of humans.

Sales of items that are not used only in the diagnosis or treatment of diabetes, and that are not prescription medicines, should be regarded as taxable unless the purchaser provides written evidence such as a statement from a doctor that the patient has been diagnosed as diabetic, and the purchaser states that the items being purchased are to be used in the treatment of diabetes.

Crutches and wheelchairs

Crutches and wheelchairs sold for the use of sick, injured or disabled persons are exempt.

...Crutches and wheelchairs for the use of sick, injured or disabled persons and not for rental. [§ 1760(5-A)(B)]

“Crutches” includes canes and walkers. Sales of crutches and wheelchairs for rental use are taxable. Certain electric scooters and power chairs (but not “lift chairs” or Hoyer lifts) fall within the classification of “wheelchairs” when they are designed and used to provide or increase the ability of a sick, injured or disabled person to move from one place to another.

Other than crutches and wheelchairs, and adaptive equipment as discussed below, there is no general exemption in the Sales and Use Tax Law for mobility enhancing equipment. Some examples of items that are subject to tax are wheelchair lifts; toilet, tub and shower aids; motor vehicles that have been modified; and materials used in the construction of wheelchair ramps or other alterations to real property to make it accessible to handicapped persons.

Adaptive equipment

A sales tax exemption applies to sales of adaptive equipment sold for installation in or on a motor vehicle to make that vehicle operable or accessible by a person with a disability who is issued a disability plate or placard by the Secretary of State pursuant to Title 29-A, section 521. The purchase must be made by or at the request of the person with the disability.

Sales to a person with a disability or a person at the request of a person with a disability of adaptive equipment for installation in or on a motor vehicle to make that vehicle operable or accessible by a person with a disability who is issued a disability plate or placard by the Secretary of State pursuant to Title 29-A, section 521. [§ 1760(95)]

The exemption applies only to the sale of adaptive equipment to be installed in or on a motor vehicle. The exemption does not apply to repair parts or the sale of a motor vehicle that will be or has been modified with adaptive equipment.

Retailers making such tax exempt sales must obtain from the purchaser a copy of a properly completed affidavit to document and support treating a transaction as exempt. A copy can be seen in the Appendix section of this guide.

When a retailer sells a motor vehicle and also provides the service of installing adaptive equipment prior to making delivery to the customer, the value of the adaptive equipment must be separately stated from the value of the motor vehicle on the billing invoice to the customer in order for the sale to qualify for the exemption. If the value of the exempt equipment is not separately stated, but invoiced as one bundled price, the entire amount charged to the customer is taxable.

Third-party payment of medical bills

Payment for medical equipment is often received from a party other than the consumer of the goods. The third-party payor may be an insurance company, a state agency, a municipality or Medicare/Medicaid. Even though the third-party payor may be an organization that is exempt from sales tax, the transaction remains a sale to the consumer not to the exempt organization. If the transaction is otherwise taxable, sales tax applies even when billed to the exempt organization.

PRINTED ITEMS

Self-help literature on alcoholism

Sales of self-help literature relating to alcoholism to alcoholics anonymous groups. [§ 1760(57)]

Advertising and promotional material

If a retailer purchases printed advertising or promotional materials, like flyers, pamphlets or brochures, for the purpose of mailing them directly out-of-state or for inclusion as “stuffers” in goods being delivered out-of-state, the purchase is exempt from tax.

Sales of advertising or promotional materials printed on paper and purchased for the purpose of subsequently transporting such materials outside the State for use by the purchaser thereafter solely outside the State. [§ 1760(83)]

If the materials purchased are partially taxable and partially exempt (mailed in-state and out-of-state), the retailer should pay tax on the entire purchase and apply to MRS for a refund on the exempt portion.

Free publications and inserts to publications

Any publication that is purchased for distribution as a free publication is exempt from sales tax.

Sales of publications and printed materials included in publications as follows:

- A. Any publication that is purchased for distribution without charge as a free publication; and
- B. Printed paper materials, including advertising flyers and promotional materials, purchased for inclusion in a publication.

For purposes of this subsection, “publication” means printed paper material, including without limitation newspapers, magazines and trade journals and employee, client and organization newsletters, issued at average intervals not exceeding 3 months that manifests a continuity of identity from issue to issue by a front page masthead bearing the name, date, volume and issue number of the publication and by a continuity of style, format, themes and subject matter. For purposes of this subsection, “publication” does not include printed paper materials consisting primarily of advertisements or the promotion of a single seller’s products or services. [§ 1760(14-A)]

Printed paper materials consisting primarily of advertisements or the promotion of a single seller's products or services is not an exempt free publication. However, printed paper materials, including advertising flyers and promotional materials, purchased for inclusion in a publication are exempt.

Example 1: The printing of a local community newspaper distributed for free to the public is exempt to the publisher.

Example 2: A grocery store's weekly advertisement is not a publication. Copies of the advertisement that are placed in the grocer's store are taxable. Copies that are included in the regional daily newspaper or any other publication are exempt.

Printers making such tax exempt sales must obtain from the publisher a copy of a properly completed affidavit to document and support treating a transaction as exempt. A copy can be seen in the Appendix section of this guide.

DONATED MERCHANDISE

Donations to non-profit organizations

A use tax is not imposed on the donation of merchandise by a retailer from inventory, including merchandise that has been returned to the retailer, to an organization if sales to that organization are exempt from sales tax under section 1760 or if that organization is exempt from taxation under the Code, Section 501(c)(3). [§ 1864]

BUILDING MATERIALS

Manufactured housing²¹

Sales of used manufactured housing are exempt. When new manufactured housing is sold, the sales tax applies to either the portion of the sale price that represents the cost of materials or 50% of the sale price, whichever is greater.

Sales of:

- A. Used manufactured housing; and
- B. New manufactured housing to the extent of all costs, other than materials, included in the sale price, but the exemption may not exceed 50% of the sale price. [§ 1760(40)]

"Manufactured housing" has the same meaning as defined in Title 10, section 9002, subsection 7. [§ 1752(6-C)]

No sales tax applies to sales of manufactured housing that has been permanently incorporated into real property by the seller, although the seller would be subject to a tax on its purchase of the home. The sale of related but incidental products such as steps, decking or skirting does not fall within the 50% exemption; such items are taxable at 100% of the sale price.

²¹ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 31.

A purchaser of manufactured housing must show proof that tax has been paid as a prerequisite to obtaining a building permit.

The tax imposed by this Part on the sale or use of manufactured housing, except when the dealer has collected the tax in full, must be paid by the purchaser to the State Tax Assessor. The assessor shall provide a tax receipt to the purchaser. Upon request by the municipal officials or the Maine Land Use Planning Commission, the receipt must be made available by the purchaser to certify that the tax has been paid, pursuant to Title 30-A, section 4358, subsection 4 or Title 30-A, section 7060, subsection 1, paragraph C.

A valid bill of sale from a dealer showing that the tax has been collected in full serves to certify that the tax has been paid, pursuant to Title 30-A, section 4358, subsection 4, or Title 30-A, section 7060, subsection 1, paragraph C, in lieu of a tax receipt provided by the assessor. [§ 1952-B]

Portable classrooms

Sales of tangible personal property to be physically incorporated in and become a part of a portable classroom for lease to a school. If the portable classroom is used for an otherwise taxable use within 2 years from the date of the first use, the lessor is liable for use tax based on the original sale price. [§ 1760(58)]

Construction contracts with exempt organizations

Sales to a construction contractor or its subcontractor of tangible personal property that is to be physically incorporated in, and become a permanent part of, real property for sale to any organization or government agency provided exemption under this section, except as otherwise provided by section 1760-C. [§ 1760(61)]

This exemption only applies to property that will become physically attached to the realty sold to the exempt organization. It does not apply to supplies used by the contractor nor to any machinery or equipment purchased by the contractor, even though the equipment is being purchased specifically for the exempt job. For purposes of this exemption, contractors also include subcontractors.

If a contractor has an inventory of property on which tax has been paid and subsequently uses the property on an exempt job, the contractor is eligible for refund provided the property meets the requirements stated above.

Railroad track materials

Railroad track materials purchased and installed on railroad lines located within the boundaries of the State. The track materials shall include rail, ties, ballast, joint bars and associated materials, such as bolts, nuts, tie plates, spikes, culverts, steel, concrete or stone, switch stands, switch points, frogs, switch ties, bridge ties and bridge steel. [§ 1760(52)]

COMMERCE ITEMS

Ships stores

Sale of cabin, deck, engine supplies and bunkering oil to ships engaged in transporting cargo or passengers for hire in interstate or foreign commerce. [§ 1760(4)]

Bunkering oil in this exemption refers to any fuel used to propel the vessel as opposed to use in the operation of any equipment, such as cranes, hoists and generators.

Packaging materials²²

Sales of containers, boxes, crates, bags, cores, twines, tapes, bindings, wrappings, labels and other packing, packaging and shipping materials to:

A. Persons engaged in the business of:

- (1) Packing or packaging tangible personal property; and
- (2) Shipping or transporting that tangible personal property; or

B. Persons for use in packing, packaging or shipping tangible personal property sold by them or on which they have performed the service of cleaning, pressing, dyeing, washing, repairing or reconditioning in their regular course of business that are transferred to the possession of the purchaser of that tangible personal property; [§ 1760(12-A)]

Sale of returnable containers when sold with the contents in connection with a retail sale of the contents or when resold for refilling. [§ 1760(12)]

These exemptions include materials that are used to ensure the delivery of the contents in physically good condition. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following items:

Bags	Bubble Wrap	Crates	Labels	Styrofoam	Twines
Bindings	Containers	Dry ice	Paper	Shrink-Wrap	Wrappings
Boxes	Cores	Ice	Sawdust	Tapes	

These exemptions apply to both non-returnable and returnable packaging materials, provided that the materials pass into the possession of the customer of the shipper.

These exemptions only apply when the purchaser uses the packaging materials to (1) package and ship goods being transported by the purchaser, (2) package or ship goods that are being sold by the purchaser or (3) package goods on which a service of cleaning, pressing, dyeing, washing, repairing or reconditioning has been performed by the purchaser. For instance, an individual hires a moving company to transport household items to another town or a gift shop sells a product to a customer and agrees to ship the product to the customer's home. The box, stuffing, labels and tape used to package the item for shipment are exempt from tax. Likewise, a dry cleaning business is exempt from paying tax on hangers, plastic, twine and wrapping paper used to package the garments that have been cleaned for a customer.

²² See also Instructional Bulletin No. 23.

Packaging items used by a business to store goods are subject to tax.

Bags sold to redemption centers

Sales to a redemption center licensed under Title 38, section 3113 of plastic bags used by the redemption center to sort, store or transport returnable beverage containers. [§ 1760(93)]

Delivery out of state

When a retailer makes a sale and delivers the product to the purchaser, the sale is complete upon delivery. If the retailer delivers the product to a point outside Maine, the sale is exempt from Maine sales tax. The delivery must be made with the retailer's own vehicle or the retailer must contract with a common or contract carrier to make the delivery.

Sales of tangible personal property when the seller delivers the property to a location outside this State or to the United States Postal Service, a common carrier or a contract carrier hired by the seller for delivery to a location outside this State, regardless of whether the property is purchased F.O.B. shipping point or other point in this State and regardless of whether passage of title occurs in this State. This exemption does not apply to any subsequent use of the property in this State. [§ 1760(82)]

If the purchaser takes delivery within Maine, it is a taxable sale, even though the purchaser immediately removes the property from the state. However, there are exceptions for certain vehicles, watercraft, all-terrain vehicles and snowmobiles purchased by non-residents as explained later in this section.

Catalog sales and internet sales

A retailer that solicits sales through a catalog or internet web site must collect tax on sales made to customers in Maine if the retailer has sufficient “nexus” (connection) with the State of Maine or meets certain statutory thresholds. More information on who is required to register to collect Maine sales tax can be found in the RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RETAILER section of this guide.

A retailer with a store or other presence in Maine must collect Maine sales tax on all of its sales made or delivered in Maine, regardless of whether the sale occurred in the retailer's store, if the goods are ordered over the telephone, or if the goods are ordered through the retailer's website.

If the retailer receives orders through mail-order or the internet from non-residents and the goods are shipped out-of-state, the sale is not taxable in Maine. If the retailer is not required to register in Maine, the sales are not subject to Maine's sales tax but the purchaser is subject to Maine's use tax on such a purchase.

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS

It is important to note that these exemptions differ based on the use of the products.

Aquacultural production and bait

Sales of feed, hormones, pesticides, antibiotics and medicine for use in aquacultural production and sales of bait to commercial fishermen. [§ 1760(7-A)]

Products used in commercial agricultural production²³

These products are only exempt if sold to a person engaged in a commercial activity.

Sales of seed, fertilizers, defoliant and pesticides, including, but not limited to, rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides and weed killers, for use in commercial agricultural production as defined in section 2013, subsection 1, paragraph A. [§ 1760(7-B)]

Vegetable seeds, seedlings and fertilizer used in home gardens are taxable. This exemption does not apply to activities such as fertilizing lawns and golf courses, or defoliating under power lines or telephone lines since these activities do not include commercial agricultural production.

Animal agricultural production

With regards to animal agricultural production, sales of breeding stock, semen, embryos, feed, hormones, antibiotics, medicine, pesticides and litter are not restricted to commercial activities and would apply to all agricultural animals, such as cows, pigs, chickens, goats, llamas, alpaca, and sheep, whether raised as pets or as a commercial venture.

Animal agricultural production also includes the raising and keeping of equines. Hay, bedding material and medicines for horses are exempt.

Exempt sales of antiseptics and cleaning agents are restricted to commercial animal agricultural production, such as a dairy farmer.

Sales of breeding stock, semen, embryos, feed, hormones, antibiotics, medicine, pesticides and litter for use in animal agricultural production and sales of antiseptics and cleaning agents used in commercial animal agricultural production. Animal agricultural production includes the raising and keeping of equines. [§ 1760(7-C)]

Bedding material

All sales of hay, regardless of its intended use, are exempt from sales tax. Straw, on the other hand, is taxable unless it is used as bedding material for farm animals.

Sales of organic bedding materials for farm animals and hay. [§ 1760(78)]

Commercial farmers, fishermen, wood harvesters, nurseries and greenhouses²⁴

This section only applies to those persons engaged in the commercial activity of farming, fishing (including those engaged in aquaculture), and wood harvesting, and persons operating commercial nurseries and greenhouses. Although this is a refund provision, it does provide an

²³ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 14.

²⁴ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 59.

exemption for purchases made after certification. Prior to certification or in cases where the exemption card cannot be used to purchase a certain item, the purchaser can seek a refund. Multi-use equipment qualifies for a refund if it meets the conditions required for exemption. In order to qualify for a refund, reasonable documentation of the percentage of use in the exempt activity is required.

Upon application to MRS, an exemption card is issued to those persons who qualify. The card can be used to purchase qualifying depreciable machinery and equipment, including repair parts for qualifying items, free of tax. See “Exempt Sale Documentation” for more information on what records the retailer must obtain.

Effectively, the statute provides an exemption for:

- ❖ Depreciable machinery and equipment, including repair and replacement parts, used directly and primarily in commercial agriculture, commercial fishing, commercial aquaculture and commercial wood harvesting.
- ❖ Electricity used in commercial agriculture, commercial fishing, commercial aquaculture and commercial wood harvesting, including electricity used in support activities such as storage operations, maintenance operations and related administrative activities.
- ❖ Fuel used directly in commercial agriculture, commercial fishing, commercial aquaculture or commercial wood harvesting.²⁵

1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following words have the following meanings.

A. “Commercial agricultural production” means commercial production of crops, maple syrup, honey, plants, trees, compost and livestock.

A-1. “Commercial aquacultural production” means the commercial production of cultured fish, shellfish, seaweed or other marine plants for human and animal consumption, including:

(1) All cultivating activities occurring at hatcheries or nurseries, from the egg, larval or spore stages to the transfer of the product to a growing site; and

(2) All cultivating activities occurring on water, from the receipt of fish, shellfish, seaweed or other marine plants from onshore facilities to the delivery of harvested products to onshore facilities for processing.

B. “Commercial fishing” means attempting to catch fish or any other marine animals or organisms with the intent of disposing of them for profit or trade in commercial channels and does not include subsistence fishing for personal use, sport fishing or charter boat fishing where the vessel is used for carrying sport anglers to available fishing grounds.

B-1. “Commercial wood harvesting” means the commercial severance and yarding of trees for sale or for processing into logs, pulpwood, bolt wood, wood chips, stud wood, poles, pilings, biomass or fuel wood or other products commonly known as forest products.

C. “Depreciable machinery and equipment” means, except as otherwise provided by this paragraph, that part of the following machinery and

²⁵ Prior to January 1, 2017, only fuel used in a commercial fishing vessel was exempt.

equipment for which depreciation is allowable under the Code and repair parts for that machinery and equipment:

(1) New or used machinery and equipment for use directly and primarily in commercial agricultural production, including self-propelled vehicles; attachments and equipment for the production of field and orchard crops; new or used machinery and equipment for use directly and primarily in production of milk, maple syrup or honey, animal husbandry and production of livestock, including poultry; new or used machinery and equipment used in the removal and storage of manure; and new or used machinery and equipment not used directly and primarily in commercial agricultural production, but used to transport potatoes from a truck into a storage location;

(2) New or used watercraft, nets, traps, cables, tackle and related equipment necessary to and used directly and primarily in commercial fishing;

(3) New or used watercraft, machinery or equipment used directly and primarily for commercial aquacultural production, including, but not limited to: nets; ropes; cables; anchors and anchor weights; shackles and other hardware; buoys; fish tanks; fish totes; oxygen tanks; pumping systems; generators; water-heating systems; boilers and related pumping systems; diving equipment; feeders and related equipment; power-generating equipment; tank water-level sensors; aboveground piping; water-oxygenating systems; fish-grading equipment; safety equipment; and sea cage systems, including walkways and frames, lights, netting, buoys, shackles, ropes, cables, anchors and anchor weights; and

(4) New or used machinery and equipment for use directly and primarily in commercial wood harvesting, including, but not limited to, chain saws, skidders, delimiters, forwarders, slashers, feller bunchers and wood chippers.

“Depreciable machinery and equipment” does not include a motor vehicle as defined in section 1752, subsection 7 or a trailer as defined in section 1752, subsection 19-A.

2. Refund authorized. Any person, association of persons, firm or corporation that purchases electricity or fuel²⁶, or that purchases or leases depreciable machinery or equipment, for use in commercial agricultural production, commercial fishing, commercial aquacultural production or commercial wood harvesting must be refunded the amount of sales tax paid upon presenting to the State Tax Assessor evidence that the purchase is eligible for refund under this section.

Evidence required by the assessor may include a copy or copies of that portion of the purchaser's or lessee's most recent filing under the United States Internal Revenue Code that indicates that the purchaser or lessee is engaged in commercial agricultural production, commercial fishing, commercial aquacultural production or commercial wood harvesting and that the purchased machinery or equipment is depreciable for those purposes or would be depreciable for those purposes if owned by the lessee.

²⁶ Prior to January 1, 2017, only fuel used in a commercial fishing vessel was exempt.

In the event that any piece of machinery or equipment is only partially depreciable under the United States Internal Revenue Code, any reimbursement of the sales tax must be prorated accordingly. In the event that electricity or fuel is used in qualifying and nonqualifying activities, any reimbursement of the sales tax must be prorated accordingly.

Application for refunds must be filed with the assessor within 36 months of the date of purchase or execution of the lease.

3. Purchases made free of tax with certificate. Sales tax need not be paid on the purchase of electricity, fuel or a single item of machinery or equipment if the purchaser has obtained a certificate from the assessor stating that the purchaser is engaged in commercial agricultural production, commercial fishing, commercial aquacultural production or commercial wood harvesting and authorizing the purchaser to purchase electricity, fuel or depreciable machinery and equipment without paying Maine sales tax. The seller is required to obtain a copy of the certificate together with an affidavit as prescribed by the assessor, to be maintained in the seller's records, attesting to the qualification of the purchase for exemption pursuant to this section. In order to qualify for this exemption, the electricity, fuel or depreciable machinery or equipment must be used directly in commercial agricultural production, commercial fishing, commercial aquacultural production or commercial wood harvesting. In order to qualify for this exemption, the electricity or fuel must be used in qualifying activities, including support operations. [§ 2013]

1. "Agricultural composting operation" means composting that takes place on a farm. "Agricultural composting operation" does not include an operation that involves nonorganic municipal solid waste or that composts municipal sludge, septage, industrial solid waste or industrial sludge. "Agricultural composting operation" does not include an operation that composts materials with a moderate or high risk of contamination from heavy metals, volatile and semivolatile organic compounds, polychlorinated biphenyls or dioxin. [7 M.R.S. § 152(1)]

4. "Composting" means the controlled aerobic decomposition of organic materials to produce a soil-like product beneficial to plant growth and suitable for agronomic use. [7 M.R.S § 152(4)]

In order to qualify for this exemption, machinery or equipment must meet three tests.

Machinery or equipment must be:

1. Used directly in commercial production; and
2. Used primarily in commercial production; and
3. Depreciable for Federal Income Tax purposes.

"Directly," when used in relation to production of tangible personal property, refers to those activities or operations which constitute an integral and essential part of production, as contrasted with and distinguished from those activities or operations which are simply incidental, convenient or remote to production. [§ 1752(2-A)]

Except in the case of electricity and fuel²⁷, items used in support operations (including construction or repair facilities, machine shops, storage activities,

²⁷ Prior to January 1, 2017, only fuel used in a commercial fishing vessel was exempt.

administration or highway transportation) are not used directly in commercial agricultural production, commercial aquacultural production, commercial wood harvesting or commercial fishing. [Rule 323]

“Primarily,” when used in relation to machinery or equipment used in production, means more than 50% of the time during the period that begins on the date on which machinery or equipment is first placed in service by the purchaser and ends 2 years from that date or at the time that the machinery or equipment is sold, scrapped, destroyed or otherwise permanently removed from service by the taxpayer, whichever occurs first. [§ 1752(9-A)]

“Machinery and equipment” does not include:

- ❖ Land, buildings and other inherently permanent structures such as docks and silos;
- ❖ Materials and components, such as lumber, plumbing and wiring, that become an integral part of a building or other structure;
- ❖ Foundations for machinery and equipment (excluded by § 1752(7-B)); or
- ❖ Special purpose buildings used to house or support machinery and equipment (excluded by § 1752(7-B)).

Some of the more common items that qualify for exemption as machinery or equipment are:

Commercial Agriculture

Balers	Harvesters	Plows	Sprayers
Carts	Hay & Forge equipment	Pruners	Tractors
Combines	Herd management	Removable stalls	Transplant machines
Conveyors	system equipment	Rotary cutters	Tree spades
Cultivators	Irrigation benches	Roto-tillers	Wagons
Feeders	Manure spreaders	Seed cutters	Water bowls
Grading tables	Milking equipment	Seeding machines	Water system
Grow lights	Pickers	Seeders	injectors
Harrows	Planters	Soil mixers	

Property that is attached to a building or other structure may still qualify as “machinery and equipment” if the item is readily removable without causing significant damage to the building or other structure to which it is attached. Therefore, items such as the following may qualify for exemption if they are purchased by the person engaged in commercial agricultural production and the equipment is used directly and primarily in commercial agricultural production: ²⁸

- ❖ Heating, venting, air conditioning and refrigeration units (including ductwork, control equipment, fans, roll up systems, ridge vents, etc.);
- ❖ Irrigation system and supplies (clocks, pipe, fittings, pumps, etc.); and
- ❖ Shade structures and shade systems in greenhouses, and greenhouse film and coverings.

²⁸ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 4.

The exemption for depreciable machinery and equipment does not pass through to a contractor making purchases of building materials and real property fixtures in the performance of a realty contract with a person engaged in commercial agricultural production.

Commercial Fishing

Bait bags	Draggers	Life equipment	Pneumatic controls
Batteries	Engines	Lights	Radar equipment
Boats	Filters	Long lines	Rope
Buoys	Fire extinguisher	Loran	Scanners
Bow thruster	Fish scanner	Motors	Seine nets
CB radio	Haulers	Net floats	Tags
Chains	Hooks	Nets	Trap stock
Color sounder	Hoops	Plotter	Traps
Depth sounder	Hydraulics	Pot haulers	Vents
Depth finder	Life rafts		

Commercial Aquaculture

Aboveground piping	Fish tanks	Ropes
Anchors and anchor weights	Fish totes	Safety equipment
Boilers and related pumping systems	Fish grading equipment	Sea cage systems
Buoys	Generators	Shackles and other hardware
Cables	Net	Tank water level sensors
Diving equipment	Oxygen tanks	Water-heating systems
Feeders and related equipment	Power generating equipment	Water oxygenating systems
	Pumping systems	

Commercial Wood Harvesting

Chainsaws	Felling heads	Skidders
Chippers	Forwarders	Slashers
Delimbers	Harvesters	
Feller bunchers	Mulchers (also known as masticators or brushcutters)	

The construction and maintenance of skid roads, skid trails, and winter haul roads qualify as commercial wood harvesting. The construction and maintenance of land management and travel roads is not considered commercial wood harvesting. Since construction equipment purchased for this activity is typically not equipment traditionally used in wood harvesting, sales tax should be paid to the vendor, or use tax should be paid directly to MRS (as in the case of a casual purchase), and the wood harvester would request a refund directly from MRS.

Repair and replacement parts for exempt machinery and equipment used in commercial agriculture, commercial fishing, commercial aquaculture and commercial wood harvesting, including items such as batteries, filters, tires, starters, alternators and belts, are also exempt.

The certificate of exemption may not be used to purchase any of the following items:

- ❖ Nonqualifying machinery and equipment;
- ❖ Motor vehicles, trailers, attachments for motor vehicles such as bulk bodies, fertilizer bodies and motor vehicle repair parts, snowmobiles, and ATVs;
- ❖ Tools and supplies, other than repair parts, such as lubricants, coolants, solvents, cleaning supplies, personal apparel;
- ❖ Items incorporated in real property such as fencing, storage buildings, silos, special purpose buildings, heating or ventilation systems and construction materials;
- ❖ Equipment that is not 100% depreciable; or
- ❖ Items that are not commonly used in commercial agricultural production, commercial fishing, commercial aquacultural production or commercial wood harvesting such as lawn and garden tractors, construction equipment, lag tractors, backhoe tractors, fork lift trucks, log loaders, utility vehicles, grain bins, computers, office equipment and scraper blades.

Seedlings for commercial forestry use

| Sales of tree seedlings for use in commercial forestry. [§ 1760(73)]

Seeing eye dogs

| Sales of tangible personal property and taxable services essential for the care and maintenance of seeing eye dogs used to aid any blind person. [§ 1760(35)]

VEHICLES²⁹

Automobiles to amputee veterans

| Sales of automobiles to veterans who are granted free registration of such vehicles by the Secretary of State under Title 29-A, section 523, subsection 1. [§ 1760(22)]

Loaner vehicles purchased or rented by new vehicle dealers

| The use of a loaner vehicle provided by a new vehicle dealer, as defined in Title 29-A, section 851, subsection 9, to a service customer pursuant to a manufacturer's or dealer's warranty. [§ 1760(21-A)]

“Loaner vehicle” means an automobile to be provided to a motor vehicle dealer's service customers for short-term use free of charge pursuant to the dealer's franchise, as defined in Title 10, section 1171, subsection 6. [§ 1752(5-C)]

| The rental for a period of less than one year of an automobile when the rental is to the service customer of a new vehicle dealer, as defined in Title 29-A, section 851, subsection 9, pursuant to a manufacturer's or new vehicle dealer's warranty and the rental fee is paid by that new vehicle dealer or warrantor. [§ 1760(92)]

Certain vehicles purchased by non-residents

| Sales or leases of the following vehicles to a person that is not a resident of this State, if the vehicle is intended to be driven or transported outside the State immediately upon delivery:

²⁹ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 24.

- A. Motor vehicles other than those that are being leased for a period of less than one year;
- B. Semitrailers;
- C. Aircraft³⁰, if the property is an aircraft not exempted under subsection 88-A; and
- E. Camper trailers, including truck campers, other than those that are being leased for a period of less than one year.

If the vehicles are registered for use in the State within 12 months of the date of purchase, the person seeking registration is liable for use tax on the basis of the original purchase price. [§ 1760(23-C)]

“Motor vehicle” means any self-propelled vehicle designed for the conveyance of passengers or property on the public highways. “Motor vehicle” includes an all-terrain vehicle and a snowmobile as defined in Title 12, section 13001. [§ 1752(7)]

“Camper trailer” has the same meaning as in section 1481, subsection 1-A. [§ 1752(22)]

Certain vehicles purchased or leased by qualifying resident businesses

The sale or lease of a motor vehicle, except an automobile rented for a period of less than one year or an all-terrain vehicle or snowmobile as defined in Title 12, section 13001, to a qualifying resident business if the vehicle is intended to be driven or transported outside the State immediately upon delivery and intended to be used exclusively in the qualifying resident business’s out-of-state business activities.

For purposes of this subsection, “qualifying resident business” includes any individual, association, society, club, general partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, trust, estate, corporation or any other legal entity that:

- A. Is organized under the laws of this State or has its principal place of business in this State; and
- B. Conducts business activities from a fixed location or locations outside the State.

If the vehicle is not used exclusively in the qualifying resident business’s out-of-state business activities or is registered for use in the State within 12 months of the date of purchase, the person seeking registration is liable for use tax on the basis of the original purchase price. [§ 1760(23-D)]

Watercraft sold to non-residents

If a non-resident purchases a watercraft in Maine and removes the watercraft from Maine within the first 30 days after delivery, the sale is exempt. If the non-resident purchaser intends to use the watercraft in Maine for more than 30 days within the first 12 months after purchase, the non-resident purchaser qualifies for a 60% exemption of the sale price. Non-resident purchasers

³⁰ For the period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2033, all sales of aircraft are exempt. See Section 1760(88-A).

making either claim must complete an Affidavit of Exemption form. A copy can be seen in the Appendix section of this guide.

Sales to or use by a person that is not a resident of this State of watercraft or materials used in watercraft as specified in this subsection.

A. The following are exempt when the sale is made in this State to a person that is not a resident of this State and the watercraft is sailed or transported outside the State within 30 days of delivery by the seller:

- (1) A watercraft;
- (2) Sales, under contract for the construction of a watercraft, of materials to be incorporated in that watercraft; and
- (3) Sales of materials to be incorporated in the watercraft for the repair, alteration, refitting, reconstruction, overhaul or restoration of that watercraft.

B. The purchase of a watercraft outside this State is exempt if the watercraft is registered outside the State by the purchaser and used outside the State by the purchaser and the watercraft is present in the State not more than 30 days, not including any time spent in this State for temporary storage, during the 12 months following its purchase. For purposes of this paragraph, “used outside the State” does not include storage but means actual use of the watercraft for a purpose consistent with its design.

C. If, for a purpose other than temporary storage, a watercraft is present in this State for more than 30 days during the 12-month period following its date of purchase, the exemption applies only to 60% of the sale price of the watercraft or materials for the construction, repair, alteration, refitting, reconstruction, overhaul or restoration of the watercraft, as specified in paragraph A. [§ 1760(25)]

Certain watercraft purchased by incorporated nonprofit transportation companies.

Sales of watercraft to an incorporated nonprofit transportation company that has a written understanding with a municipality that the watercraft will be available at all times to transport an emergency medical services patient from an island to a licensed ambulance service on the mainland. [§ 1760(26-A)]

Casual sales of snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles to non-residents

This exemption only applies to casual sales of snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles. For retail sales of these items to non-residents, see “Certain vehicles purchased by non-residents” above.

The sale of a snowmobile, as defined in Title 12, section 13001, subsection 25, or an all-terrain vehicle, as defined in Title 12, section 13001, subsection 3, to an individual who is not a resident of this State, unless the seller is a retailer in this State. [§ 1760(25-C)]

Automobiles used in driver education programs

Sales to automobile dealers, registered under section 1754-B, of automobiles for the purpose of equipping the same with dual controls and loaning or leasing the same to public or private secondary schools without consideration or for a

consideration of not more than \$1 a year, and used exclusively by such schools in driver education programs. [§ 1760(21)]

Aircraft³¹

This exemption applies to the sale, use or lease of aircraft and the sale of “repair or replacement parts”.

Sales, use or leases of aircraft and sales of repair and replacement parts exclusively for use in aircraft or in the significant overhauling or rebuilding of aircraft or aircraft parts or components from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2033. [§ 1760(88-A)]

Fuel, lubricants and consumable supplies are not considered “parts” and remain taxable. “Shop supplies”, as discussed in “repair work generally” found earlier in this guide, qualify as exempt “repair or replacement parts”, as does paint.

Certain vehicles used in interstate or foreign commerce

Use of a vehicle in intrastate and local operations is not use as an instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce. Vehicles are considered to be used in intrastate or local operations when they are carrying cargo that both originates and terminates within the State of Maine. However, a bus with a capacity of at least 47 passengers that is contracted to transport passengers of a cruise ship that originated and will terminate outside of Maine qualifies as use in interstate or foreign commerce while transporting those passengers within Maine.

The sale of a vehicle, railroad rolling stock, aircraft or watercraft that is placed in use by the purchaser as an instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce within 30 days after that sale and that is used by the purchaser for not less than 80% of the days in use during the next 2 years as an instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce. The State Tax Assessor may for good cause extend for not more than 60 days the time for placing the instrumentality in use in interstate or foreign commerce.

For purposes of this subsection:

A. Property is placed 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 interstate or foreign commerce or by being dispatched to a specific location at which it will be loaded with, or will be used as motive power for the carrying of, a bona fide payload in interstate or foreign commerce.

(1) Property dispatched for the carrying of or providing the motive power for the carrying of a bona fide payload in interstate or foreign commerce is considered in use from the date of dispatch through the date the property arrives back at its principal place of business or is dispatched for the carrying of or providing the motive power for the carrying of a new bona fide payload, whichever occurs first. Any day or portion of a day in which an instrumentality is used in interstate or foreign commerce is computed as a full day of use in interstate or

³¹ For the period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2033, all sales of aircraft are exempt. See Section 1760(88-A).

foreign commerce. Property dispatched for the carrying of or providing the motive power for the carrying of a bona fide payload in intrastate commerce is considered in use from the date of dispatch through the date the property arrives back at its principal place of business or is dispatched for the carrying of or providing the motive power for the carrying of a new bona fide payload, whichever occurs first. For purposes of this subparagraph, use of a trailer, semitrailer or tow dolly, as defined in Title 29-A, section 101, pursuant to a written interchange agreement as described in 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 376.31, or successor regulation, between the purchaser and an authorized motor carrier is considered use by the purchaser.

(2) Personal property is not in use as an instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce when carrying a bona fide payload that both originates and terminates within the State, unless the personal property is a bus with a capacity of at least 47 passengers that is engaged in transporting within the State a bona fide payload of travelers on an interstate or foreign cruise that originates outside the State and terminates outside the State and the transportation is provided pursuant to a contract between the interstate or foreign cruise provider and the person providing the transportation.

(3) Any day in which an instrumentality is not used in intrastate commerce or interstate or foreign commerce, including while being repaired or maintained, is not counted in the 80% computation; and

B. As used in this subsection, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

(1) "Bona fide payload" means a cargo of persons or property transported by a contract carrier or common carrier for compensation that exceeds the direct cost of carrying that cargo or pursuant to a legal obligation to provide service as a public utility or a cargo of property transported in the reasonable conduct of the purchaser's own nontransportation business in interstate or foreign commerce.

(2) "Dispatch" means to send to a destination for the purpose of interstate or foreign commerce or for the purpose of intrastate commerce.

The exemption provided by this subsection is not limited to instrumentalities otherwise required to be exempt under the United States Constitution. [§ 1760(41-A)]

This exemption applies only to vehicles, railroad rolling stock, aircraft³², and watercraft. Repair parts, operating supplies and accessories are not exempt. Accessories purchased as part of a vehicle are exempt from Maine sales or use tax if the vehicle qualifies for exemption. Accessories purchased separately from the vehicle are taxable.

So-called glider kits are considered repair parts rather than vehicles. The purchase of a glider kit is subject to tax whether or not the vehicle on which it will be mounted is used by the purchaser as an instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce.

³² For the period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2033, all sales of aircraft are exempt. See Section 1760(88-A).

In order to qualify for this exemption, three criteria must be met. The vehicle must be: (1) placed in use by the purchaser, (2) used within 30 days of purchase in interstate or foreign commerce, and (3) used in interstate or foreign commerce for not less than 80% of the days in use during the next 2 years after purchase.

1. Placed in use by the purchaser

A vehicle that is leased and used in interstate or foreign commerce is considered to be used by the lessee, not the purchaser, as an instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce. Consequently, leased vehicles, including leased vehicles that are operated by the lessor, do not qualify for this exemption. However, the statute provides a special rule for the use of a trailer, semitrailer or tow dolly (as defined in Title 29-A, section 101) pursuant to a written interchange agreement between the purchaser and an authorized motor carrier; for more information, see Rule 318.

2. Used within 30 days of purchase in interstate or foreign commerce

The State Tax Assessor may for good cause extend by up to 60 days the time for placing the vehicle in use as an instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce.

It is not necessary that the purchaser apply for the extension, but good cause must be documented in the records of the purchaser. Good cause does not exist when the extension is required because of the taxpayer's negligence or failure to make a good faith effort to place the vehicle in use in interstate or foreign commerce within 30 days from the date of purchase.

3. Used in interstate or foreign commerce not less than 80% of the days in use during the next 2 years after purchase

Property dispatched for the carrying of, or providing the motive power for the carrying of, a bona fide payload in interstate or foreign commerce is considered in use from the date of dispatch through the date the property arrives back at its principal place of business or is dispatched for the carrying of, or providing the motive power for the carrying of, a new bona fide payload, whichever occurs first. Any day or portion of a day in which the vehicle is used in interstate or foreign commerce is computed as a full day of use in interstate or foreign commerce. For more information, see Rule 318.

Certain snow grooming equipment

Sales to snowmobile clubs incorporated under the provisions of Title 13-B of snowmobiles and snowmobile trail grooming equipment used directly and exclusively for the grooming of snowmobile trails. [§ 1760(90)]

FUEL AND UTILITIES

Certain motor fuels

Whenever motor fuels are subject to the excise (road) tax, sales tax does not apply.

Sales of:

A. Motor fuels upon which a tax at the maximum rate for highway use pursuant to Part 5 or a comparable tax of another state or a province of Canada has been paid; or

B. Internal combustion engine fuel, as defined in section 2902, bought and used for the purpose of propelling jet engine aircraft. [§ 1760(8)]

However, there are situations where the excise tax is refundable in the gasoline and special fuel statutes, such as fuel used off the highways of this state. In those situations the refund is adjusted to retain the use tax that would otherwise apply.

Fuel for burning blueberry lands

| Sales of all fuels used in burning blueberry fields. [§ 1760(9-A)]

Coal, oil and wood

Coal, oil, wood and all other fuels, except gas and electricity, when bought for cooking and heating in buildings designed and used for both human habitation and sleeping. The sale of kerosene or home heating oil that is prepackaged or dispensed from a tank for retail sale in a container with a capacity of 5 gallons or less, or the sale of any amount of wood pellets or any 100% compressed wood product intended for use in a wood stove or fireplace, or of any amount of firewood, is presumed to meet the requirements of this subsection when the product is received by the purchaser at the retail location. [§ 1760(9)]

In addition to a residential house, “buildings designed and used for both human habitation and sleeping” include hotels, “bed and breakfast” facilities, boarding homes, nursing homes, overnight cabins, orphanages, homes for the aged and convalescent homes. Any other commercial use is taxable. It is important to point out that the exemption is for fuel when bought for cooking and heating “in” buildings designed “and used” for both human habitation and sleeping. This exemption would not apply to fuel used in outside grills or fuel used in heating a detached garage or outdoor pool.

In situations where a heating system services both commercial and residential space, such as a neighborhood store with connected apartments, a prorated exemption would be applicable based on the square footage of the residential area. See Instructional Bulletin No. 13 for additional information.

Sales of kerosene or home heating oil in 5 gallon or less containers, whether they are prepackaged or directly pumped from a retail station, are presumed to be for purposes of residential cooking or heating and are exempt from sales tax. If a purchaser claims that a retail purchase of greater than 5 gallons is for residential cooking or heating, the seller must document the transaction with either an affidavit or a log.

The sale of any amount of 100% compressed wood products (pellets and bricks) and the sale of any amount of firewood are presumed to be for purposes of residential cooking or heating and are exempt from sales tax.

Any fuel consumed by a whole-house generator to create electricity in the event of a power outage for exempt residential users is exempt.

Residential electricity

Unlike coal, oil and wood, this exemption only applies to the first 750 kilowatt (“KWH”) sold to homes, mobile homes, boarding homes, nursing homes, and apartment houses. All commercial uses are taxable, including hotels.

Sale and delivery of residential electricity as follows:

- A. The first 750 kilowatt hours of residential electricity per month; and
- B. Off-peak residential electricity used for space heating or water heating by means of an electric thermal storage device. For the purpose of this paragraph, “off-peak residential electricity” means the off-peak delivery of residential electricity pursuant to tariffs on file with the Public Utilities Commission and the electricity supplied.

For the purpose of this subsection, “residential electricity” means electricity furnished to buildings designed and used for both human habitation and sleeping, with the exception of hotels. When residential electricity is furnished through one meter to more than one residential unit and when the transmission and distribution utility applies its tariff on a per unit basis, the furnishing of electricity is considered a separate sale for each unit to which the tariff applies. For the purpose of this subsection, “delivery” means transmission and distribution; [§ 1760(9-B)]

The law provides a sales tax exemption for off-peak residential electricity used for space heating or water heating by means of an electric thermal storage device. This exemption is in addition to the “first 750 KWH per month” exemption, but as a practical matter will only apply (and will therefore only need to be documented) in cases where (1) a residential user purchases more than 750 KWH of electricity in a given month; (2) the user employs an electric thermal storage device for space heating and/or water heating; and (3) the utility company that provides electricity to the user separately accounts for off-peak usage and separately meters electricity used in connection with the user’s thermal storage device. For purposes of this exemption, “off-peak residential electricity” means the off-peak delivery of residential electricity pursuant to tariffs on file with the Public Utilities Commission.

In situations where an electrical system services both commercial and residential space, such as a neighborhood store with connected apartments, a prorated exemption would be applicable based on the square footage of the residential area. See Instructional Bulletin No. 13 for additional information.

Net energy billing customers

Sale or delivery of kilowatt hours of electricity to net energy billing customers as defined by the Public Utilities Commission for which no money is paid to the electricity provider or to the transmission and distribution utility. [§ 1760(80)]

Residential gas

Once again, this exemption is limited to homes, mobile homes, boarding homes, nursing homes, and apartment houses. All commercial uses are taxable, including hotels. “Bed and Breakfast” facilities fall under the “hotel” category. Areas dedicated to “Bed and Breakfast” guests are considered “commercial” use. See Instructional Bulletin No. 13 for additional information.

Sales of gas when bought for cooking and heating in buildings designed and used for both human habitation and sleeping, with the exception of hotels. [§ 1760(9-C)]

Gas consumed by a whole-house generator to create electricity in the event of a power outage for exempt residential users is exempt.

In situations where gas services both commercial and residential space, such as a neighborhood store with connected apartments, a prorated exemption would be applicable based on the square footage of the residential area.

Sales of 30-lb or smaller containers, including the refilling of such containers, is presumed taxable as the gas would typically be used in outside grills or in camper trailers and would not be used “in buildings” designed for human habitation and sleeping. When a customer returns an empty container and purchases a full container, such as under a bottled gas return/exchange program, and is billed a single non-itemized charge, sales tax applies to that entire charge. If the value of the fuel and the value of the container are separately stated, sales tax only applies to the value of the fuel.

MANUFACTURING**Fuel oil or coal**

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. [§ 1760(9-G)]

Fuel and electricity used at a manufacturing facility

Ninety-five percent of the sale price of all fuel and electricity purchased for use at a manufacturing facility. [§ 1760(9-D)]

Certain items used in manufacturing

Production machinery and equipment, machinery and equipment used in research, ingredients and items consumed and destroyed in the manufacturing process. [§ 1760(31), (32) and (74)]

See also the MANUFACTURING section on this issue.

PINE TREE DEVELOPMENT ZONES (“PTDZ”)³³

Sales of tangible personal property to qualified PTDZ businesses

Beginning July 1, 2005, sales of tangible personal property, and of the transmission and distribution of electricity, to a qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business, as defined in Title 30-A, section 5250-I, subsection 17, for use directly and primarily in one or more qualified business activities, as defined in Title 30-A, section 5250-I, subsection 16. The exemption provided by this subsection is limited for each qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business to sales occurring within a period of 10 years in the case of a business located in a tier 1 location, as defined in Title 30-A, section 5250-I, subsection 21-A, and 5 years in the case of a business located in a tier 2 location, as defined in Title 30-A, section 5250-I, subsection 21-B, from the date the business is certified pursuant to Title 30-A, section 5250-O or until December 31, 2031, whichever occurs first. For a business that applies for certification as a qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business with the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development on or after January 1, 2019, the exemption provided by this subsection requires a qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business to obtain a certificate of qualification issued by the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development pursuant to Title 30-A, section 5250-O. As used in this subsection, “primarily” means more than 50% of the time during the period that begins on the date on which the property is first placed in service by the purchaser and ends 2 years from that date or at the time the property is sold, scrapped, destroyed or otherwise permanently removed from service by the purchaser, whichever occurs first. [§ 1760(87)]

The PTDZ tax credits and benefits are available to certified businesses engaged in a qualified activity. To obtain certification, the business must apply to the Department of Economic and Community Development and meet the requirements for qualified business activity. In general, in order to be certified, a business must be engaged in a targeted business sector (manufacturing, financial services, selected technologies); must intend to expand the base level of employment with qualified employees; and the qualified employees must be new fulltime employees who are hired by a PTDZ business for work directly in one or more qualified business activities. See the “Refunds and Credits” topic for refunds available to qualified PTDZ businesses and to contractors and others who provide certain construction services to them.

EXEMPT SERVICES

In addition to true services, there are limited exemptions provided in the statute that deal with services in general and “taxable services”. Most of them deal with rentals of living quarters as discussed above under “Transient Rentals”.

Funeral services

| Sales of funeral services. [§ 1760(24)]

³³ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 52.

“Sales of funeral services” means sales of tangible personal property by a funeral director insofar as such sales are a necessary part of the preparation of a human body for burial, or a necessary part of the ceremony conducted by the funeral director prior to or in connection with the burial of a human body. Sales by funeral directors of caskets, vaults, boxes, clothing, crematory urns, or other similar items generally referred to as “funeral furnishings”, are exempt from tax whereas items sold as an accommodation rather than as an integral part of the funeral service (or preparation therefore), such as the sale of flowers, or items of a similar character, are taxable.

Certain rentals

Rental charged for living quarters, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations at camps entitled to exemption from property tax under section 652, subsection 1. [§ 1760(17)]

Rental charged for living or sleeping quarters in an institution licensed by the State for the hospitalization or nursing care of human beings. [§ 1760(18)]

Rental charged for living quarters, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations to any student necessitated by attendance at a school. [§ 1760(19)]

Rental charged to the following:

A. An individual who resides continuously for 28 days or more at any one hotel, rooming house, tourist camp or trailer camp, if the individual does not maintain a primary residence at some other location or is residing away from the individual’s primary residence in connection with employment or education; and

B. A person that rents living quarters for 28 or more consecutive days, when the living quarters are used by the person’s employees in connection with their employment.

Any tax paid by an individual or person specified in paragraph A or B during the initial 28-day period must be refunded by the retailer. If the tax has been reported and paid to the State by the retailer, it may be taken as a credit by the retailer on the return filed by the retailer covering the month in which the refund was made. [§ 1760(20)]

See also “Transient Rentals” in the TAXABLE SERVICES section of this guide.

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS³⁴

Exempt activities

The tax exemptions provided by section 1760 to a person based upon its charitable, nonprofit or other public purposes apply only if the property or service purchased is intended to be used by the person primarily in the activity identified by the particular exemption. The tax exemptions provided by section 1760 to a person based upon its charitable, nonprofit or other public purposes do not apply where title is held or taken by the person as security for any financing arrangement. Exemption certificates issued by the State Tax Assessor pursuant to section 1760 must identify the exempt activity and must

³⁴ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 36.

state that the certificate may be used by the holder only when purchasing property or services intended to be used by the holder primarily in the exempt activity. If the holder of an exemption certificate furnishes that certificate to a person for use in purchasing tangible personal property or taxable services that are physically incorporated in, and become a permanent part of, real property that is not used by the holder of the certificate primarily in the exempt activity, the State Tax Assessor may assess the unpaid tax against the holder of the certificate as provided in section 141. When an otherwise qualifying person is engaged in both exempt and nonexempt activities, an exemption certificate may be issued to the person only if the person has established to the satisfaction of the assessor that the applicant has adequate accounting controls to limit the use of the certificate to exempt purchases. [§ 1760-C]

Maine does not provide a blanket sales and use tax exemption for nonprofit organizations that have been granted a federal tax exemption, known as 501(c) organizations. Only certain specifically listed organizations are exempt from sales and use tax. Each of the following statutory exemptions is preceded with the language “incorporated nonprofit” and the language has in some cases been paraphrased. See the statute itself for the complete language of each exemption.

- Nursing homes licensed by the Department of Health and Human Services. § 1760(16)(B)
- Residential care facilities licensed by the Department of Health and Human Services. § 1760(16)(C)
- Assisted housing programs for the elderly licensed by the Department of Health and Human Services. § 1760(16)(D)
- Home health agencies certified under the United States Social Security Act of 1965, Title XVIII, as amended. § 1760(16)(E)
- Rural community health centers and incorporated nonprofit federally qualified health centers. § 1760(16)(F)
- Dental health centers. § 1760(16)(G)
- Medical clinics whose sole mission is to provide free medical care to the indigent or uninsured. § 1760(16)(G-1)
- Organizations organized for the sole purpose of conducting medical research. § 1760(16)(H)
- Organizations organized for the purpose of establishing and maintaining laboratories for scientific study and investigation in the field of biology or ecology. § 1760(16)(I)
- Institutions operating educational television or radio stations. § 1760(16)(J)
- Organizations or their affiliates whose purpose is to provide literacy assistance or free clinical assistance to children with dyslexia. § 1760(16)(L)
- Private residential child care facilities that are licensed by the Department of Health and Human Services as child care facilities. § 1760(18-A)
- Fire departments and ambulance services. § 1760(26)
- Memorial foundations that primarily provide cultural programs free to the public, historical societies and museums. § 1760(42)
- Licensed child care facilities. § 1760(43)
- Church-affiliated organizations that operate a residential home for adults. § 1760(44)
- Sales to organizations providing:

- A. Temporary residential accommodations to pediatric patients suffering from critical illness or disease such as cancer or who are accident victims, to adult patients with cancer or to the families of the patients; or
- B. Temporary residential accommodations, or food, or both, to hospital patients or to the families of hospital patients. § 1760(46)
- Organizations that provide free temporary emergency shelter or food for underprivileged individuals in this State. § 1760(47-A)
 - Child abuse and neglect prevention councils. § 1760(49)(A)
 - Veterans' Memorial Cemetery Associations. § 1760(51)
 - Volunteer search and rescue organizations. § 1760(53)
 - Hospice organizations which provide a program or care for the physical and emotional needs of terminally ill patients. § 1760(55)
 - Councils and local units of national scouting organizations. § 1760(56)
 - Educational organizations that are receiving, or have received, funding from the Department of Education and that provide educational programs specifically designed for teaching young people how to make decisions about drugs, alcohol and interpersonal relationships at a residential youth camp setting. § 1760(59)
 - Animal shelters purchasing tangible personal property used in the operation and maintenance of those shelters or in the maintenance and care of any animal, including wildlife, housed in those shelters. § 1760(60)
 - Local branches of international charitable organizations that lend medical supplies and equipment to persons free of charge. § 1760(62)
 - Organizations whose sole purpose is to fulfill the wishes of children with life-threatening diseases when their family or guardian is unable to otherwise financially fulfill those wishes. § 1760(63)
 - Monasteries and convents of purchases used in their operation and maintenance. For the purpose of this subsection, “monasteries” and “convents” means the dwelling places of communities of religious persons. § 1760(65)
 - Organizations engaged primarily in providing support systems for single-parent families for the development of psychological and economic self-sufficiency. § 1760(66)
 - Local branches of organizations whose purpose is to construct low-cost housing for low-income people. § 1760(67)
 - Organizations whose sole purpose is to create, maintain and update a registry of Vietnam veterans. § 1760(69)
 - Organizations whose primary purposes are to promote public understanding of hearing impairment and to assist hearing-impaired persons through the dissemination of information about hearing impairment to the general public and referral to and coordination of community resources available to hearing-impaired persons. § 1760(70)
 - Organizations organized for the purpose of providing direct supportive services in the State to veterans and their families living with service-related post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury. § 1760(98)
 - Organizations organized for the primary purpose of operating a retreat in the State for combat-injured veterans and their families free of charge. § 1760(102)

With the following statutory exemptions, the organization in question may only need to be incorporated *or* nonprofit in addition to meeting the specific statutory language:

- Incorporated hospitals. § 1760(16)(A)
- Nonprofit free public lending libraries that are funded in part or wholly by the State or any political subdivision or the federal government. § 1760(50)

- Nonprofit youth organizations whose primary purpose is to provide athletic instruction in a nonresidential setting. § 1760(56)
- Nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is to develop housing for low-income people § 1760(72)
- Nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is to obtain, medically evaluate and distribute eyes for use in corneal transplantation, research and education. § 1760(77)
- Nonprofit collaboratives of academic, public, school and special libraries that provide support for library resource sharing, promote quality library information services and support the cultural, educational and economic development of the State. § 1760(99)
- Organizations exempt from federal income tax under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code whose primary purpose is to provide residential heating assistance to low-income individuals. § 1760(102).

CERTAIN ESTABLISHMENTS

Other entities also enjoy exemption from sales and use tax.

- Schools. § 1760(16)(K)
- Regularly organized churches or houses of religious worship. § 1760(16)(M)
- Community mental health facilities, adult developmental services facilities or substance use disorder facilities that are:
 - A. Contractors under or receiving support under the Federal Community Mental Health Centers Act, or its successors; or
 - B. Receiving support from the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to Title 5, section 20005 or Title 34-B, section 3604, 5433 or 6204. § 1760(28)
- Materials for the construction, repair or maintenance of an animal waste storage facility certified by the Commissioner of Agriculture. § 1760(81)
- Water pollution control facility, certified as such by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection, and any part or accessories thereof, or any materials for the construction, repair or maintenance of a facility. § 1760(29)
- Air pollution control facility, certified as such by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection, and any part or accessories thereof, or any materials for the construction, repair or maintenance thereof. § 1760(30)
- Regional planning commissions and councils of government, which are established in accordance with Title 30-A. § 1760(37)
- Statewide organizations that advocate for children and that are members of the Medicaid Advisory Committee. § 1760(49)(B)
- Community action agencies designated in accordance with Title 22, section 5324. § 1760(49)(C)
- Credit unions that are organized under the laws of this State. § 1760(71)
- Certain air ambulance services that are limited liability companies. § 1760(26)
- Centers for innovation as described in Title 5, section 13141. § 1760(84)
- Organizations that provide services to veterans and their families that are chartered under 36 United States Code, Subtitle II, Part B, including posts or local offices of those organizations, and that are recognized as a veterans' service organization by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. § 1760(100)
- Organizations exempt from federal income tax under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code whose primary purpose is to provide residential heating assistance to low-income individuals. § 1760(102)
- Sales which this State is prohibited from taxing under the Constitution or laws of the United States or under the Constitution of this State. § 1760(1)

- Sales to the State or any political subdivision of the State, or to the Federal Government, or to any unincorporated agency or instrumentality of either of them or to any incorporated agency or instrumentality of them wholly owned by them. This exemption does not apply to corporations organized under Title IV, Part E of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, 12 United States Code, Sections 2211 to 2214. § 1760(2)

In addition to the Federal Government, the State of Maine, and any county, city, town or plantation in the State of Maine, this exemption covers sales to:

- ❖ School Districts in Maine;
- ❖ Water, Power, Parking and other Districts in Maine established by legislative act as quasi-municipal corporations;
- ❖ Village Corporations; and
- ❖ Maine Turnpike Authority.

In the case of the above, sales made to these entities must be documented by listing the name of the governmental agency on the invoice or sales slip. See Rule 302 for additional information regarding documentation requirements that apply depending on the method of payment.

Sales to other states or their subdivisions are not exempt from Maine sales tax.

Vouchers issued by exempt organizations

Vouchers or similar official documents are sometimes issued by tax exempt organizations or government agencies to needy individuals or students for items such as books, clothing and appliances. Purchases made with these vouchers are taxable sales from the retailer to the individual redeeming the voucher. Tax must be collected, reported and remitted by the retailer. The voucher is treated as a form of payment by the individual to the vendor and not as a sale to the exempt organization.

Occasionally an exempt organization or government agency will authorize its own employee to make a purchase of an item of tangible personal property to be used on the job, such as protective or safety equipment or clothing. When an employee of the exempt organization or agency presents a retailer with a purchase order or other authority issued by the exempt organization and it is accepted in good faith by the retailer, the sale will generally qualify as an exempt sale to that organization provided that the sale price does not exceed the amount stated in the purchase order. If the retailer is not presented with a purchase order or other authority, the sale is considered to be a sale to the individual, not a sale to the exempt organization.

Sales to foreign countries and to foreign diplomats

Sales to foreign countries or foreign diplomatic personnel may or may not be exempt from Maine sales or use tax depending on the particular country in question, and possibly depending on the amount of the purchase price. For more information on sales to foreign missions and their

personnel, consult the website maintained by the US Department of State, Office of Foreign Missions, Tax Program at www.state.gov/ofm/tax/.

Sales to employees of exempt entities

Sales directly to and paid for by a sales tax exempt entity are exempt. However, sales to employees of these organizations do not always meet this criterion. If a sale to an employee of such an organization is paid for by that employee, either with cash, personal check or personal credit card, the organization's exemption does not apply unless the employee presents a purchase order issued by the exempt organization that identifies the specific item or items to be purchased. This includes sales to state employees, county/city/town employees and any employee of an organization mentioned in this section as being exempt from sales tax. See Instructional Bulletin No. 36 and Rule 302 for more information.

Federal employees

The federal government issues credit cards for its employee purchases under the GSA SmartPay® Program. The majority of these cards are direct-billed to the federal government and thus are exempt from tax. However, there are cards which are billed to the employee, for later reimbursement, which are taxable sales. As of November 30, 2018, the following five types of cards are issued pursuant to the SmartPay 3 Program:

Fleet card - This card displays the word "Fleet" above the card number. Purchases are centrally billed and exempt from sales tax.

Purchase Card - This card displays the word "Purchase" above the card number. Purchases are centrally billed and exempt from sales tax.

Travel Card - This card displays the word "Travel" above the card number. Purchases with cards that have a 6, 7, 8 or 9 in the sixth digit are exempt from sales tax. All others are taxable sales.

Tax Advantage Travel Card – This card displays the words "Tax Advantage" above the card number. The 6th digit will be "0". Purchases are centrally billed and exempt from sales tax.

Integrated Card - This card displays the word "Integrated" above the card number. The numbering system used for these cards in order to differentiate between centrally billed and individually billed transactions is specific to each federal agency or organization whose officers or employees use the cards. Consult the GSA SmartPay® website to determine whether a particular purchase is centrally billed and therefore exempt from sales tax.

To see what these SmartPay® credit cards look like, go to smartpay.gsa.gov.

Sales by exempt organizations

Sales by exempt organizations are generally taxable unless the sales qualify as casual sales. However, the statute does provide two specific exemptions for sales made by an organization:

Sales of tangible personal property and taxable services by elementary and secondary schools and by student organizations sponsored by those schools,

including booster clubs and student or parent-teacher organizations, as long as the profits from the sales are used to benefit those schools or student organizations or are used for a charitable purpose. [§ 1760(64)]

Sales by a (nonprofit free public lending) library or a nonprofit corporation organized to support (a nonprofit free public lending) library as long as the proceeds from the sales are used to benefit the library. [§ 1760(50)(B)]

Public and private elementary and secondary schools making sales of candy bars, calendars, yearbooks, clothing, etc. are exempt from charging tax on such sales, provided the profits are used to benefit the school or student organization or are used for a charitable purpose. Libraries and organizations that support libraries making sales of used books, plants, calendars, etc. are also exempt from charging tax as long the proceeds benefit the library.

CASUAL SALES

The definition of “retail sale”, as previously mentioned, excludes “any casual sale”. Casual sales are therefore not subject to sales or use tax. The statute defines a “casual sale” as follows:

“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 sale” includes transactions at a bazaar, fair, rummage sale, picnic or similar event by a civic, religious or fraternal organization that is not a registered retailer. The sale by a registered retailer of tangible personal property that that retailer has used in the course of the retailer’s business is not a casual sale if that property is of like character to that sold by the retailer in the ordinary course of repeated and successive transactions. “Casual sale” does not include any transaction in which a retailer sells tangible personal property or a taxable service on behalf of the owner of that property or the provider of that service. [§ 1752(1-D)]

The definition is actually divided into four types of situations where a casual sale exists. The first speaks to the majority of casual sales which affect all of us. These are sales made by any individual when selling property that they have owned and used. These individuals are not regularly engaged in the business of selling property and their activity of selling will only occur that one day, or at most, a few times a year.

The next situation specifically involves sales by civic, religious or fraternal organizations which are not registered retailers. Their sales at a bazaar, fair, rummage sale, picnic or similar event, are “casual sales” no matter what the duration. MRS also recognizes fund-raising campaigns of limited duration involving the sale of such items as candy, light bulbs, novelties or other tangible personal property, as casual sales unless the organization is registered or required to be registered as a seller.

The definition of “retail sale” also states that purchases for resale are exempt, unless the resale will be at casual sale. As a result, unless the organization has a sales tax exemption for

purchases they make, the organization will be required to pay sales or use tax on the purchase of goods that they will resell.

The next area speaks about sales made by retailers of items that they have used in their business. Most likely, such a sale would be casual in nature and be exempt. However, if the item being sold is the same type of item regularly sold by the retailer, then the sale is taxable. For instance, if an auto dealer decides to sell some of its office furniture, the sale is exempt as a casual sale. However, if an office equipment business sells furniture that it once had in inventory, but has been using for a time period, the sale is taxable.

The last area addresses the fact that casual sales do not include consignment sales. These are sales where a person has left goods with a registered retailer to sell on that person's behalf. Ultimate sales of these goods are retail sales even though the goods do not belong to the retailer.

Some other examples of casual sales are:

- ❖ Sales made by a personal representative in the settlement of an estate, unless those sales continue the operation of a retail business or are made by a retailer.
- ❖ The sale of an entire business by the owner, with the exception of goods in inventory.
- ❖ Judicial sales, executions, etc., unless made by a registered retailer.
- ❖ Sales by a person engaged in a business or occupation such as manufacturing or farming, of used machinery, fixtures, equipment or similar items when the seller is not engaged in the business of selling those items.

The following are examples of transactions which, although they may appear to resemble casual sales, are deemed to be retail sales. Sales of the kinds listed below are subject to sales or use tax in the same way as other retail sales.

- ❖ Sales made in the ordinary course of business by a registered retailer on behalf of the owner, even though the owner is not in the business of making such sales. A retailer has the same duties when making sales of property belonging to another as when selling the retailer's own goods.
- ❖ Retail sales by a manufacturer, wholesaler, processor or jobber of the kinds of property ordinarily produced or sold by that business, even though retail sales are infrequent and comprise only a small fraction of the total sales of that business.
- ❖ Sales that are an integral part of a business, such as the sale of repossessed personal property by a bank or finance company, even though the sale of tangible personal property is not the primary activity of that business.
- ❖ Sales by lessors of personal property previously rented or leased.

Taxable casual sales

There are certain kinds of property which, by statute, are taxable even if sold at casual sale. The statute reads:

The tax imposed by this Part must be levied upon all casual rentals of living quarters in a hotel, rooming house, tourist camp or trailer camp and upon all casual sales involving the sale of trailers, truck campers, motor vehicles, special

mobile equipment, watercraft or aircraft³⁵ unless the property is sold for resale at retail sale or to a corporation, partnership, trust, limited liability company or limited liability partnership when the seller is the owner of 50% or more of the common stock of the corporation or of the ownership interests in the partnership, trust, limited liability company or limited liability partnership. This section does not apply to the rental of living quarters rented for a total of fewer than 15 days in the calendar year, except that a person who owns and offers for rental more than one property in the State during the calendar year is liable for collecting sales tax with respect to the rental of each unit regardless of the number of days for which it is rented. For purposes of this section, “special mobile equipment” does not include farm tractors and lumber harvesting vehicles or loaders. [§ 1764]

The following provides definitions for the kinds of property mentioned:

“Trailer” means a vehicle without motive power and mounted on wheels that is designed to carry persons or property and to be drawn by a motor vehicle and not operated on tracks. “Trailer” includes a camper trailer as defined in section 1481, subsection 1-A. [§ 1752(19-A)]

“Truck camper” means a slide-in camper designed to be mounted on a truck body to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or other use. [§ 1752(20-A)]

“Motor vehicle” means any self-propelled vehicle designed for the conveyance of passengers or property on the public highways. “Motor vehicle” includes an all-terrain vehicle and a snowmobile as defined in Title 12, section 13001. [§ 1752(7)]

“Special mobile equipment” means any self-propelled vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property that may be operated or moved only incidentally over the highways, including, but not limited to, road construction or maintenance machinery, farm tractors, lumber harvesting vehicles or loaders, ditch-digging apparatus, stone crushers, air compressors, power shovels, cranes, graders, rollers, well drillers and wood sawing equipment. [§ 1752(14-B)]

“Watercraft” means any type of vessel, boat, canoe or craft designed for use as a means of transportation on water, other than a seaplane, including motors, electronic and mechanical equipment and other machinery, whether permanently or temporarily attached, which are customarily used in the operations of the watercraft. [§ 1752(24)]

“Aircraft” means any powered contrivance designed for navigation in the air except a rocket or missile. [§ 1752(1-A)]

If any of these items are sold at casual sale and the seller does not report and pay tax on the transaction, payment of use tax is due from the purchaser directly to the State. The statute also makes it a prerequisite to pay the use tax before any of the above items, except aircraft, are registered:

The tax imposed by this Part on the sale or use of any vehicle, snowmobile, all-terrain vehicle or watercraft must, except where the dealer has collected the tax in full, be paid by the purchaser or other person seeking registration of the vehicle, snowmobile, all-terrain vehicle or watercraft at the time and place of

³⁵ For the period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2033, all sales of aircraft are exempt. See Section 1760(88-A).

registration. In the case of vehicles, the tax must be collected by the Secretary of State and transmitted to the Treasurer of State as provided by Title 29-A, section 409. In the case of watercraft, snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles, the tax must be collected by the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and transmitted to the Treasurer of State as provided by Title 12, 13002 to 13005. [§ 1952-A]

Yard sales

When individuals who are not in the business of selling goods dispose of their own used household items by selling them at a yard sale or similar event, or by placing an advertisement in the classified section of a newspaper, they are making casual sales. If the property sold is a motor vehicle, aircraft³⁶, watercraft, camper trailer, livestock trailer or special mobile equipment, the purchaser is responsible for payment of the tax directly to the State as previously stated.

So-called yard sales that are operated on a continuing basis or include items produced or acquired for resale by the seller are not casual sales. Persons who operate businesses of this type are required to register as sellers under the Sales and Use Tax Law and to collect, report and remit Maine sales tax in the same way as other retailers. If used household items are intermingled with items produced or acquired for resale, all sales are subject to tax.

³⁶ For the period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2033, all sales of aircraft are exempt. See Section 1760(88-A).

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RETAILER

Persons engaged in selling tangible personal property and taxable services which are subject to the sales and use tax are required to register with MRS to facilitate the collection of tax. Once registered, periodic reporting and remittance of the tax is required.

"Retailer" means a person who makes retail sales or who is required to register by section 1754-B or who is registered under section 1756. [§ 1752(10)]

REGISTRATION OF SELLERS³⁷

Mandatory registration

The statute identifies categories of sellers who must register for a retailer's certificate under the Sales and Use Tax laws.

Having a place of business in this State, such as operating or maintaining a store, warehouse, office or repair facility, requires registration.

Every person that makes sales of tangible personal property or taxable services, whether or not at retail, and that maintains in this State any office, manufacturing facility, distribution facility, warehouse or storage facility, sales or sample room or other place of business; [§ 1754-B(1-B)(A)(1)]

Retailers could also be subject to registration requirements even if no real property is maintained in this State. If an employee travels within the State, soliciting sales, registration is required.

Every person that makes sales of tangible personal property or taxable services that does not maintain a place of business in this State but makes retail sales in this State or solicits orders, by means of one or more salespeople within this State, for retail sales within this State; [§ 1754-B(1-B)(A)(2)]

Every seller that has any other type of substantial physical presence in Maine must register. The level of physical presence that is "substantial" is the amount sufficient to satisfy U.S. constitutional standards.

In general, substantial physical presence would include the seller's ownership of, or lease interest in, any real property in Maine, the seller's purposeful use in Maine of personal property to conduct any part of its business, and the activity in Maine of the seller's employees and contractors or other agents associated with establishing and/or maintaining a market for the seller's products.

Retailers could also be subject to registration requirements even if an employee within Maine is not soliciting sales. For instance, the retailer may only have employees providing repair, installation or maintenance services within Maine or the retailer may be delivering its goods to Maine with its own vehicle. Delivery of goods by a common or contract carrier or the U.S. mail does not constitute delivery by the retailer.

³⁷ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 43.

If a business is engaged in the leasing of tangible personal property within Maine and also makes retail sales to Maine customers, the business is required to register.

Every lessor engaged in the leasing of tangible personal property located in this State that does not maintain a place of business in this State but makes retail sales to purchasers from this State; [§ 1754-B(1-B)(A)(3)]

A lessor is engaged in making retail sales in Maine when the lessor executes a “lease in lieu of purchase”, accepts a lessee's option to purchase or sells previously rented property.

Remote sellers

Section 1754-B, subsection 1-B, paragraph B provides that a person selling tangible personal property, products transferred electronically or taxable services for delivery into the State of Maine is required to register in the same manner as a retailer that has a physical presence in this State if:

- A. The person’s gross sales from the delivery into this State of tangible personal property, products transferred electronically or taxable services in the previous or current calendar year exceeds \$100,000; or
- B. The person sold tangible personal property, products transferred electronically or taxable services for delivery into Maine in at least 200 separate transactions in the previous or current calendar year.

Marketplace facilitators

Effective October 1, 2019, a marketplace facilitator is required to register with MRS as a retailer for the purposes of collecting and remitting the sales tax on all sales of tangible personal property or taxable services made through the marketplace for delivery into the State of Maine, including those sales facilitated on behalf of a marketplace seller and direct sales made by the marketplace facilitator.

"Marketplace" means a physical or electronic location, including, but not limited to, a store, a booth, an Internet website, a catalog or a dedicated sales software application, where tangible personal property or taxable services are offered for sale, regardless of whether the marketplace, marketplace facilitator, marketplace seller or tangible personal property is physically present in this State. [§ 1752(6-E)]

"Marketplace facilitator" means any person that facilitates a retail sale by providing a marketplace that lists, advertises, stores, or processes orders for tangible personal property or taxable services for sale by marketplace sellers and directly, or indirectly through one or more agents, contractors or affiliated persons, does any of the following:

- A. Transmits or otherwise communicates an offer by the marketplace seller or an acceptance between the customer and marketplace seller;
- B. Collects payment from the customer and transmits that payment to the marketplace seller; or
- C. Engages in any of the following activities with respect to the marketplace seller's products or taxable services:

- (1) Fulfillment or storage services;
- (2) Customer service; or
- (3) Accepting or assisting with returns or exchanges.

For the purposes of this subsection, "affiliated person" means a person that, with respect to another person, has a direct or indirect ownership interest of more than 5% in the other person or is related to the other person because a 3rd person, or group of 3rd persons who are affiliated persons, holds a direct or indirect ownership interest of more than 5% in the related person.

A marketplace facilitator does not include a public utility as defined in Title 35-A, section 102. [§ 1752(6-F)]

"Marketplace seller" means any person that makes retail sales through a marketplace operated by a marketplace facilitator. [§ 1752(6-G)]

A marketplace facilitator is required to register with the assessor and collect and remit taxes if:

- (1) The marketplace facilitator's gross sales from delivery of tangible personal property or taxable services into this State in the previous calendar year or current calendar year exceeds \$100,000; or
- (2) The marketplace facilitator sold or facilitated sales of tangible personal property or taxable services for delivery into this State in at least 200 separate transactions in the previous calendar year or the current calendar year.

For the purposes of this paragraph, the marketplace facilitator's gross sales and total number of transactions include sales facilitated on behalf of marketplace sellers and any sales of tangible personal property or taxable services made directly by the marketplace facilitator. [§ 1754-B(1-B)(K)]

Presumptive seller registration

This subsection defines the basis for and obligations associated with the rebuttable presumption created by this subsection that a seller not registered under subsection 1 is engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property or taxable services for use in this State and is required to register as a retailer with the assessor.

A. As used in this subsection, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

- (1) "Affiliated person" means a person that is a member of the same controlled group of corporations as the seller or any other entity that, notwithstanding its form of organization, bears the same ownership relationship to the seller as a corporation that is a member of the same controlled group of corporations. For purposes of this subparagraph, "controlled group of corporations" has the same meaning as in the Code, Section 1563(a).
- (2) "Person" means an individual or entity that qualifies as a person under the Code, Section 7701(a)(1).
- (3) "Seller" means a person that sells, other than in a casual sale, tangible personal property or taxable services.

B. A seller is presumed to be engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property or taxable services for use in this State if an affiliated person has a substantial physical presence in this State or if any person, other than a person acting in its capacity as a common carrier, that has a substantial physical presence in this State:

- (1) Sells a similar line of products as the seller and does so under a business name that is the same as or similar to that of the seller;
- (2) Maintains an office, distribution facility, warehouse or storage place or similar place of business in the State to facilitate the delivery of property or services sold by the seller to the seller's customers;
- (3) Uses trademarks, service marks or trade names in the State that are the same as or substantially similar to those used by the seller;
- (4) Delivers, installs, assembles or performs maintenance services for the seller's customers within the State;
- (5) Facilitates the seller's delivery of property to customers in the State by allowing the seller's customers to pick up property sold by the seller at an office, distribution facility, warehouse, storage place or similar place of business maintained by the person in the State; or
- (6) Conducts any activities in the State that are significantly associated with the seller's ability to establish and maintain a market in the State for the seller's sales.

A seller who meets the requirements of this paragraph shall register with the assessor and collect and remit taxes in accordance with the provisions of this Part. A seller may rebut the presumption created in this paragraph by demonstrating that the person's activities in the State are not significantly associated with the seller's ability to establish or maintain a market in this State for the seller's sales.

C. A seller that does not otherwise meet the requirements of paragraph B is presumed to be engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property or taxable services for use in this State if the seller enters into an agreement with a person under which the person, for a commission or other consideration, while within this State:

- (1) Directly or indirectly refers potential customers, whether by a link on an Internet website, by telemarketing, by an in-person presentation or otherwise, to the seller; and
- (2) The cumulative gross receipts from retail sales by the seller to customers in the State who are referred to the seller by all persons with this type of an agreement with the seller are in excess of \$10,000 during the preceding 12 months.

A seller who meets the requirements of this paragraph shall register with the assessor and collect and remit taxes in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

A seller may rebut the presumption created in this paragraph by submitting proof that the person with whom the seller has an agreement did not engage in any activity within the State that was significantly associated with the seller's ability to establish or maintain the seller's market in the State during the preceding 12 months. Such proof may consist of sworn, written statements from all of the persons within this State with whom the

seller has an agreement stating that they did not engage in any solicitation in the State on behalf of the seller during the preceding 12 months; these statements must be provided and obtained in good faith.

A person who enters into an agreement with a seller under this paragraph to refer customers by a link on an Internet website is not required to register or collect taxes under this Part solely because of the existence of the agreement. [§ 1754-B(1-A)]

Section 1754-B(1-A) creates a rebuttable presumption that a seller is engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property or taxable services for use in this State and is required to register as a retailer with MRS under the following situations:

1. An affiliate of the seller has a substantial physical presence in this State.

Example: If a seller operating an online retail store is an affiliate of a corporation that operates a bricks-and-mortar retail store in Maine, the affiliate and the online sellers are required to register in Maine.

2. Any person, other than a common carrier, that has a substantial physical presence in this State and conducts any of the following activities:

- a. Sells a similar line of products as the seller and does so under a business name that is the same or similar to that of the seller.

Example: ABC Company Maine, a retail store in Maine, sells a similar line of products as ABC Company USA. ABC Company USA is required to register in Maine and collect sales/use tax in accordance with the Sales and Use Tax Law.

- b. Maintains an office, distribution facility, warehouse or storage place or similar place of business in Maine to facilitate the delivery of property or services sold by the seller to the seller's customers.

Example: Sales by an out-of-state retailer are fulfilled by an unaffiliated distribution facility located in Maine. The out-of-state retailer is required to register in Maine and collect and remit sales/use tax in accordance with the Sales and Use Tax Law.

- c. Uses trademarks, service marks or trade names in Maine that are the same or substantially similar to those used by the seller.

Example: ABC Corporation operates a number of fast food chain franchises in Maine using the trademark and trade name of the out-of-state franchisor. The franchisor is required to register in Maine and collect and remit sales/use tax in accordance with the Sales and Use Tax Law.

- d. Delivers, installs, assembles or performs maintenance services for the seller's customers within Maine.

Example: ABC Corporation contracts with a person in Maine to install and/or repair equipment that ABC has sold to a Maine customer. ABC Corporation is required to register in Maine and collect and remit sales/use tax in accordance with the Sales and Use Tax Law.

- e. Facilitates the seller's delivery of property to customers in Maine by allowing the seller's customers to pick up property sold by the seller at an office, distribution facility, warehouse, storage place or similar place of business maintained by the person in Maine.

Example: An out-of-state manufacturer makes a sale to a Maine customer and instructs the Maine customer to pick up the merchandise at a distributor's warehouse located near the customer in Maine. The out-of-state manufacturer is required to register and collect and remit sales/use tax in accordance with the Sales and Use Tax Law.

f. Conducts any activities in Maine that are significantly associated with the seller's ability to establish and maintain a market in Maine for the seller's sales.

Example: A person in Maine provides dog training seminars across the state. The person has an arrangement with a national dog food company to promote its product during the seminars. This activity establishes and maintains a market in Maine. The national dog food company is required to register and collect and remit sales/use tax in accordance with the Sales and Use Tax Law.

A seller may rebut these presumptions by demonstrating that the person's activities in Maine are not significantly associated with the seller's ability to establish or maintain a market in Maine for the seller's sales.

3. A seller enters into an agreement with a person under which the person, for a commission or other consideration, while within Maine:

a. Directly or indirectly refers potential customers, whether by a link on an Internet website, by telemarketing, by an in-person presentation or otherwise, to the seller; and

b. The cumulative gross receipts from retail sales by the seller to customers in Maine who are referred to the seller by all persons with this type of an agreement with the seller are in excess of \$10,000 during the preceding 12 months.

Example: Pursuant to an agreement with an out-of-state seller, a Maine business places a link on its website that sends its customers to the out-of-state seller's website. The seller's agreement with the Maine business is that the Maine business receives a 10% commission on any sales originating from that referral. The out-of-state seller has this agreement with a number of businesses within Maine. The out-of-state seller is required to register in Maine and collect and remit sales/use tax in accordance with the Sales and Use Tax Law if their sales through this type of agreement with Maine businesses exceeded \$10,000 during the preceding 12 months.

A seller may rebut this presumption by submitting proof that the person with whom the seller has an agreement did not engage in any activity within Maine that was significantly associated with the seller's ability to establish or maintain its market in Maine during the preceding 12 months. The proof may consist of sworn, written statements from all of the persons within Maine with whom the seller has an agreement stating that they did not engage in any solicitation in Maine on behalf of the seller during the preceding 12 months. These statements must be provided and obtained in good faith.

A person who enters into an agreement with a seller to refer customers by a link on an internet website is not required to register solely because of the existence of the agreement.

Advertising alone does not establish a requirement to register.

Example: An out-of-state seller enters into an agreement with a Maine retailer to place an advertisement on the Maine retailer’s website. Visitors to the website can click the ad and be directed to the out-of-state seller’s website. In exchange for the ad, the Maine retailer receives a set monthly fee unrelated to the amount of sales derived from the referral. This type of arrangement alone does not establish a requirement to register in Maine.

Mandatory registration by persons other than sellers

The following activities require persons acting under contract with, or otherwise acting on behalf of, a seller making sales within Maine or sales into Maine to register with MRS and collect and remit sales and use taxes accordingly.

Persons who act as representatives, solicitors, salespersons or independent selling agents and receive commissions from sales made by the principal are required to be registered if the principal is not registered.

Every agent, representative, salesperson, solicitor or distributor that has a substantial physical presence in this State and that receives compensation by reason of sales of tangible personal property or taxable services made outside this State by a principal for use, storage or other consumption in this State; [§ 1754-B(1-B)(D)]

For instance, if an independent selling agent promotes the retailer's product by conducting home parties or by using the retailer's catalog to solicit sales, the agent would be held accountable for registration unless the principal is registered. In these types of situations, the out-of-state retailer should be registered for ease in administration; not only for MRS, but also for the agent and the retailer.

Safe harbors

There are limited exclusions for certain activities which, by themselves, do not establish a presence in Maine sufficient to require registration. These limited “safe harbor” activities are:

- A. Solicitation of business in this State through catalogs, flyers, telephone or electronic media when delivery of ordered goods is effected by the United States mail or by an interstate 3rd-party common carrier;
- B. Attending trade shows, seminars or conventions in this State;
- C. Holding a meeting of a corporate board of directors or shareholders or holding a company retreat or recreational event in this State;
- D. Maintaining a bank account or banking relationship in this State; or
- E. Using a vendor in this State for printing. [§ 1754-B(1-C)]

Example 1: ABC Corporation is an out-of-state corporation with no activity in Maine other than soliciting orders worldwide on its website hosted outside of Maine, and its sales to Maine customers are delivered to Maine by common carrier.

Example 2: ABC Corporation is an out-of-state corporation that sends employees annually to a seminar in Maine for training purposes only. The employees do not solicit sales while in Maine.

Registration is required if a retailer makes retail sales within Maine, whether the sales are of goods purchased by that retailer for resale or are goods consigned to the retailer and sold on the owner's behalf.

Every person that manages or operates in the regular course of business or on a casual basis a hotel, rooming house or tourist or trailer camp in this State or that collects or receives rents on behalf a hotel, rooming house or tourist or trailer camp in this State; [§ 1754-B(1-B)(E)]

Every person that makes retail sales in this State of tangible personal property or taxable services on behalf of the owner of that property or the provider of those services; [§ 1754-B(1-B)(H)]

Room remarketers and transient rental platforms that reserve, arrange for, offers, furnishes or collects or receives consideration for the rental of living quarters in this State are required to register as a retailer with the State.

Every person that operates a transient rental platform and reserves, arranges for, offers, furnishes or collects or receives consideration for the rental of living quarters in this State; [§ 1754-B(1-B)(F)]

Every room remarketer; [§ 1754-B(1-B)(G)]

If a business is required as a condition of doing business in this state, such as when making sales to the State or when shipping wine direct to a customer in Maine, the business is required to register.

Every person not otherwise required to be registered that sells tangible personal property to the State and is required to register as a condition of doing business with the State pursuant to Title 5, section 1825-B; [§ 1754-B(1-B)(I)]

Every person that holds a wine direct shipper license under Title 28-A, section 1403-A; [§ 1754-B(1-B)(J)]

Voluntary registration

Any seller who is not required to register by any of the statutory provisions discussed above may voluntarily register to collect Maine sales/use tax.

Every seller of tangible personal property or taxable services that is not required by section 1754-B to register may register upon those terms that the assessor prescribes. Upon registration, the seller has the rights and duties of a person required to be registered and is subject to the same penalties, except that the seller's liability may be limited to tax actually collected. The seller so registered may at any time surrender the seller's registration certificate and request that the registration certificate be canceled. Upon receipt of the certificate and request, the assessor shall grant the cancellation, if it appears to the assessor that the seller has satisfied all liability to the State and that the seller is not required by law to register. Upon surrender of the certificate, the seller must cease to collect sales or use taxes upon sales that occur on and after the date of the surrender. [§ 1756]

Registration for use tax only

Businesses that have no sales but make purchases that are subject to use tax are required to register for reporting purposes. Returns are due in the same manner as sales and use tax returns, but only in those months where liability exists.

Every person, not otherwise required to file sales and use tax returns, who regularly makes purchases for business use that are subject to Maine use tax must register with the State Tax Assessor to file use tax returns. Every person so registered must file a use tax return for each month in which taxable purchases were made. Use tax returns need not be filed for months during which no taxable purchases were made. [Rule 304, section .08]

Registration procedure

Registration with MRS is accomplished by submitting an application for registration. This application is also the mechanism to register for any other tax that MRS administers, such as withholding and fuel excise taxes. Once the application is processed, a Retailer's Certificate is issued. Although the certificate does not need to be displayed, the certificate does need to be available for review by the assessor, the assessor's representatives or agents or municipal officials. The certificate is valid until canceled by the taxpayer or revoked by MRS and is not assignable to a new owner. If the retailer operates more than one business, a separate certificate is necessary for each location.

Application forms for sales tax registration certificates must be prescribed and furnished free of charge by the assessor. The assessor shall issue a registration certificate to each applicant that properly completes and submits an application form. A separate application must be completed and a separate registration certificate issued for each place of business. A registration certificate issued pursuant to this section is nontransferable and is not a license within the meaning of that term in the Maine Administrative Procedure Act. Each application for a registration certificate must contain a statement as to the type or types of tangible personal property that the applicant intends to purchase for resale and the type or types of taxable services that the applicant intends to sell, and each retailer registered under this section must inform the assessor in writing of any changes to the type or types of tangible personal property that it purchases for resale or to the type or types of taxable services that it sells.

If the retailer maintains a place of business in this State, the retailer shall make available a copy of the registration certificate issued for that place of business at that place of business for inspection by the assessor, the assessor's representatives and agents or authorized municipal officials. If the retailer does not have a fixed place of business and makes sales from one or more motor vehicles, each motor vehicle is deemed to be a place of business. [§ 1754-B(2)]

Collection of taxes

The tax imposed by this Part is declared to be a levy on the consumer. The retailer shall add the amount of the tax to the sale price and may state the amount of the tax separately from the sale price of tangible personal property

or taxable services on price display signs, sales or delivery slips, bills and statements that advertise or indicate the sale price of that property or those services. If the retailer does not state the amount of the tax separately from the sale price of tangible personal property or taxable services, the retailer shall include a statement on the sales slip or invoice presented to the purchaser that the stated price includes Maine sales tax. [§ 1753]

In the event a retailer, such as a vendor cart, a roadside stand or a dairy bar, does not provide its customers with a sales slip or invoice, the retailer must clearly state on display signs, menus or other advertisements of the retailer's products, that sales tax is included in the advertised selling price.

Tax is part of sale price

Every retailer shall add the sales tax imposed by section 1811 to the sale price on all sales of tangible personal property and taxable services that are subject to tax under this Part. The tax when so added is a debt of the purchaser to the retailer until it is paid and is recoverable at law by the retailer from the purchaser in the same manner as the sale price. When the sale price involves a fraction of a dollar, the tax computation must be carried to the 3rd decimal place, then rounded down to the next whole cent whenever the 3rd decimal place is one, 2, 3 or 4 and rounded up to the next whole cent whenever the 3rd decimal place is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9. [§ 1812(1-A)]

A retailer must compute the amount of sales tax due using the conventional rounding method, carried to the 3rd decimal place. When the sale price involves a fraction of a dollar, the tax computation must be carried to the 3rd decimal place, then rounded down to the next whole cent whenever the 3rd decimal place is one, 2, 3 or 4 and rounded up to the next whole cent whenever the 3rd decimal place is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9.

In sales of multiple items, the tax may be calculated on the total sale price of all taxable items added together, or computed on each item individually, as the retailer may elect. For instance, if the sale includes six 15 cent items, tax may be computed on either the 90 cent sale, or on each individual 15 cent item. Should the retailer elect to compute the tax on the total price of several items, purchases taxed at 5.5%, 8%, 9%, and 10% must be separately totaled.

For more information, see Instructional Bulletin No. 39.

Unlawful to possess or transfer automated sales suppression devices

A person may not knowingly manufacture, sell, transfer, possess, purchase, own, or install in this State any automated sales suppression device or phantom-ware. An automated sales suppression device, commonly known as a "zapper", is a computer software program that may be stored on magnetic or optical media, accessed through the internet or any other means, that is designed or used to falsify the electronic records of an electronic cash register or other point-of-sale system, including, but not limited to, transaction data and transaction reports.

1. A person is guilty of possession or transfer of an automated sales suppression device if:

A. The person knowingly possesses, purchases or owns any automated sales suppression device or phantom-ware. Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime; or

B. The person knowingly manufactures, sells, installs or transfers any automated sales suppression device or phantom-ware or possesses, purchases or owns with the intent to sell, install or transfer any automated sales suppression device or phantom-ware. Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime.

2. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. "Automated sales suppression device" means a computer software program, which may be stored on magnetic or optical media, accessed through the Internet or accessed through any other means, that is designed or used to falsify the electronic records of an electronic cash register or other point-of-sale system, including, but not limited to, transaction data and transaction reports.

B. "Electronic cash register" means a device that keeps a register or supporting documents through the means of an electronic device or computer system designed to record transaction data for the purpose of computing, compiling or processing retail sales transaction data.

C. "Phantom-ware" means a hidden, preinstalled or installed programming option embedded in the operating system of an electronic cash register or hardwired into the electronic cash register that can be used to create a virtual 2nd cash register or to eliminate or manipulate transaction records, which may or may not be preserved in digital formats, can represent either the true or the manipulated records of transactions in the electronic cash register and is intended to falsify the electronic records of an electronic cash register or other point-of-sale system.

D. "Transaction data" includes a description of items purchased by a customer; the price for each item; a taxability determination for each item; a segregated tax amount for each taxed item; the amount of cash or credit tendered; the net amount returned to the customer in change; the date and time of the purchase; the name, address and identification number of the vendor; and the receipt or invoice number of the transaction.

E. "Transaction report" means a report that includes, but is not limited to, sales, taxes collected, methods of payment and voided sales at an electronic cash register that is printed on cash register tape at the end of a day or shift or a report that includes every action at an electronic cash register that is stored electronically. [17-A M.R.S. § 909]

Unlawful to advertise no tax

Although the economic burden of the sales tax falls upon the purchaser, the legal incidence of the tax rests squarely on the retailer. *State v. Marcotte*, 418 A.2d 1118 (Me. 1980). Although the retailer can advertise that tax is included in the selling price, **it is a crime for the retailer to state that the sales tax will be assumed, absorbed, refunded or not charged at all to the**

purchaser. A seller cannot advertise that no sales tax will be charged on otherwise taxable items or that no sales tax will be charged on a certain day or period of time. A retailer can include the sales tax in the selling price, but when doing so, must include a statement on the invoice or sales slip indicating that tax is included.

It is unlawful for any retailer to advertise or hold out or state to the public or to any consumer, directly or indirectly, that the tax or any part of the tax imposed by chapters 211 to 225 will be assumed or absorbed by the retailer, or that it will not be added to or included in the sale price of the property or service sold, or if added or included that it or any part of the tax will be refunded. Any person violating any part of this section commits a Class E crime. [§ 1761]

“Advertise” means to make a public announcement by any means whatsoever, including a notice or announcement in a radio or televised broadcast, newspaper, magazine, catalog, circular, handbill, sign, placard or billboard. [§ 1752(1)]

Every retailer is required to add sales tax to the selling price and, once added, the tax becomes a debt of the purchaser to the seller. If the purchaser fails to pay the tax, the debt is recoverable by the seller at law in the same way that the selling price would be.

Payment of taxes

The taxes imposed by chapters 211 to 225 on sales of tangible personal property and taxable services are due and payable at the time of the sale. Upon such terms and conditions as the State Tax Assessor may prescribe, the assessor may permit a postponement of payment to a date not later than the date on which the sales so taxed are required to be reported. [§ 1952]

Tax returns due on 15th

Retailers are responsible for filing a sales and use tax return on or before the 15th of the month. The information on the return reflects sales that occurred in the prior month.

Every retailer shall file with the State Tax Assessor, on or before the 15th day of each month, a return made under the penalties of perjury on a form prescribed by the assessor. The return must report the total sale price of all sales made during the preceding calendar month and such other information as the assessor requires. The assessor may permit the filing of returns other than monthly. The assessor, by rule, may waive reporting nontaxable sales. The assessor may for good cause extend for not more than 30 days the time for filing returns required under this Part. Every person subject to the use tax shall file similar returns, at similar dates, and pay the tax or furnish a receipt for the tax from a registered retailer. [§ 1951-A(1)]

Alternative filing for casual renters

An individual whose only sales tax collection responsibility under this Title is the collection of sales tax on casual rentals of living quarters pursuant to section 1764 and whose sales tax liability in connection with those rentals during the period of the individual’s income tax return is expected to be less than \$2,000 may report and pay that sales tax on the individual’s Maine income tax return for that year in lieu of filing returns under subsection 1. If the individual’s actual sales tax liability in connection with those rentals is

\$2,000 or more for that year, the individual must file returns as required under subsection 1 during the succeeding year.³⁸ [§ 1951-A(3)]

Postmark is date of filing

If any document or payment required or permitted by this Title to be filed or paid is transmitted by the United States Postal Service to the person with whom or to whom the filing or payment is to be made, the date of the United States Postal Service postmark stamped on the envelope is deemed to be the date of filing or payment if that document or payment was deposited in the mail, postage prepaid and properly addressed to the person with whom or to whom the filing or payment is to be made. If the document or payment is not received by that person or if the postmark date is illegible, omitted or claimed to be erroneous, the document or payment is deemed to have been filed or paid on the mailing date if the sender establishes by competent evidence that the document or payment was deposited with the United States Postal Service, postage prepaid and properly addressed, and, in the case of nonreceipt, files a duplicate document or makes payment, as the case may be, within 15 days after receipt of written notification by the addressee of the addressee's nonreceipt of the document or payment. A record authenticated by the United States Postal Service of mailing by registered mail, certified mail or certificate of mailing constitutes competent evidence of such mailing. Any reference in this section to the United States Postal Service is deemed to include a reference to any delivery service designated by the United States Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 7502(f)(2) of the Code, and any reference in this section to a postmark of the United States Postal Service is deemed to include a reference to any date recorded or marked as described in section 7502(f)(2)(C) of the Code by any such designated delivery service. [§ 153(1)]

When due date is a weekend or holiday

When the last day, including any extension of time, prescribed under this Title for the performance of an act falls on Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday in this State, the performance of that act is timely if it occurs on the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday in this State. [§ 153(2)]

Submission of returns and funds by electronic means

Returns; declaration covering perjury; submission of returns and funds by electronic means

1. Declaration required. Any return, report or other document required to be filed pursuant to this Title must contain a declaration, in a form prescribed by the State Tax Assessor, that the statements contained in the return, report or other document are true and are made under the penalties of perjury. When a tax return is filed electronically by a taxpayer or with the taxpayer's permission, the filing of that return constitutes a sworn statement by the taxpayer, made under the penalties of perjury, that the tax liability shown on the return is correct.

2. Electronic filing. The State Tax Assessor, with the approval of the Commissioner of Administrative and Financial Services may adopt a rule allowing or requiring the filing of a return or document by electronic data

³⁸ A person who reports via an income tax return must nonetheless register for sales tax purposes.

submission. The rule must establish thresholds or phase-in periods to assist taxpayers and preparers in complying with any electronic data submission requirement.

A. Unless otherwise provided by a rule adopted pursuant to this subsection, in the case of an employer that submits returns in accordance with section 5253 with respect to 100 or more employees, whether the returns are submitted directly by the employer or by a 3rd party on behalf of the employer, the assessor may require that the returns be filed by electronic data submission.

B. Unless otherwise provided by a rule adopted pursuant to this subsection, in the case of a payroll processor as defined in Title 10, chapter 222 that submits returns pursuant to section 5253 or Title 26, chapter 13, subchapter 5 or 7 for 100 or more employers, the assessor may require that the returns be filed by electronic data submission.

C. Unless otherwise provided by a rule adopted pursuant to this subsection, in the case of an employer that submits returns pursuant to Title 26, chapter 13, subchapter 5 or 7, the assessor may require that the returns be filed by electronic data submission.

3. Payment by electronic funds transfer. The State Tax Assessor, with the approval of the Commissioner of Administrative and Financial Services, may adopt a rule allowing or requiring the payment of a tax or the refund of a tax by electronic funds transfer. An electronic funds transfer allowed or required by the assessor pursuant to this subsection in payment of a tax obligation to the State is considered a return. For the purposes of this subsection, "tax" includes Competitive Skills Scholarship Fund contributions and unemployment insurance contributions required to be paid to the State pursuant to Title 26.

A. Unless otherwise provided by a rule adopted pursuant to this subsection, in the case of a person that is liable for \$200,000 or more per year pursuant to section 5253 or for \$400,000 or more per year in payments of any other single tax type, the assessor may require payment or refund of that tax by electronic funds transfer.

B. Unless otherwise provided by a rule adopted pursuant to this subsection, in the case of a payroll processor as defined in Title 10, chapter 222, the assessor may require payment or refund of taxes pursuant to section 5253 and payment or refund of Competitive Skills Scholarship Fund contributions and unemployment insurance contributions pursuant to Title 26, chapter 13, subchapters 5 and 7, respectively, by electronic funds transfer.

4. Adoption of rules. Rules adopted pursuant to this section are routine technical rules for the purposes of Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A. [§ 193]

Electronic payment mandates

The statute allows for the creation of a rule mandating the payment of taxes through electronic means. Per Rule 102, any person with a combined tax liability of the thresholds in the rule is required to pay either through ACH Credit or ACH Debit methods.

Effective January 1, 2015, any person with a combined tax liability during the lookback period of \$10,000 or more is required to remit all Maine tax payments

electronically, using either the ACH credit method or ACH debit method, for any payment for which an electronic processing method is provided by the Assessor... [Rule 102, section .02(A)]

For instance, if a person has an annual liability of \$20,000 in sales tax, \$10,000 in withholding and \$5,000 in income tax, the person has exceeded the combined threshold of \$10,000 and would be required to file each of the taxes through electronic methods.

Electronic filing mandates

A person preparing Maine tax returns for sales, use or service provider tax must file all Maine tax returns for sales, use or service provider tax that are eligible for electronic filing by electronic data submission. [Rule 104, section .04]

Rule 104 requires the electronic data submission of tax returns and allows a retailer to request a waiver if the electronic filing requirement causes undue hardship. The waiver request must be in writing and contain an explanation of the hardship that will be caused by complying with the electronic filing requirements.

Filing electronically

Sales, use and service provider tax returns can be filed through the internet by accessing www.maine.gov/revenue and clicking on “**Electronic Services**”. At the next screen select either “**Sales/Use I-File**” or “**Service Provider I-File**”. Bookmarking this location will give you quicker access next time.

In order to register online, you will need your registration number and your business code (both of which can be found on your Retailer Certificate) and a password which you will determine. (Your registration number must be seven digits and your business code must be three digits. You may need to add a zero in front of these numbers.) After you have completed your return, you will be given payment options.

As permitted by the statute, the Assessor has, by rule, set forth other guidelines for the reporting and payment of sales, use and service provider tax. The first is permitting the filing of returns on frequencies other than monthly. See also the SERVICE PROVIDER TAX section of this guide.

Reporting frequencies

Section 2. Sales and Use Tax Returns

A. Generally; monthly returns. Except as otherwise provided by this rule, every retailer must file monthly sales and use tax returns.

B. Due dates. The due date for filing a return and paying the tax is the fifteenth day of the month following the end of each reporting period.

C. Quarterly returns. Every retailer whose average sales and use tax liability is at least \$100 per month but less than \$600 per month must file four returns

each year. The reporting periods are January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December.

D. Semiannual returns. Every retailer whose average sales and use tax liability is less than \$100 per month, but more than \$50 per year must file two sales and use tax returns each year. The reporting periods are January through June and July through December.

E. Annual return. Every retailer whose average annual sales and use tax liability is less than \$50 must file one return each year. The reporting period is the calendar year.

E. Exceptions. The State Tax Assessor may temporarily require retailers to file using different or more frequent reporting periods in order to administer substantial changes in the tax law, such as rate changes. The assessor will periodically review the status of sales and use tax accounts and notify retailers whose filing frequency has been changed. In addition, retailers may request to file returns using different or more frequently reporting periods than this rule requires.

Section 3. Seasonal Filing. A retailer whose business is completely closed for one or more calendar months may, on a regular schedule each year, register as a seasonal filer, indicating the months during which the business is open. A retailer that is registered as a seasonal filer is not required to file a sales and use tax return for those reporting periods during which the retailer did not engage in business. [Rule 304]

Extensions

Since some businesses may not have ample time to gather all the information necessary to complete the return, the rule authorizes permanent extensions for filing, but not for paying. Temporary or periodic exemptions are not granted.

Section 4. Extension for Filing. Retailers may apply to the State Tax Assessor to extend the due date for filing sales and use tax returns by 30 days for good cause. An authorized extension remains in effect until revoked in writing by the assessor. The extension does not extend the time for paying the tax. [Rule 304]

Reporting on cash basis

The sales tax law assumes that most businesses practice an accrual system of accounting. Sales tax is due the month following the month in which the sale occurred even though payment for the sale may not have been received. However, MRS does recognize the fact that businesses may operate on a cash basis.

Section 5. Basis of Accounting. Retailers are required to file sales and use tax returns on an accrual basis, but a retailer that properly files its federal income tax returns on a cash basis may elect to file its sales and use tax returns on a cash basis. [Rule 304]

Thus, the retailer may report only the tax that has been collected in a given month. A business may not maintain one accounting system for sales tax purposes and a separate system for Maine income tax purposes.

Supplemental report

In addition to the sales and use tax return, vehicle dealers are required to maintain a supplemental report listing each vehicle sale. MRS encourages vehicle dealers to maintain the report electronically.

Consolidated filing

A seller who operates multiple places of business is allowed to file a consolidated return covering sales at each location in lieu of multiple sales and use tax returns. A breakdown of sales at each location must be provided.

Section 8. Consolidated Filing. A retailer that makes sales at more than one place of business may apply to the State Tax Assessor for authorization to file a single consolidated return reporting the total amount of sales made at all of its locations. A consolidated return must include a schedule showing a breakdown of the taxable sales made at each location. [Rule 304]

Failing to file any tax return or pay any tax due is subject to penalties, as discussed in the TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE section of this guide.

Recordkeeping requirements

Persons subject to tax under this Title shall maintain such records as the State Tax Assessor determines necessary for the reasonable administration of this Title. Records pertaining to taxes imposed by chapters 371, 575 and 577 and by Part 8 must be retained as long as is required by applicable federal law and regulation. Records pertaining to the special fuel tax user returns filed pursuant to section 3209, subsection 2 and the International Fuel Tax Agreement pursuant to section 3209, subsection 1-B must be retained for 4 years. Records pertaining to all other taxes imposed by this Title must be retained for a period of at least 6 years. The records must be kept in such a manner as to ensure their security and accessibility for inspection by the assessor or any designated agent engaged in the administration of this Title. [§ 135(1)]

Records kept by a taxpayer doing business in this State must include all bills, receipts, cash register tapes, sales invoices, purchase invoices and any other documentation supporting the entries made in the normal books of account and ledgers maintained by the average prudent business person, as well as all related reports produced from these records. The records must also include all documents, schedules or work papers used in connection with the preparation of tax returns filed by the retailer.

The minimum information required of a taxpayer includes:

- (A) Detailed records of all taxable sales of tangible personal property made in Maine, including all components of the total sales price of such sales.
- (B) Detailed records of all taxable sales of taxable services made in Maine, including all components of the total sale price of such sales.
- (C) Detailed records of all exempt sales of tangible personal property or taxable services made in Maine, including all components of the total sale price of such sales.

(D) Detailed records of all purchases of tangible personal property and taxable services purchased for use or consumption in Maine, including all components of the total purchase price of such items. [Rule 103, Section 2(4)]

The burden of proving that a transaction was not taxable is on the person charged with tax liability. The presumption that a sale was not for resale may be overcome during an audit or upon reconsideration if the seller proves that the purchaser was the holder of a currently valid resale certificate as provided in section 1754-B at the time of the sale or proves through other means that the property purchased was purchased for resale by the purchaser in the ordinary course of business. Notwithstanding section 1752, subsection 11, paragraph B, if the seller satisfies the seller's burden of proof, the sale is not considered a retail sale. [§ 1763]

Recordkeeping requirements apply to all taxes, including sales, use and service provider taxes. The burden of proving that a sale is exempt is upon the person making the sale. In most instances, the seller is relieved of this burden if it obtains appropriate documentation from the purchaser. Certificates issued by MRS must be accepted by the seller in good faith. The good faith of the seller would be questioned if it had knowledge of facts which give rise to a reasonable inference that the purchaser is not the holder of the exemption certificate, that the merchandise is not to be used exclusively by the exempt organization, or will not be resold in the ordinary course of business by a retailer. Some exemptions do not require statements from the purchaser, e.g. grocery staples, while other commodities need affidavits since they can be used for a purpose inconsistent with the exemption, e.g. vehicles used in interstate commerce. See Rule 103 for additional information on recordkeeping requirements.

Electronic retention of records

MRS accepts imaged documents stored in a digital format provided (1) the system meets accepted industry standards for integrity and reliability, (2) the procedures used to capture and store information are reliable and include safeguards to guarantee authenticity, (3) detail is captured and retained in order to allow for a sales/use tax review and (4) adequate hardware/software is available to readily access records. The retention of original hard-copy documents will depend upon the accuracy, integrity and authenticity offered by the system. See Rule 103 for additional information on retention of records.

EXEMPT SALE DOCUMENTATION

The following is a summary of the documents that MRS deems necessary for the retailer to obtain and keep on file in order to support an exempt sale. A copy of each document can be seen in the Appendix.

Resale certificate³⁹

A sale of tangible property for resale (except for resale as a casual sale) is not a taxable transaction. The burden of proving that a sale of tangible personal property is for resale is upon the person making the sale. The seller will be relieved of this burden of proof only if a resale certificate in accordance with the provisions of Rule 301 is obtained from the purchaser. Where the sale is to a person who has no retailer's registration certificate by reason of being a non-resident of the state not doing business within the state, the seller should obtain sufficient evidence to sustain the burden of proving the sale is actually for resale. If the purchaser cannot furnish such evidence, the seller should, as a protection, collect the sales tax.

**Resale certificate**

The assessor shall issue a resale certificate to each applicant for initial registration that states on its application that it expects to make annual gross sales of \$3,000 or more. A resale certificate issued between January 1st and September 30th is effective for the duration of the calendar year in which it is issued and the 3 subsequent years. A resale certificate issued between October 1st and December 31st is effective until the end of the 4th succeeding calendar year. Each certificate must contain the name and address of the retailer, the expiration date of the certificate and the certificate number. If a vendor has a true copy of a retailer's resale certificate on file, that retailer need not present the certificate for each subsequent transaction with that vendor during the period for which it is valid.
[§ 1754-B(2-B)]

On November 1st of each year, the assessor shall review the returns filed by each registered retailer unless the retailer has a resale certificate expiring after December 31st of that year. If the retailer reports \$3,000 or more in gross sales during the 12 months preceding the assessor's review, the assessor shall issue to the registered retailer a resale certificate effective for 5 calendar years. Each certificate must contain the name and address of the retailer, the expiration date of the certificate and the certificate number. If a vendor has a true copy of a retailer's resale certificate on file, that retailer need not present the certificate for each subsequent transaction with that vendor during the period for which it is valid.

A registered retailer that fails to meet the \$3,000 threshold upon the annual review of the assessor is not entitled to renewal of its resale certificate except as provided in this subsection. When any such retailer shows that its gross sales for a more current 12-month period total \$3,000 or more or explains to the satisfaction of the assessor why temporary extraordinary circumstances caused that retailer's gross sales for the period used for the assessor's annual review to be less than \$3,000, the assessor shall, upon the written request of the retailer, issue to the retailer a resale certificate effective for the next 5 calendar years.
[§ 1754-B(2-C)]

MRS initially issues resale certificates to retailers expecting annual gross sales of \$3,000 or more. The resale certificate is valid for 4 years. Prior to a certificate's expiration, MRS will

³⁹ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 54.

automatically review the account and reissue the certificate provided the account is active and has the required gross sales volume. Each renewed resale certificate is valid for 5 years.

If a retailer fails to receive a renewal but there were extraordinary circumstances that caused gross sales to be less than \$3,000 during the period of review, the retailer can submit a written request for reconsideration. If a retailer fails to receive a renewal and prior to the next renewal review exceeds \$3,000 of gross sales for a more current 12-month period, the retailer can submit a written request for a renewal at that time.

An out-of-state retailer that is not required to be registered in Maine may still buy exempt if it provides a statement similar to the MRS resale certificate to the seller, preferably on the retailer's own letterhead. MRS has accepted the "Uniform Sales & Use Tax Certificate – Multijurisdiction" form issued by the Multistate Tax Commission ("MTC") as adequate documentation. This form contains the required language and the purchaser indicates in which states it is registered to do business. Not all states have accepted this form, however. As a result, this form would not be acceptable if the out-of-state purchaser is from a state not listed on this form. A copy of the MTC form is available in the Appendix section of this guide or it can be downloaded directly from their website at www.mtc.gov (select "Uniform Sales & Use Tax Exemption Certificate" under Resources).

Since the burden of proof is on the seller, the seller should obtain whatever documentation will prove that the purchaser is engaged in selling in its home state.

The resale certificate can be used either for a single purchase or to document a retailer's ongoing purchase of goods for resale. If the resale certificate is used as a blanket certificate, the seller is only required to retain one copy of the resale certificate in its files to support the exempt sale rather than obtain a copy for each transaction. Each transaction supported by the resale certificate must also be documented with purchase invoices appropriately marked.

Third-party drop shipments

On occasion a registered retailer may sell products to another retailer that is not required to be registered in Maine, with an instruction to deliver the products to the purchasing retailer's customer located in Maine, customarily known as a "third-party drop shipment". Since the selling retailer is registered to collect Maine sales tax and making a delivery in Maine would ordinarily be a taxable transaction, the selling retailer often questions whether or not to collect the sales tax on the transaction.

The transaction in question is between the selling retailer and the purchasing retailer. Even though delivery is in Maine, the purchasing retailer has a valid claim for exemption as a purchase for resale and should provide documentation as previously discussed when selling to retailers who are not required to be registered in Maine.

Exempt organizations

- ☒ **Exempt organization certificate**, or other exempt letter, issued by MRS, for purchases made by the organization for their own use

Certain organizations are exempt from sales tax. The certificate or letter must be issued by MRS' Sales, Fuel and Special Tax Division and must be unaltered. The State of Maine, the U.S. Government, Maine cities, towns and counties are exempt from sales tax but, for administrative purposes, are generally not issued certificates. Sales made to governmental agencies exempt from Maine sales/use tax must be documented by listing the name of the governmental agency on the invoice or sales slip. For important additional information regarding specific documentation requirements that apply depending on the method of payment (cash, credit card, etc.), see Rule 302.

Manufacturers

- ☒ **Industrial Users Blanket Certificate of Exemption** (STA-117)

This document is presented by a registered seller who is engaged in manufacturing a product. This includes a wide range of entities, from crafters to paper mills. It may be used to exempt all future purchases of qualifying items or for occasional purchases. Items covered by this certificate are ingredients or component parts of the item being produced; items that will be consumed and destroyed in the production process; machinery, equipment and repair parts used in manufacturing; and fuel or electricity used at the manufacturing facility.

Direct pay permits

- ☒ **Direct Pay Permit for Use by Certain Manufacturers** (ST-A-114)

Some manufacturers are issued "direct pay permits" by MRS. This allows them to purchase nearly everything exempt from tax and be accountable directly to MRS on taxable items. This permit cannot be used for purchases of prepared food or beverages at restaurants, lodging at hotels, telecommunication services, interim rentals and short term rentals of automobiles. See Rule 308 for a full list of exceptions and restrictions.


Many manufacturers and utilities routinely acquire large quantities of tangible personal property under circumstances that make it impractical to determine, at the time of purchase, the manner in which property will be used. It is impractical in these circumstances to determine whether the purchase or use of the property will be taxable or exempt. Holders of direct payment permits are authorized to purchase most items of tangible personal property without payment of the tax to their vendors, and may instead report and pay tax directly to the State. [Rule 308, section .01]

Each holder of a direct payment permit must file a copy of the permit with each of its vendors and ensure that the permit number is placed on all purchase orders or contracts covering the purchase of tangible personal property, in lieu of payment of tax to the retailer, except in those transactions excluded in Section 4 below. The holder of direct payment permits shall not authorize

anyone to whom they have issued a direct payment permit to file the direct payment permit or permit number with a third party.

Sales tax registrations held by holders of direct payment permits will be placed on an inactive basis and accrued sales and use tax liabilities will be reported on sales and use tax returns which will be issued under the direct payment permit number. [Rule 308, section .03]


Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fishing and Wood Harvesting

 **Affidavit of Exemption for Use by Those Engaged in Commercial Farming, Commercial Fishing, Commercial Aquaculture, and Commercial Wood Harvesting** (Exemption Card, ST-A-126)

Those persons engaged in commercial agricultural production, commercial fishing, commercial aquacultural production, or commercial wood harvesting must provide the retailer with an affidavit of exemption along with a copy of their exemption card issued by MRS. This card may only be used to purchase fuel⁴⁰, electricity or depreciable machinery and equipment, including repairs parts for that equipment. The card cannot be used to purchase items such as supplies, motor vehicles and repair parts for motor vehicles.


 **Affidavit Regarding Purchase of Certain Products For Use In Agriculture, Fishing, Aquaculture and Animal Agriculture** (ST-A-103)

This affidavit covers a wide range of agricultural and fishing products. Use this affidavit carefully as some of the products are only exempt when purchased for use in a commercial activity.

 **Products to be Incorporated into a New Commercial Fishing Vessel** (ST-A-122)

This document is for use by a person engaged in commercial fishing when purchasing property that will be incorporated into the construction of a fishing vessel.

Vehicles used in interstate commerce

 **Affidavit to Document Exempt Vehicles for Use in Interstate or Foreign Commerce** (ST-A-111)

It is important that the purchaser read the instructions as it provides a complete description of the requirements of this exemption. Retailers should not have the purchaser sign without pointing out the instructions nor should the retailer misrepresent the qualifications of the exemption.


Out-of-state deliveries

 **Affidavit to Support Out-of-State Delivery by the Seller** (ST-A-107)


⁴⁰ Prior to January 1, 2017, only fuel used in a commercial fishing vessel was exempt.

This form documents the fact that the seller delivered the merchandise out-of-state. It requires notarization as well as the signature of the person making the delivery.

Certain sales to non-residents


 **Affidavit of Exemption for a Sale to an Out-of-State Resident for Immediate Removal from Maine of a Motor Vehicle, Camper Trailer, Semitrailer or Aircraft**⁴¹ (ST-A-106)

The purchaser must be a non-resident individual or business entity and the purchaser must be removing the property from Maine. If the retailer has any knowledge that the purchaser is actually a resident of Maine or that the non-resident does not intend to remove the property, this exemption does not apply. “Motor vehicle” includes snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles.

 **Affidavit of Exemption - Watercraft and/or Materials Incorporated in Watercraft when Sold to a Resident of Another State** (ST-A-113)

The purchaser must be a non-resident individual or business entity but is not necessarily required to remove the property from Maine. If the retailer has any knowledge or facts that lead to the reasonable inference that the purchaser is actually a resident of Maine, this exemption does not apply.

Rental of automobiles, camper trailers and motor homes

 **Certificate of Exemption to Purchase an Automobile, Camper Trailer or Motor Home for Lease or Rental** (ST-A-109)

 **Affidavit Regarding Lease of Automobile for Service Customer** (ST-A-101)


Other certificates and affidavits

 **Contractor’s Exempt Purchase Certificate** (ST-A-119)

This document is for use by a contractor or subcontractor when purchasing property that will be incorporated into the realty of an exempt organization.


 **Resale Certificate for Packaging Materials** (ST-A-120)

This document is for use by a person, other than a retailer, when purchasing packaging materials that qualify for exemption.

 **Affidavit for Out of State use of Promotional Materials** (ST-A-118)

This document is for use by a person when purchasing qualifying advertising or promotional materials that will be used out-of-state.


⁴¹ For the period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2033, all sales of aircraft are exempt. See Section 1760(88-A).

 **Affidavit of Exemption for 28 day Continuous Rental at a Hotel, Rooming House, Tourist, or Trailer Camp** (ST-A-105)

This document is for use by a person claiming its stay beyond 28 days meets the requirements of the sales tax exemption.

 **Affidavit for Commercial Windjammers** (ST-A-108)

This document is for use by operators of commercial windjammers when purchasing parts and supplies for use directly and primarily for the operation, repair or maintenance of a windjammer.

 **Affidavit of Exemption for Snowmobile and Trail Grooming Equipment** (ST-A-115)

This document is for use by incorporated snowmobile clubs when purchasing qualifying snowmobile trail grooming equipment.

 **Affidavit for Purchase of Adaptive Equipment** (ST-A-124)

This document is for use by persons with a disability when purchasing qualifying adaptive equipment for motor vehicles.

 **Affidavit for Purchase of Free Publications and Inserts to Publications** (ST-A-125)

This document is for use by persons purchasing qualifying free publications or qualifying inserts to publications.

REFUNDS AND CREDITS

Tax paid on purchases for resale

For those retailers that do not qualify to receive a resale certificate, a refund or credit is available to the retailer for sales tax paid on goods actually purchased for resale. This refund/credit is taken on the sales and use tax return in the period in which the purchase is made.

A retailer registered under section 1754-B or 1756 may claim a credit for sales tax imposed by this Part if the retailer has paid the sales tax on tangible personal property purchased for resale at retail sale. The credit may be claimed only on the return that corresponds to the period in which the tax was paid. The credit may not be claimed if the item has been withdrawn from inventory by the retailer for the retailer's own use prior to its sale. If the retailer purchases an item for resale at retail sale and pays tax to its vendor and if the retailer's sales and use tax liability for the tax period in question is less than the credit being claimed, the retailer is entitled either to carry the credit forward or to receive a refund of the tax paid. [§ 1811-B]

Excess collections

Any tax collected by the retailer from the purchaser must be remitted to MRS even if it represents an over-collection or erroneous computation unless the tax has been refunded or credited to the purchaser.

Whenever the tax collected by a retailer for any period exceeds that provided by law, whether the excess is attributable to the collection of tax on exempt or nontaxable transactions or erroneous computation, the total amount collected, excluding only that portion of the excess that has been returned or credited to the person or persons from whom it was collected, constitutes a tax liability of the retailer that must be reported and paid at the time and in the manner provided by sections 1951-A and 1952. [§ 1814(1)]

The tax liability specified in subsection 1 is subject to assessment, collection and enforcement by the assessor in the manner provided in chapters 7 and 211 to 225. [§ 1814(2)]

Refunds

Any such amount which has been paid by or collected from a retailer shall be refunded by the State Tax Assessor to the retailer in accordance with section 2011 only upon submission of proof to the satisfaction of the State Tax Assessor that the amount has been returned or credited to the person or persons from whom it was originally collected. In such cases, interest shall be paid by the State Tax Assessor only upon proof that interest was included in the repayment by the retailer to that person or persons. [§ 1814(3)]

If the State Tax Assessor determines, upon written application by a taxpayer or during the course of an audit, that any tax under this Part has been paid more than once or has been erroneously or illegally collected or computed, the assessor shall certify to the State Controller the amount paid in excess of that legally due. That amount must be credited by the assessor on any taxes then due from the taxpayer and the balance refunded to the taxpayer or the taxpayer's successor in interest, but no such credit or refund may be allowed unless within 3 years from the date of overpayment either a written petition stating the grounds upon which the refund or credit is claimed is filed with the assessor or the overpayment is discovered on audit. Interest at the rate determined pursuant to section 186 must be paid on any balance refunded pursuant to this chapter from the date the return listing the overpayment was filed or the date the payment was made, whichever is later, except that no interest may be paid with respect to the refunds provided by section 2013 and, in cases of excessive or erroneous collections, interest must be paid in accordance with section 1814, subsection 3. At the election of the assessor, unless the taxpayer specifically requests a cash refund, the refund may be credited to the taxpayer's sales and use tax account, but, in the case of a credit no further interest may accrue from the date of that election. The taxpayer may not apply for a refund of any amount assessed when administrative and judicial review under section 151 has been completed.

A taxpayer making an application for a refund or credit of erroneously or illegally collected sales tax paid by the taxpayer to the retailer must submit an affidavit as prescribed by the assessor stating in part that the refund or credit has not been and will not be requested from the retailer.

A taxpayer dissatisfied with the decision of the assessor, upon a written request for refund filed under this section may request reconsideration and appeal from the reconsideration in the same manner and under the same conditions as in the case of assessments made under chapter 7. The decision of the assessor upon a written request for refund becomes final as to law and fact in the same manner and under the same conditions as in the case of assessments made under chapter 7. [§ 2011]

In the absence of proper documentation, a retailer making a sale to an otherwise exempt customer must collect the sales tax. When an exempt customer fails to provide an exemption certificate, the tax has been collected properly. It is not until such time as the retailer is made known of the fact that the customer is exempt, through the submission of the exemption certificate, that there is an “erroneous collection”. At that point, the retailer can refund the customer and the retailer claims a refund request. MRS will refund the customer directly only when the customer supports its refund request with an affidavit stating that the customer has not requested, and will not request, a refund from the retailer.

Bad debts charged off⁴²

If a retailer has a bad debt that includes sales tax, the tax may be credited to the retailer. The amount must be claimed on a sales and use tax return filed within three years from the date the amount was actually charged off as worthless on the books of the retailer. Credit for charge-offs cannot be taken later than the 15th day of the 37th month after the uncollectible amount was charged off as worthless on the books of the retailer.

The tax paid on sales represented by accounts charged off as worthless may be credited against the tax due on a subsequent return filed within 3 years of the charge-off, but, if any such accounts are thereafter collected by the retailer, a tax must be paid upon the amounts so collected. [§ 1811-A]

The amount claimed as a credit must actually be charged off as worthless on the books of the retailer. Bad debt credits will be disallowed unless there is evidence that the retailer has done so. No credit is allowable for expenses incurred in attempting to collect any account receivable, or for that portion of a recovered amount that is retained by or paid to a third party as compensation for services rendered in collecting the account. A periodic accounting entry for bad debt allowances is not a charge off of a worthless account.

The credit may be claimed only with respect to taxable sales that were originally reported as taxable by the retailer, and on which tax has been paid by the retailer to the State. If the sales tax rate in effect at the time of the sale is different from the rate in effect at the time that the credit is claimed, the credit must reflect the rate that was in effect when the sale was made.

Retailers claiming the credit must maintain adequate and complete records showing the following information:

⁴² See also Instructional Bulletin No. 29.

- ❖ Date of the original sale;
- ❖ Name and address of the purchaser;
- ❖ Amount the purchaser contracted to pay;
- ❖ Amount on which the retailer paid tax to the State;
- ❖ All payments and other credits applied to the account of the purchaser (principal and interest); and
- ❖ Evidence that the uncollectible amount on which tax was paid to the State actually has been properly charged off as worthless on the retailer's books.

If a retailer subsequently collects any account (partially or in full) for which it has claimed a credit, any amount subsequently collected on that account by the retailer must be included in the return filed for the period in which the collection occurred. The tax on that amount must be paid with that return, based on the tax rate that was in effect at the time of the original sale. If the tax rate in effect at the time of collection is different from the tax rate in effect at the time of the original sale, the amount of the collection and the date of the original sale should be noted in the retailer's books and records.

SPECIAL REFUNDS

In addition to the many exemptions within the law, there are also refund provisions which, in effect, are exemptions; the major difference being that tax must be paid on all purchases and refunds sought directly from MRS. Exceptions are certain purchases made by commercial farmers, commercial fishermen, commercial wood harvesters, and commercial windjammers.

Fish passage facilities

Sales tax paid on materials used in the construction of fish passage facilities in dams qualifies for refund provided the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife or the Department of Marine Resources has certified the construction.

Taxes on the sale or use of materials used in the construction of fish passage facilities in new, reconstructed or redeveloped dams, when the fish passage facilities are built in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife or the Department of Marine Resources, shall be refundable.

The State Tax Assessor shall refund sales or use tax paid on these construction materials upon the submission by a person of the following:

1. Certification concerning construction. A certification from the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife or the Department of Marine Resources that the fish passage facilities were constructed in accordance with approved plans and specifications; and
2. Application for tax rebate. An application for a tax rebate which shall state at a minimum the construction materials purchased, its manufacturers, its cost, the use of which the purchaser has made of the

materials and the seller from whom the purchase was made, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the purchase invoices. [§ 2014]

Rental vehicle excise tax reimbursement

Persons engaged in the business of renting automobiles on a short term basis (less than one year) may be eligible for a sales tax refund if a vehicle's registration is surrendered before the year has ended. The refund is the equivalent of the unused portion of any excise tax paid on the automobile's surrendered registration.

1. Report. Annually, on or before September 1st, a vehicle owner or rental company engaged in the business of renting automobiles for a period of less than one year, in order to claim an excise tax reimbursement, shall file a report with the State Tax Assessor. The report must include the information required by the State Tax Assessor to determine the taxpayer's excise tax reimbursement entitlement. The State Tax Assessor may extend the September 1st filing deadline for a period not to exceed one year for good cause.

2. Reimbursement. The State Tax Assessor shall determine the reimbursement to be paid to a taxpayer filing a return pursuant to subsection 1. The reimbursement is the amount that is the smaller of:

A. The amount determined by computing the total excise tax credit entitlement during the most recently completed period from July 1st to June 30th for which a taxpayer has filed a return pursuant to subsection 1. An excise tax credit accrues for each vehicle excise tax paid in the prior completed period for which the associated Maine registration was surrendered prior to the expiration of the associated 12-month excise tax period, unless the excise tax was credited to another registration, in which case the 12-month period continues to run in association with the replacement registration. The amount of the credit is equal to the amount of the excise tax paid in order to register the original vehicle multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of complete months short of 12 months during which the registration was surrendered and the denominator is 12; or

B. Three-tenths of the amount of tax paid to the State by the taxpayer resulting from the tax on the rental of automobiles for a period of less than one year during the most recently completed period from July 1st to June 30th.

3. Treasurer of State; notification. Upon the determination of the reimbursement amount to be paid to a vehicle owner or rental company, the State Tax Assessor shall inform the Treasurer of State of the determination and the Treasurer of State shall make the reimbursement. These reimbursements must be accounted for and paid as sales and use tax refunds. Unless the reimbursement is paid before November 1st of the year in which the report required in subsection 1 is filed or within 60 days of the filing of that report, whichever is later, interest at the rate provided in section 186 must be paid for the period of time that transpires after the deadline before payment is made. [§ 2015]

For instance, if the excise tax paid on an automobile was \$400 and the vehicle's registration was surrendered after 9 months, the business may be eligible for a refund of \$100 (25% of \$400).

The refund may not be more than 30% of the value of sales tax collected and paid by the business on the rental of automobiles for a period of less than one year during the review period.

Qualified Pine Tree Development Zone businesses and certain contractors

Qualified Pine Tree Development Zone (“PTDZ”) businesses are eligible for reimbursement of sales and use tax paid on tangible personal property and on the transmission and distribution of electricity used directly and primarily in one or more qualified business activities. Contractors and sub-contractors are eligible for reimbursement of sales and use tax paid on tangible personal property affixed to realty owned by or to be sold to a qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business.

Pine Tree Development Zone businesses; reimbursement of certain taxes

1. Terms defined. As used in this section, the terms “qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business” and “qualified business activity” have the meanings given to them in Title 30-A, section 5250-I. For the purposes of this section, “primarily” means more than 50% of the time during the period that begins on the date on which the property is first placed in service by the purchaser and ends 2 years from that date or at the time the property is sold, destroyed or otherwise permanently removed from service by the purchaser, whichever occurs first.

2. Reimbursement allowed. A reimbursement is allowed as provided in this section for a tax paid pursuant to this Part with respect to:

A. The sale or use of tangible personal property that is physically incorporated in and becomes a permanent part of real property that is owned by or sold to a qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business and that is used directly and primarily by that business in one or more qualified business activities; or

B. The sale or use of tangible personal property and the transmission and distribution of electricity to a qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business that is used directly and primarily in one or more qualified business activities.

3. Claim for reimbursement. Claims under this section for reimbursement of taxes are controlled by this subsection.

A. A claim for reimbursement under this section pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph A must be filed by the contractor or subcontractor with the State Tax Assessor within 3 years from the date on which the tangible personal property was incorporated into real property. The reimbursement claim must be submitted on a form prescribed by the assessor and must be accompanied by a statement from a qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business certifying, under penalties of perjury, that the personal property with respect to which the tax was paid by the claimant has been placed in use directly and primarily in a qualified business activity. All records pertaining to such certification and to the transactions in question must be retained for at least 6 years by the contractor or subcontractor, by the qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business and by the person, if any, that sold the real property in question to that business. The reimbursement claim must be accompanied by such additional

information as the assessor may require. If a sales or use tax is included in the contractor's or subcontractor's contract price, the contractor or subcontractor shall file, at the request of the qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business, a claim for reimbursement in accordance with this section and pay the reimbursement to the qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business.

B. If, by agreement between the contractor or subcontractor and the qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business, the contractor or subcontractor assigns its right to claim and receive reimbursement pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph A, the qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business must file a claim for reimbursement in accordance with this subsection. A reimbursement may not be issued to a qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business under this paragraph unless the contractor or subcontractor has previously submitted to the bureau a certificate, signed by the contractor or subcontractor, releasing the contractor's or subcontractor's claim to the reimbursement. The certificate must be in a format prescribed by the assessor.

C. A claim for reimbursement under subsection 2, paragraph B by a qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business must include proof that the business was issued a certificate of qualification by the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development pursuant to Title 30-A, section 5250-O.

4. Limitations. The following are the limitations on reimbursements made pursuant to this section.

A. Reimbursements made by the assessor pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph A are limited to taxes paid in connection with sales of tangible personal property that occur within a period of 10 years in the case of a qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business located in a tier 1 location, as defined in Title 30-A, section 5250-I, subsection 21-A, and 5 years in the case of a qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business located in a tier 2 location, as defined in Title 30-A, section 5250-I, subsection 21-B, from the date the qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business receiving the property is certified pursuant to Title 30-A, section 5250-O or by December 31, 2031, whichever occurs first.

B. Reimbursement pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph A of taxes paid in connection with the sale of tangible personal property subsequently attached to real property may not be made when those real property improvements:

(1) Are owned by more than one person prior to their acquisition by the qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business whose certification accompanies the reimbursement claim pursuant to subsection 3; or

(2) Have been used for a business purpose by a person other than the qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business whose certification accompanies the reimbursement claim pursuant to subsection 3.

C. Reimbursements pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph B are limited to taxes paid in connection with the sale or use of tangible personal property and the transmission or electricity that has occurred within the period of time between the date a qualified Pine Tree Development Zone business was issued a letter of certification pursuant to Title 30-A, section 5250-O

and the date the business received a sales tax exemption certificate pursuant to eligibility for a sales tax exemption under section 1760, subsection 87, but in no case may this period of time exceed a period of time beyond 2 years from the date of issuance of the letter of certification.

5. Audit. The assessor has the authority to audit any claim filed under this section. If the assessor determines that the amount of the claimed reimbursement is incorrect, the assessor shall redetermine the claim and notify the claimant in writing of the redetermination. If the claimant has received reimbursement of an amount that the assessor concludes should not have been reimbursed, the assessor may issue an assessment for that amount within 3 years from the date the reimbursement claim was filed or at any time if a fraudulent reimbursement claim was filed. The claimant may seek reconsideration, pursuant to section 151, of the redetermination or assessment.

6. Payment of claims. The State Tax Assessor shall determine the benefit for each claimant under this section. The assessor shall pay the certified amounts to each approved applicant qualifying for the benefit under this section within 30 days after receipt of a properly completed claim. Interest is not allowed on any payment made to a claimant pursuant to this section. [§ 2016]

The PTDZ tax credits and benefits are available to certified businesses engaged in a qualified business activity. To obtain certification, the business must apply to the Department of Economic and Community Development and meet the requirements for qualified business activity. In general, in order to be certified, a business must be engaged in a targeted business sector (manufacturing, financial services, selected technologies); must intend to expand the base level of employment with qualified employees; and the qualified employees must be new fulltime employees who are hired by a PTDZ business for work directly in one or more qualified business activities. Contractors should refer to Instructional Bulletin No. 52 for further information about this program, including procedures for claiming reimbursement.

Certain supplies and equipment used out-of-state

A business that operates both within and without this State may request a refund of Maine sales tax paid at the time of purchase on tangible personal property that is placed in inventory in this State and subsequently withdrawn from inventory for:

1. Use outside the State. Use at a fixed location of the business in another taxing jurisdiction;
2. Fabrication, attachment or incorporation outside the State. Fabrication, attachment or incorporation into other tangible personal property for use at a fixed location of the business in another taxing jurisdiction; or
3. Incorporation into real property. Incorporation into real property located in another taxing jurisdiction.

In order to be eligible for the refund, the tangible personal property on which sales tax was paid may not be used by the business prior to its withdrawal from inventory for any purpose other than storage or the fabrication, attachment or incorporation described in subsection 2. The business must also maintain inventory records by which the acquisition and disposition of such tangible

personal property may be traced. A refund may not be made when the taxing jurisdiction to which the tangible personal property is removed levies a sales or use tax. Refunds under this section must be requested in accordance with section 2011. [§ 2012]

This section contains a number of qualifications in order to obtain a refund of tax paid. To summarize, if a business has a fixed location in Maine and in New Hampshire and purchases supplies and equipment in Maine, pays a tax and subsequently removes them to its place of business in New Hampshire for use in New Hampshire, a refund can be obtained.

Parts and supplies for windjammers

A sales tax refund is available for the purchase of parts and supplies used primarily and directly in the operation, repair or maintenance of a windjammer that is based in Maine and used primarily for providing overnight passenger cruises along the Maine coast for a fee.

1. Definition. For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. "Parts and supplies" means any products used directly and primarily for the operation, repair or maintenance of a windjammer, including, but not limited to, sails, rope, wood, rigging, masts, paints, varnishes, undersealers, engines and pumps, and lubricants and fuel.

B. "Windjammer" means a United States Coast Guard-certified sailing vessel based in the State of traditional construction and designed to a historic standard that is used primarily for providing overnight passenger cruises along the Maine coast for a fee.

2. Refund authorized. The State Tax Assessor shall refund to a person that purchases parts and supplies for use in the operation, repair or maintenance of a windjammer the amount of sales tax paid with respect to those parts and supplies upon the person's presenting evidence that the purchase is eligible for a refund under this section. The refund claim must be submitted on a form prescribed by the assessor and must be accompanied by a copy or copies of that portion of the purchaser's most recent filing under the Code indicating that the purchaser is engaged in the operation of a windjammer and such additional information as the assessor may require. An application for a refund under this subsection must be filed with the assessor within 36 months of the date of purchase.

3. Purchases made free of tax with certificate. Sales tax need not be paid on the purchase of parts and supplies for use in the operation, repair or maintenance of a windjammer if the purchaser has obtained a certificate from the assessor stating that the purchaser is engaged in the operation of a windjammer and authorizing the purchaser to purchase parts and supplies for use in the operation, repair and maintenance of a windjammer without paying Maine sales tax. The seller shall obtain a copy of the certificate together with an affidavit as prescribed by the assessor, to be maintained in the seller's records, attesting to the qualification of purchases for exemption pursuant to this section.

4. Audit. The assessor may audit a claim for refund filed under subsection 2 or the use of a certificate issued under subsection 3. If the assessor determines that the amount of the claimed refund is incorrect or that the certificate has

been used inappropriately, the assessor may issue an assessment within 3 years from the date of purchase or the date the claim was filed, whichever is later, or at any time if a fraudulent claim was filed. The claimant may seek reconsideration of the assessment pursuant to section 151.

5. Payment of claims. The assessor shall pay the approved amount to qualified applicants under this section within 30 days after receipt of a properly completed claim. Interest is not allowed on any payment made to a claimant pursuant to this section. [§ 2020]

The “products” within the meaning of the definition of “parts and supplies” fall within one of two categories. First, the term would include any tools (such as paint brushes) and any supplies (such as sandpaper) that are used directly and primarily for the operation, repair or maintenance of the vessel. The exemption would apply to these items provided that the “directly and primarily” test is met. Second, the exemption also extends to any supply item that is required by any relevant official authority to be kept on board the vessel during its operation at sea. For instance, if the Coast Guard has issued a written rule or regulation requiring bandages to be kept on board in the event of a medical emergency, bandages purchased for that purpose would be exempt from tax. The sales tax exemption does not extend to items that are used in the operation of the business but do not fall within one of the two categories discussed above.

Windjammer operators may apply to receive an exemption card to provide to vendors when purchasing parts and supplies, eliminating the need to request a refund.

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TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE

Sales and use taxes are “trust funds”

Sales and use tax collected by the retailer is held in trust for the State Tax Assessor. This money, therefore, must be remitted to the Assessor and may not be used by the retailer for any other purpose. Collection of taxes that have not been paid is enforceable against any responsible individual employee or owner of the business.

All sales and use taxes collected by a person pursuant to Part 3, all taxes collected by a person under color of Part 3 which have not been properly returned or credited to the persons from whom they were collected, all taxes collected by or imposed on a person pursuant to chapter 451 or 459, all fees collected pursuant to chapter 719 and all taxes collected by a person pursuant to chapter 827 constitute a special fund in trust for the State Tax Assessor. The liability for the taxes or fees and the interest or penalty on taxes or fees is enforceable by assessment and collection, in the manner prescribed in this Part, against the person and against any officer, director, member, agent or employee of that person who, in that capacity, is responsible for the control or management of the funds or finances of that person or is responsible for the payment of that person's taxes. An assessment against a responsible individual pursuant to this section must be made within 6 years from the date on which the return on which the taxes were required to be reported was filed. An assessment pursuant to this section may be made at any time with respect to a time period for which a return has become due but has not been filed. [§ 177(1)]

Section 177(6) also requires payment of the trust fund tax incurred, and interest and penalties, at the time a business is purchased. Failure to do so will make the purchaser personally liable for any outstanding trust fund debt, and interest and penalties, unless the purchaser has obtained a receipt or certificate from the State Tax Assessor stating that the taxes have been paid or that no trust fund taxes, interest or penalties are due.

INTEREST

The statute provides for interest to be imposed in various situations. Each fall the assessor determines the interest rate for the upcoming calendar year. Interest is compounded monthly. In order to stop interest from accruing, both the base tax and interest must be paid.

A person who fails to pay any tax, other than a tax imposed pursuant to chapter 105, on or before the last date prescribed for payment is liable for interest on the tax, calculated from that date and compounded monthly. The rate of interest for any calendar year equals the highest prime rate as published in the Wall Street Journal on the first day of September of the preceding calendar year or, if the first day of September falls on a weekend or holiday, on the next succeeding business day, rounded up to the next whole percent plus 3 percentage points. The rate of interest for any calendar year beginning on or after January 1, 2018 equals the prime rate as published in the Wall Street Journal on the first day of September of the preceding calendar year or, if the first day of September falls on a weekend or holiday, on the next succeeding

business day, rounded up to the next whole percent plus one percentage point. For purposes of this section, the last date prescribed for payment of tax must be determined without regard to any extension of time permitted for filing a return. A tax that is upheld on administrative or judicial review bears interest from the date on which payment would have been due in the absence of review. Any amount that has been erroneously refunded and is recoverable by the assessor bears interest at the rate determined pursuant to this section from the date of payment of the refund. A credit or reimbursement that has been allowed or paid pursuant to this Title and is recoverable by the assessor bears interest at the rate determined pursuant to this section from the date it was allowed or paid. Interest accrues automatically, without being assessed by the assessor, and is recoverable by the assessor in the same manner as if it were a tax assessed under this Title. If the failure to pay a tax when required is explained to the satisfaction of the assessor, the assessor may abate or waive the payment of all or any part of that interest.

Except as otherwise provided in this Title, and except for taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 105, interest at the rate determined pursuant to this section must be paid on overpayments of tax from the date the return listing the overpayment was filed or the date payment was made, whichever is later. [§ 186]

The following are the rates in effect for past years:

Calendar Year	Rate
2006	10 %
2007 & 2008	12 %
2009	8 %
2010 through 2017	7 %
2018 through 2020	6%

PENALTIES

The statute provides for penalties to be imposed in various situations.

Failure to file return

A person who fails to make and file any return required under this Title at or before the time the return becomes due is liable for one of the following penalties if the person's tax liability shown on that return or otherwise determined to be due is greater than \$25.

A. If the return is filed before or within 60 days after the taxpayer receives from the assessor a formal demand that the return be filed, or if the return is not filed but the tax due is assessed by the assessor before the taxpayer receives from the assessor a formal demand that the return be filed, the penalty is \$25 or 10% of the tax due, whichever is greater.

B. If the return is not filed within 60 days after the taxpayer receives from the assessor a formal demand that the return be filed, the penalty is \$25 or 25% of the tax due, whichever is greater. The period provided by this

paragraph must be extended for up to 90 days if the taxpayer requests an extension in writing prior to the expiration of the original 60-day period.

C. If the return is not filed and the assessor makes a determination of jeopardy pursuant to section 145, the penalty is 25% of the tax due.

This subsection does not apply to a return required pursuant to chapter 459 that is administered pursuant to the International Fuel Tax Agreement. [§ 187-B(1)]

Failure to pay

The following penalties apply.

A. Any person who fails to pay, on or before the due date, any amount shown as tax on any return required under this Title is liable for a penalty of 1% of the unpaid tax for each month or fraction of a month during which the failure continues, to a maximum in the aggregate of 25% of the unpaid tax.

A-1. Any person who fails to make and file any return required under this Title at or before the time the return becomes due against whom the assessor has made an assessment of tax pursuant to section 141 and who has not paid the tax on or before the date specified in that assessment is liable for a penalty of 1% of the unpaid tax for each month or fraction of a month during which the tax remains unpaid, calculated retroactively from the original due date of the unfiled return, to a maximum in the aggregate of 25% of the unpaid tax.

B. Any person who fails to pay a tax assessment for which no further administrative or judicial review is available pursuant to section 151 and the Maine Administrative Procedure Act is liable for a penalty in the amount of 25% of the amount of the tax due if the payment of the tax is not made within 10 days of the person's receipt of notice of demand for payment as provided by this Title. This penalty must be explained in the notice of demand and is final when levied.

This subsection does not apply to taxes due pursuant to chapter 459 and administered pursuant to the terms of the International Fuel Tax Agreement. [§ 187-B(2)]

If an existing debt is liquidated by use of an acceptable and successful repayment schedule that was initiated before or within the 10 days prescribed on the notice of demand for payment, the additional 25% charge for failure to pay will not be invoked.

Negligence and fraud

A person who files a return under this Title that results in an underpayment of tax, any portion of which is attributable to negligence or intentional disregard of this Title or rules adopted pursuant to this Title, but is not attributable to fraud with intent to evade the tax, is liable for a penalty in the amount of \$25 or 25% of that portion of the underpayment, whichever is greater. A person who files a return under this Title that results in an underpayment of tax, any portion of which is attributable to fraud with intent to evade the tax, is liable for a penalty in the amount of \$75 or 75% of that portion of the underpayment, whichever is greater. For the purposes of this section, "negligence" means any

failure to make a reasonable attempt to comply with the provisions of this Title.
[§ 187-B(3-A)]

Substantial understatement

A person who files a return under this Title that results in an underpayment of tax, any portion of which is attributable to a substantial understatement of tax, without negligence or intentional disregard of this Title or rules adopted pursuant to this Title and without fraud with intent to evade the tax, is liable for a penalty of \$5 or 1% of that portion of the underpayment, whichever is greater, for each month or fraction of a month during which the failure to pay that portion of the underpayment continues, up to a maximum in the aggregate of \$25 or 25% of the underpayment, whichever is greater.

There is a substantial understatement of tax if the amount of the understatement on the return or returns for the period covered by the assessment exceeds 10% of the total tax required to be shown on the return or returns for that period or \$1,000, whichever is greater. For purposes of determining whether an understatement is substantial and calculating the amount of a substantial understatement that is subject to penalty under this subsection, the amount of an understatement is reduced by that portion of the understatement that is attributable to the tax treatment of any item by the taxpayer if there is or was substantial authority for that treatment.
[§ 187-B(4-A)]

Electronic funds transfer

Any person required by the assessor to remit taxes by electronic funds transfer that fails to remit electronically is liable for a penalty of the lesser of 5% of the tax due or \$5,000. For purposes of this section, a person fails to remit electronically when:

A. Two or more required payments in any consecutive 6-month period are either not made or are made by the person by means other than electronic funds transfer and the person has been notified in writing by the assessor of that person's noncompliance and of the fact that the penalty imposed by this section may be imposed; or

B. The person makes 2 or more required electronic payments in any consecutive 6-month period that do not comply with the specifications set forth in a rule issued by the assessor pursuant to section 193.
[§ 187-B(5-A)]

Electronic data submission

Any person required by the State Tax Assessor to file returns by electronic data submission that fails to file electronically is liable for a penalty of \$50. For purposes of this subsection, a person fails to file electronically when:

A. Two or more required returns in any consecutive 6-month period either are not filed or are filed by the person by means other than electronic data submission and the person has been notified in writing by the State Tax Assessor of that person's noncompliance and of the fact that the penalty authorized by this subsection may be imposed; or

B. The person files 2 or more required electronic returns in any consecutive 6-month period that do not comply with the specifications set forth in rules adopted by the State Tax Assessor pursuant to section 193. [§ 187-B(5-B)]

Insufficient funds

Any person who makes payment of an amount due under this Title by means of a check or electronic funds transfer that is returned unpaid by the bank on which it is drawn because of insufficient funds or the closing or nonexistence of the account on which it is drawn is liable for a penalty of \$20 or 1% of the payment amount, whichever is greater. [§ 187-B(5)]

Penalties not exclusive

Each penalty provided under this section is in addition to any interest and other penalties provided under this section and other law, except as otherwise provided in this section. Interest may not accrue on the penalty. This section does not apply to any filing or payment responsibility pursuant to Part 2 except that this section does apply to a filing or payment responsibility pursuant to the state telecommunications excise tax imposed under section 457. The penalties imposed under subsections 1 and 2 accrue automatically, without being assessed by the State Tax Assessor. Each penalty imposed under this section is recoverable by the assessor in the same manner as if it were a tax assessed under this Title. [§ 187-B(6)]

Waiver or abatement of penalties

The assessor shall waive or abate or, in the case of those penalties that do not accrue automatically under subsection 6, refrain from imposing any penalty imposed by subsection 1, 2, 4-A, 4-B, 5-A or 5-B or by the terms of the International Fuel Tax Agreement if grounds constituting reasonable cause are established by the taxpayer or if the assessor determines that grounds constituting reasonable cause are otherwise apparent. Reasonable cause includes, but is not limited to, the following circumstances:

- A. The failure to file or pay resulted directly from erroneous information provided by the Bureau of Revenue Services;
- B. The failure to file or pay resulted directly from the death or serious illness of the taxpayer or a member of the taxpayer's immediate family;
- C. The failure to file or pay resulted directly from a natural disaster;
- D. A return that was due monthly was filed and paid less than one month late and all of the taxpayer's returns and payments during the preceding 12 months were timely;
- E. A return that was due other than monthly was filed and paid less than one month late and all of the taxpayer's returns and payments during the preceding 3 years were timely;
- F. The taxpayer has supplied substantial authority justifying the failure to file or pay; or
- G. The amount subject to a penalty imposed by subsection 1, 2, 4-A or 5-A is de minimis when considered in relation to the amount otherwise properly paid, the reason for the failure to file or pay and the taxpayer's compliance history.

Absent a determination by the assessor that grounds constituting reasonable cause are otherwise apparent, the burden of establishing grounds for waiver or abatement is on the taxpayer.

For purposes of this section, the term “person” includes an individual, corporation or partnership or any officer or employee of a corporation, including a dissolved corporation, or a member or employee of a partnership who, as the officer, employee or member, is under a duty to perform the act in respect of which a violation occurs. [§ 187-B(7)]

Remedies not exclusive

Each remedy provided in this Title is not exclusive and is in addition to all other remedies prescribed in this Title for the enforcement and collection of any tax imposed by this Title. [§ 188]

AUDITS

The statute gives the State Tax Assessor the authority to conduct audits.

Whenever necessary to the administration of this Title, the assessor may make, or cause to be made by an employee, an examination or investigation of the place of business, books and other documents and any other relevant personal property of any person who the assessor has reason to believe is liable for any tax imposed by this Title.

At the conclusion of an audit, the assessor or an agent shall conduct an audit conference with the taxpayer and shall give the taxpayer a written summary of the audit findings, including the legal basis for the audit findings and adjustments, along with copies of relevant bureau audit workpapers. [§ 112(4)]

The assessor is authorized to name any of the assessor's employees as agents to collect any tax imposed under this Title. [§ 112(6)]

SECTION 2. Recordkeeping requirements generally; for registered retailers.

1. Every taxpayer, including every retailer required to be registered under Title 36 Chapter 211 and every service provider required to be registered under Title 36 Chapter 358, must maintain all records that are necessary to determine the correct tax liability. All required records must be made available on request by the State Tax Assessor or the assessor's authorized representatives as required by Title 36 Section 112(4).

2. A taxpayer that captures the required records in machine-sensible format must maintain those records for as long as is required by Title 36 section 135(1) and Section 9 of this rule. In the case of sales tax, this means at least 6 years. These records must upon request be made available to the assessor in machine-sensible format as described in Section 5, including permitting the transfer of the records onto a laptop or other computer in the possession and control of an agent of the assessor. [Rule 103]

SECTION 3. Recordkeeping requirements — machine-sensible records

1.A. Machine-sensible records used to establish tax compliance must contain sufficient transaction-level detail information so that the details underlying the machine-sensible records can be identified and made available to the State Tax Assessor upon request. A taxpayer may discard duplicated records and redundant information provided that the taxpayer's responsibilities under this rule are met.

1.B. At the time of an audit, the retained records must be capable of being retrieved and converted to a standard record format. [Rule 103]

SECTION 5. Access to machine-sensible records

Unless the taxpayer and the State Tax Assessor agree on other means of providing access to machine-sensible records, upon the assessor's request the taxpayer must provide the assessor, either directly or through a third party, with all pertinent records in bulk and in a media form acceptable to the assessor or standard record format specified by the assessor, and with the transaction-level detail deemed necessary by the assessor to determine the correct tax liability. [Rule 103]

ASSESSMENTS

Except as otherwise provided by this Title, an amount of tax that a person declares on a return filed with the State Tax Assessor to be due to the State is deemed to be assessed at the time the return is filed and is payable on or before the date prescribed for filing the return, determined without regard to an extension of time granted for filing the return. When a return is filed, the assessor shall examine it and may conduct audits or investigations to determine the correct tax liability. If the assessor determines that the amount of tax shown on the return is less than the correct amount, the assessor shall assess the tax due the State and provide notice to the taxpayer of the assessment. Except as provided in subsection 2, an assessment may not be made after 3 years from the date the return was filed or 3 years from the date the return was required to be filed, whichever is later. The assessor may make a supplemental assessment within the assessment period prescribed by this section for the same period, periods or partial periods previously assessed if the assessor determines that a previous assessment understates the tax due or otherwise is imperfect or incomplete in any material respect. [§ 141(1)]

“Notice” means written notification served personally, sent by certified mail or sent by first-class mail to the last known address of the person for whom the notification is intended. A person's last known address is the person's address as reported on the person's most recently filed Maine tax return or as otherwise specified by the person in written correspondence on file with the bureau, unless the bureau determines that a different address is the most current address for the person, in which case the bureau must use that address. Notice by first-class mail is deemed to be received 3 days after the mailing, excluding Sundays and legal holidays. If the State Tax Assessor is required by a provision of this Title to give notice by certified mail and attempts to do so but the mailing is returned with the notation “unclaimed” or “refused” or a similar notation, the assessor may then give notice by sending the notification by first-class mail. In the case of a joint income tax return, notice may be a single joint notice except that, if the assessor is notified by either spouse that separate residences have been established, the assessor must mail a joint notice to each spouse. If the person for whom notification is intended is deceased or under a legal disability, and the assessor knows of the existence of a fiduciary relationship with respect to that person, notice must be sent by first-class mail to the last known address of the fiduciary. [§ 111(2)]

Exceptions to statute of limitations

An audit typically looks at the previous 3 years of tax returns. However, there are situations where a longer period of time may be reviewed:

A. An assessment may be made within 6 years from the date the return was filed if the tax liability shown on the return, after adjustments necessary to correct any mathematical errors apparent on the face of the return, is less than

½ of the tax liability determined by the assessor. In determining whether the 50% threshold provided by this paragraph is satisfied, the assessor may not consider any portion of the understated tax liability for which the taxpayer has substantial authority supporting its position.

B. An assessment may be made at any time with respect to a time period for which a fraudulent return has been filed.

C. An assessment may be made at any time with respect to a period for which a return has become due but has not been filed. If a person who has failed to file a return does not provide to the assessor, within 60 days of receipt of notice, information that the assessor considers necessary to determine the person's tax liability for that period, the assessor may assess an estimated tax liability based upon the best information otherwise available. In any proceeding for the collection of tax for that period, that estimate is prima facie evidence of the tax liability. The 60-day period provided by this paragraph must be extended for an additional 60 days if the taxpayer requests an extension in writing prior to the expiration of the original 60-day period.

E. The time limitations for assessment specified in this section may be extended to any later date to which the assessor and taxpayer agree in writing. [§ 141(2)]

If the State Tax Assessor determines that the collection of any tax will be jeopardized by delay, the assessor, upon giving notice of this determination to the person liable for the tax by personal service or certified mail, may demand an immediate return with respect to any period or immediate payment of any tax declared to be in jeopardy, or both, and may terminate the current reporting period and demand an immediate return and payment with respect to that period. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, taxes declared to be in jeopardy are payable immediately, and the assessor may proceed immediately to collect those taxes by any collection method authorized by this Title. The person liable for the tax may stay collection by requesting reconsideration of the declaration of jeopardy in accordance with section 151 and depositing with the assessor within 30 days from receipt of notice of the determination of jeopardy a bond or other security in the amount of the liability with respect to which the stay of collection is sought. A determination of jeopardy by the assessor is presumed to be correct, and the burden of showing otherwise is on the taxpayer. [§ 145]

Taxpayer rights

The assessor shall prepare a statement describing in simple and nontechnical terms the rights of a taxpayer and the obligations of the bureau during an audit. The statement must also explain the procedures by which a taxpayer may appeal any adverse decision of the assessor, including reconsideration under section 151, appeals to the Maine Board of Tax Appeals and judicial appeals. This statement must be distributed by the bureau to any taxpayer contacted with respect to the determination or collection of any tax, excluding the normal mailing of tax forms. This paragraph does not apply to criminal tax investigations conducted by the assessor or by the Attorney General. [§ 112(7-A)]

The rights of a taxpayer are explained in a brochure published by MRS. A taxpayer receives a copy of the brochure with each billing or assessment. A copy can also be viewed at www.maine.gov/revenue/homepage_files/taxpayer_rights.html.

Review of decisions of State Tax Assessor

A person who disagrees with an assessment, a denial of a refund request, a denial of an exemption request or any other determination by the assessor, may request that the decision be reviewed. If a person wishes to take advantage of that right, a written request (“petition”) must be filed within 60 days of receipt of the notice. A form for this purpose can be found in the Appendix section of this guide as well as on MRS’ website at www.maine.gov/revenue.

Once the petition is received, the assessor has 90 days in which to respond. Since the assessor will use this time in an attempt to resolve the issue, it is important to forward with the petition all pertinent information to be considered. If a person is still in disagreement with the assessor’s decision, an appeal may be filed.

If the amount in controversy is less than \$1,000, the appeal must be made with the Superior Court within 60 days of receipt of the assessor’s decision. If the amount in controversy is \$1,000 or more, an appeal can be made within 60 days of receipt of the assessor’s decision to either the Superior Court or the Maine Board of Tax Appeals.

1. **Petition for reconsideration.** A person who is subject to an assessment by the State Tax Assessor or entitled by law to receive notice of a determination of the assessor and who is aggrieved as a result of that action may request in writing, within 60 days after receipt of notice of the assessment or the determination, reconsideration by the assessor of the assessment or the determination. If a person receives notice of an assessment and does not file a petition for reconsideration within the specified time period, a review is not available in Superior Court or before the board regardless of whether the taxpayer subsequently makes payment and requests a refund.

2. **Reconsideration by division.** If a petition for reconsideration is filed within the specified time period, the assessor shall reconsider the assessment or the determination as provided in this subsection.

A. Upon receipt by the assessor, all petitions for reconsideration must be forwarded for review and response to the division in the bureau from which the determination issued.

B. Within 90 days of receipt of the petition for reconsideration by the responding division, the division shall approve or deny, in whole or in part, the relief requested. Prior to rendering its decision and during the 90 days, the division may attempt to resolve issues with the petitioner through informal discussion and settlement negotiations with the objective of narrowing the issues for an appeals conference or court review, and may concede or settle individual issues based on the facts and the law, including the hazards of litigation. By mutual consent of the division and the petitioner, the 90 days may be extended for good cause, such as to allow further factual investigation or litigation of an issue by that or another taxpayer pending in court.

C. If the matter between the division and the petitioner is not resolved within the 90-day period, and any extension thereof, the petitioner may consider the petition for reconsideration denied. The petitioner may not consider the petition for reconsideration denied after either the reconsidered decision has been received by the petitioner or the expiration

of 9 years following the filing of the petition for reconsideration, whichever occurs first. A petition for reconsideration considered denied pursuant to this paragraph constitutes final agency action. A petitioner elects to consider the petition for reconsideration denied pursuant to this paragraph by:

- (1) For a small claim request, filing a petition for review in Superior Court. For purposes of this subparagraph, “small claim request” has the same meaning as in paragraph E; or
- (2) For all other requests:
 - (a) Filing a statement of appeal with the board; or
 - (b) Filing a petition for review in Superior Court.

D. A reconsideration by the division is not an adjudicatory proceeding within the meaning of that term in the Maine Administrative Procedure Act.

E. A reconsidered decision rendered on any request other than a small claim request constitutes the assessor's final determination, subject to review either by the board or directly by the Superior Court. A reconsidered decision rendered on a small claim request constitutes the assessor's final determination and final agency action and is subject to de novo review by the Superior Court. For purposes of this paragraph, “small claim request” means a petition for reconsideration when the amount of tax or refund request in controversy is less than \$1,000.

F. A person who wishes to appeal a reconsidered decision under this section:

- (1) To the board must file a written statement of appeal with the board within 60 days after receipt of the reconsidered decision; or
- (2) Directly to the Superior Court must file a petition for review in the Superior Court within 60 days after receipt of the reconsidered decision.

If a person does not file a request for review with the board or the Superior Court within the time period specified in this paragraph, the reconsidered decision becomes final and no further review is available.

G. Upon receipt of a statement of appeal or petition for review filed by a person pursuant to paragraph F, the board or Superior Court shall conduct a de novo hearing and make a de novo determination of the merits of the case. The board or Superior Court shall enter those orders and decrees as the case may require. The burden of proof is on the person, except as otherwise provided by law. [§ 151]

Board of Tax Appeals

The Maine Board of Tax Appeals is an independent agency of the State of Maine within the Department of Administrative and Financial Services. If a person is in disagreement with the Board of Tax Appeals decision, any appeal must be filed with the Maine Superior Court within 60 days after receipt of the board’s decision.

For purposes of sections 151 and 151-D and section 191, subsection 2, paragraphs C, XX and YY, “board” means the Maine Board of Tax Appeals as established in Title 5, section 12004-B, subsection 10. § 111(1-C)

Appeals procedures. Appeals of tax matters arising under this chapter are conducted in accordance with this subsection.

A. If requested by a petitioner within 20 days of filing a statement of appeal, the appeals office shall hold an appeals conference to receive additional information and to hear arguments regarding the protested assessment or determination. The board shall set a rate of no more than \$150 as a processing fee for each petition that proceeds to an appeals conference. These fees must be credited to a special revenue account to be used to defray expenses in carrying out this section. Any balance of these fees in the special revenue account does not lapse but is carried forward as a continuing account to be expended for the same purposes in the following years.

B. The appeals office shall provide a petitioner with at least 10 working days' notice of the date, time and place of an appeals conference. The appeals conference may be held with fewer than 10 working days' notice if a mutually convenient date, time and place can be arranged.

C. An appeals officer shall preside over an appeals conference. The appeals officer has the authority to administer oaths, take testimony, hold hearings, summon witnesses and subpoena records, files and documents the appeals officer considers necessary for carrying out the responsibilities of the board.

D. If a petitioner does not timely request an appeals conference, the appeals officer shall determine the matter based on written submissions by the petitioner and the division within the bureau making the original determination.

E. Both a petitioner and the assessor may submit to the appeals officer, whether or not an appeals conference has been requested, written testimony in the form of an affidavit, documentary evidence and written legal argument and written factual argument. In addition, if an appeals conference is held, both the petitioner and the assessor may present oral testimony and oral legal argument. The appeals officer need not observe the rules of evidence observed by courts, but shall observe the rules of privilege recognized by law. If the appeals officer considers it appropriate, the appeals officer may encourage the petitioner and the assessor to resolve disputed issues through settlement or stipulation. The appeals officer may limit the issues to be heard or vary any procedure adopted for the conduct of the appeals conference if the parties agree to that limitation.

F. Except when otherwise provided by law, a petitioner has the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the assessor has erred in applying or interpreting the relevant law.

G. The appeals officer shall exercise independent judgment. The appeals officer may not have any ex parte communications with or on behalf of any party, including the petitioner, the assessor or any other employee of the Department of Administrative and Financial Services except those employees in the appeals office; however, the appeals officer may have ex parte communication limited to questions that involve ministerial or administrative matters that do not address the substance of the issues or position taken by the petitioner or the assessor.

H. The appeals officer shall prepare a recommended final decision on the appeal for consideration by the board based upon the evidence and argument presented to the appeals officer by parties to the proceeding. The decision must be in written form and must state findings of fact and conclusions of law. The appeals officer shall deliver copies of the recommended final decision to the board.

I. The board shall consider the recommended final decision on a timely basis. The board may not have any ex parte communication with or on behalf of any party, including the petitioner, the assessor or any other employee of the Department of Administrative and Financial Services except those employees in the appeals office; however, the board may have ex parte communication limited to questions that involve ministerial or administrative matters that do not address the substance of the issue or position taken by the petitioner or assessor. After considering the recommended final decision, the board may:

- (1) Adopt the recommended final decision as delivered by the appeals officer;
- (2) Modify the recommended final decision;
- (3) Send the recommended final decision back to the same appeals officer, if possible, for the taking of further evidence, for additional consideration of issues, for reconsideration of the application of law or rules or for such other proceedings or considerations as the board may specify; or
- (4) Reject the recommended final decision in whole or in part and decide the appeal itself on the basis of the existing record.

A determination by the board is not an adjudicatory proceeding within the meaning of that term in the Maine Administrative Procedure Act. The decision, as adopted, modified or rejected by the board or appeals officer pursuant to this paragraph is the final administrative decision on the appeal and is subject to de novo review by the Superior Court. Either the taxpayer or the assessor may appeal the decision to the Superior Court and may raise on appeal in the Superior Court any facts, arguments or issues that relate to the final administrative decision, regardless of whether the facts, arguments or issues were raised during the proceeding being appealed, if the facts, arguments or issues are not barred by any other provision of law. The court shall make its own determination as to all questions of fact or law, regardless of whether the questions of fact or law were raised before the division within the bureau making the original determination or before the board. The burden of proof is on the taxpayer.

A person who wishes to appeal a decision adopted under this paragraph to the Superior Court must file a petition for review within 60 days after receipt of the board's decision. If a person does not file a request for review with the Superior Court within the time period specified in this paragraph, the decision becomes final and no further review is available.

Subject to any applicable requirements of the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, the board shall adopt rules to accomplish the purposes of this section. Those rules may define terms, prescribe forms and make suitable order of procedure to ensure the speedy, efficient, just and inexpensive disposition of all proceedings under this section. Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are routine technical rules pursuant to Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

Beginning in 2014 and annually thereafter, the board shall prepare and submit a report by January 1st on the activities of the board to the Governor, the assessor and the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over taxation matters. [§ 151-D(10)]

Collection action

Service of the notice of demand for payment authorizes the State Tax Assessor to take collection actions as provided by law. These actions may include denial, suspension or revocation of certain licenses, liens, warrants to initiate court action, levies on wages, bank accounts or rights to receive money and seizure of cash, personal property or real estate.

If any tax imposed by this Title is not paid on or before its due date and no further administrative or judicial review of the assessment is available under section 151, the assessor, within 3 years after administrative and judicial review have been exhausted, may give the taxpayer notice of the amount to be paid, specifically designating the tax, interest and penalty due, and demand payment of that amount within 10 days of that taxpayer's receipt of notice. The notice must be given by personal service or sent by certified mail. The notice must include a warning that, upon failure of that taxpayer to pay as demanded, the assessor may proceed to collect the amount due by any collection method authorized by this Title. The notice must also describe the procedures applicable to the levy and sale of property under section 176-A, the alternatives available to the taxpayer that could forestall levy on property, including installment agreements, and the provisions of this Title relating to redemption of property and the release of the lien on property created by virtue of the levy. If the taxpayer has filed a petition for relief under the United States Bankruptcy Code, the running of the 3-year period of limitation imposed by this section is stayed until the bankruptcy case is closed or a discharge is granted, whichever occurs first. [§ 171(1)]

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MANUFACTURING⁴³

Production

The term “manufacturer” means a person that is engaged in the production of tangible personal property for later sale or lease. The question of exactly what is and what is not “production” has great importance when considering the sales and use tax exemptions available to manufacturers.

“Production” means an operation or integrated series of operations engaged in as a business or segment of a business that transforms or converts personal property by physical, chemical or other means into a different form, composition or character from that in which it originally existed. “Production” includes film production.

“Production” includes manufacturing, processing, assembling and fabricating operations that meet the definitional requisites, including biological processes that are part of an integrated process of manufacturing organisms or microorganic materials through the application of biotechnology. [§ 1752(9-B)]

In summary, in order for “production” to exist, a business must be engaged, in whole or in part, in the transformation of raw materials into a new and different product.

Some common examples are:

- ❖ A paper mill converting wood chips into paper;
- ❖ A wood crafter converting lumber into finished furniture; and
- ❖ A seamstress converting cloth material into a dress.

Production begins...

The point at which production begins depends on whether or not the raw materials used in the production process are stored. If the materials are stored, production begins with the movement of the materials from storage to the first production machine. If the materials are not stored, production begins with the movement of the materials from the point of delivery to the first production machine.

“Production” [...] commences with the movement of raw materials to the first production machine after their receipt and storage at the production site (after receipt if the raw materials are not stored)... [Rule 303]

For instance, a manufacturer of furniture receives rough sawn lumber and stores this lumber in a warehouse. The first production machine for this manufacturer will likely be a planer. Production begins when the rough lumber is removed from storage and brought to the planer. If this movement to the planer is accomplished mechanically, the machine used to move the lumber to the planer is considered to be used in production.

⁴³ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 22.

In another example, a manufacturer of plastic widgets stores its plastic pellets in storage tanks. The first production machine is machinery that melts down the pellets into a liquid form. Production begins when the plastic pellets move toward the melting machine. If this is accomplished through a piping system, for instance, production begins when the pellets leave the storage tank and the piping system is considered part of production.

Production ends...

Production ends with the completion of the finished product before the product is stored for later delivery. This may include packaging operations, but only those that are part of a series of operations within the production line and the packaging is performed before the product is stored. Packaging operations that occur after the product has been placed in storage or that occur within the storage facility are not part of production.

“Production” ends with the completion of the finished product. Production includes any “in-line” packaging operation. [Rule 303]

For instance, a manufacturer of compact discs has a machine within its production line that inserts the discs into a plastic case and shrink-wraps each individual case. This packaging operation is part of production. In contrast, if the cases are instead sent to a storage room and later shrink-wrapped into packages of 10 and inserted into cardboard boxes for shipping to customers, the shrink-wrapping and packaging operations are not part of production.

Exclusions from production

The acquisition of raw materials, the transportation of raw materials or goods in process between production sites, and administrative and distributive operations do not constitute production. [Rule 303]

“Production” does not include biological processes except as otherwise provided by this subsection, wood harvesting operations, the severance of sand, gravel, oil, gas or other natural resources produced or severed from the soil or water, or activities such as cooking or preparing drinks, meals, food or food products by a retailer for retail sale. [§ 1752(9-B)]

Machinery and equipment used primarily in the following activities or operations are excluded from the definition of “production” and generally **do not** qualify for the production exemption. The purchase of these items is taxable unless covered by a different exemption.

Acquisition of raw materials. Machinery or equipment used in the acquisition of raw materials, including wood-harvesting operations and severing sand, gravel, or other natural resources from soil or water.

Examples: Cameras used by newspaper photographers to record images on film for later selection and use in newspaper production; chain saws used to harvest wood for subsequent milling; excavation equipment used to extract clay from which bricks are later formed.

Storage and handling (pre-production and post-production). Machinery or equipment used in the storage or handling of exempt material prior to the movement of the materials between the point of receipt or storage area and the first production operation, or after the completion of any in-line packaging operation.

Examples: A crane used primarily to unload logs from trucks into storage piles, prior to movement of the logs to a debarker or pulp grinder; an ice machine used primarily to keep fresh food cold during delivery, rather than to chill or freeze food as a step in the processing; a forklift used primarily to move palletized product from the palletizer to a warehouse pending shipment.

Product transportation/distribution. Machinery or equipment used in the transportation of product on public ways between different production sites, or in the distribution of product to customers.

Example: A truck used to carry packaged product to customers.

Biological processes. Machinery or equipment used in connection with biological processes. A biological process is a natural process that occurs with little or no intervention from humans or machinery.

Examples: Equipment used in the hatching of eggs or in the growing of crops. (An exemption for certain biotechnology equipment is found later in this section.)

Activities by a retailer in connection with the preparation of food to be sold by the retailer. Machinery or equipment used by a retailer in the preparation of food to be sold by the retailer.

Examples: Refrigerators, ovens and blenders used by a restaurant in the preparation of meals.

Administrative functions. Machinery or equipment used in administrative, personnel, security, inventory control, administrative record keeping, ordering, billing, or similar support functions.

Examples: Computers used primarily for billing, payroll and business correspondence; telephone systems; security cameras.

Quality control. Machinery or equipment used for quality control purposes (other than certain machinery and equipment used for testing or monitoring exempt materials).

Maintenance/cleaning. Machinery or equipment used to clean, repair, or maintain real or personal property in the manufacturing facility (other than certain attachments to exempt machinery and equipment).

Examples: A floor polishing machine; welding equipment used to repair production piping; equipment used to sharpen the blades of saws used at a lumber mill; brooms and other cleaning supplies.

Safety/fire protection. Machinery or equipment used for fire protection or the protection and safety of workers or other persons (unless the equipment is attached to or incorporated into exempt machinery and equipment).

Examples: A plexiglass screen (not attached to exempt equipment) used to protect passing workers and visitors from flying debris; fire extinguishers and fire sprinkler systems; an emergency shower and eyewash station; security systems; standard safety clothing and other standard safety items worn by employees.

Non-specialized environmental controls (lighting, HVAC, etc.). General plant lighting, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, or similar environmental control designed for the comfort or convenience of employees. See discussion later for an exemption for specialized environmental controls essential to a particular production process.

Examples: A general building HVAC system used to cool and ventilate a room where wood workers assemble furniture; an office humidifier; thermostats used to control a boiler used primarily to heat a building.

Certain electrical equipment. Electrical equipment located prior to the last transformer at the manufacturing facility that steps electricity up or down to the voltage at which the electricity is primarily used by other exempt machinery and equipment, when the electricity has been purchased from or supplied by another person, with certain exceptions.

Examples: In a meat packing plant that receives 34.5KV electricity from the grid and steps the electricity down with its own transformer to 12KV, then transmits the electricity with its own wires to a second transformer that reduces the voltage to 480 volts for use at that voltage by its production machinery, the first transformer would be taxable (the second transformer would be exempt).

EXEMPTIONS

The Maine Sales and Use Tax Law provides the following categories of exemptions to manufacturers:

- A. Machinery and Equipment Used in Production
- B. Ingredients (Raw Materials) or Component Parts
- C. Items that are Consumed or Destroyed in Production
- D. Fuel and Electricity
- E. Water Pollution Control Facilities
- F. Air Pollution Control Facilities
- G. Machinery and Equipment Used in Research and Development
- H. Contracts with U.S. Government
- I. Biotechnology
- J. Fuel Oil and Coal

Each of these exemptions has detailed and specific requirements in order for the purchase or use of an item to qualify for the exemption.

Machinery and equipment

The exemption for production machinery and equipment found in § 1760(31) sets forth a number of requirements. First, the item purchased must fall within the statutory definition of “machinery and equipment”. Second, the machinery or equipment in question must be: (1) purchased for *use by the purchaser*; (2) purchased for use *primarily in production*; (3) purchased for use *directly in production*; and (4) purchased for use in producing *tangible personal property* that is (5) *intended to be sold or leased* ultimately for final use or consumption.

Sales of machinery and equipment:

For use by the purchaser directly and primarily in the production of tangible personal property intended to be sold or leased ultimately for final use or consumption or in the production of tangible personal property pursuant to a contract with the Federal Government or any agency thereof, or, in the case of sales occurring after June 30, 2007, in the generation of radio and television broadcast signals by broadcast stations regulated under 47 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 73. This exemption applies even if the purchaser sells the machinery or equipment and leases it back in a sale and leaseback transaction. This exemption also applies whether the purchaser agrees before or after the purchase of the machinery or equipment to enter into the sale and leaseback transaction and whether the purchaser's use of the machinery or equipment in production commences before or after the sale and leaseback transaction occurs; [§ 1760(31)(A)]

“Machinery and equipment” means machinery, equipment and parts and attachments for machinery and equipment, but excludes foundations for machinery and equipment and special purpose buildings used to house or support machinery and equipment. [§ 1752(7-B)]

“Foundations”...includes permanent supports, such as those composed of concrete. Metal supports that can be dismantled and moved are considered part of the machinery or equipment they support and are therefore exempt if the machinery and equipment itself is exempt. [Rule 303]

The term “machinery and equipment” includes both new and used machinery and equipment and parts and attachments for the machinery and equipment, including repair and replacement parts.

The statutory definition excludes foundations for machinery and equipment that are permanent supports, such as most foundations composed of concrete. Foundations that can be dismantled and moved, such as many steel supports, are considered part of the machinery and equipment that they support. Also excluded from “machinery and equipment” are so-called “special purpose buildings” used to house or support machinery and equipment.

Examples of exempt foundations and supports:

- ❖ Angle iron used to construct a support frame, provided the machinery or equipment it supports qualifies as production machinery or equipment.
- ❖ A movable concrete base, provided the machinery or equipment it supports qualifies as production machinery or equipment.

Examples of taxable foundations or buildings:

- ❖ Permanently affixed concrete pillars on which a piece of production machinery sits.
- ❖ A kiln that houses machinery and equipment used in the drying of finished lumber is a special purpose building. The piping, controls and other equipment within the walls of the kiln, qualify as exempt machinery and equipment.

Use by the purchaser

The purchaser of the machinery and equipment must also be the *user of machinery and equipment in the production process* in order to qualify for the exemption. Lessors of machinery and equipment under a true lease are not entitled to an exemption even though the lessee is using the machinery and equipment in production. The taxable “use” by the purchaser/lessor in this situation is the derivation of income through the leasing of the equipment. (See the exception for “sale/leaseback” transactions, explained later in this section.)

If a subsidiary of the manufacturer purchases equipment and allows the parent manufacturer to use it in the manufacturer’s own production, the subsidiary may not purchase the equipment exempt since, as the purchaser, the subsidiary is not the user of the equipment in production.

Use primarily in production

If an item of machinery or equipment has multiple uses, it must be used in an exempt activity more than 50% of its time in operation (during the relevant time window) to qualify as exempt production machinery.

“Primarily,” when used in relation to machinery or equipment used in production, means more than 50% of the time during the period that begins on the date on which the machinery or equipment is first placed in service by the purchaser and ends 2 years from that date or at the time that the machinery or equipment is sold, scrapped, destroyed or otherwise permanently removed from service by the taxpayer, whichever occurs first. [§ 1752(9-A)]

For instance, a forklift may be used to move work in process between production machines, but also to load delivery vehicles, or to move raw material from one storage location to another. Only the time used in moving the “work in process” would qualify as “use in production.” The amount of time in this function would need to exceed 50% of its total use in order for the forklift to be exempt as “primarily” used in production.

Use directly in production

“Directly” as defined includes operations that are “an integral and essential part of production,” as contrasted with activities that are “simply incidental, convenient or remote to production.”

“Directly”, when used in relation to production of tangible personal property, refers to those activities or operations which constitute an integral and essential

part of production, as contrasted with and distinguished from those activities or operations which are simply incidental, convenient or remote to production. [§ 1752(2-A)]

“Directly”...excludes support operations, such as machine shops in which production equipment is maintained. Testing for quality control is directly in production only insofar as those testing devices are physically incorporated in machinery or equipment that is otherwise exempt. [Rule 303]

A wood planer in a furniture manufacturer’s facility is clearly essential to the production of the finished furniture, while items in a machine shop used to maintain and repair production machinery are only “incidental” to production and are therefore not exempt. The term “directly” does not include support operations. Machinery and equipment used in the following operations are taxable:

- ❖ Administrative operations;
- ❖ Storage and warehouse operations;
- ❖ Maintenance operations (including maintenance activities occurring in the production area itself);
- ❖ Receiving and shipping operations;
- ❖ Heating and lighting, including in production areas (except specialized lighting as discussed later in this section);
- ❖ Safety and fire protection (including those activities required by state or federal agencies); and
- ❖ Transportation on public ways between production sites.

The following is a non-exclusive list of activities considered to be used “directly” in production:

Acting on raw materials. The processing of raw material at the production site, or the holding of raw material as it is being processed.

Examples: A wood planer acting on rough lumber to plane and reduce thickness; machinery that mixes raw materials before the raw material is added to the production line; a printing press that acts upon paper and ink in producing a printed product for sale; a rock crusher that crushes rock which is then further processed in a kiln as a part of the manufacture of cement for sale; a freezer used to flash-freeze vegetables in the production of frozen vegetables for sale.

Processing or holding “exempt materials”. The processing of exempt materials, or holding of such materials as they are being processed, so that they or the materials resulting from the processing can be used or reused in a production process or in connection with the operation of exempt machinery or equipment. “Exempt materials” means works in process and materials purchased by the taxpayer that would be exempt in whole or in part under § 1760(9-D) (fuel and electricity used at a manufacturing facility), § 1760(9-G) (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), or § 1760(74) (property that becomes an ingredient or component part of, or that is consumed or destroyed or loses its identity in

production of, tangible personal property). “Exempt materials” may include raw materials, electricity, fuel, water, ice, steam, air, oil, gas, chemicals, gases, catalysts, grinding or blasting materials, reagents, lubricants, solvents, acids, printing plates, color separations, tagging materials and other substances and materials used in connection with the operation of exempt machinery and equipment.

Examples: A lime kiln that prepares chemicals for use in a kraft pulping process at a paper manufacturing facility; equipment that deionizes or demineralizes water for use by other exempt machinery and equipment; a chipper for wood used to fuel a boiler used to supply steam or electricity to saws and planers at a lumber mill.

Handling or moving exempt materials. The handling, moving or transmitting of exempt materials from one production machine to another; or between a storage area (or point of receipt if there is no storage) and the first production operation; or between a production operation and a temporary holding area prior to further production operations. However, transportation of raw materials or work in process on public ways between different production sites is not considered an activity “directly” in production.

Examples: A forklift used to move lumber from a planer to a sanding machine; a conveyor system that moves work in process from one production machine to another, or from a storage pile at the point of receipt to the first production machine; piping used to move oil from a storage tank to a boiler used to generate electricity to power the other exempt machinery and equipment at a potato processing plant; conveyors used to move lime from storage at the point of receipt to a lime kiln used to prepare chemicals for use in a kraft pulping process at a paper manufacturing facility.

Protection or temporary holding of exempt materials or work in process. Machinery and equipment that preserves, protects, or temporarily holds exempt materials (including work in process) between different production operations or that is used to temporarily hold exempt materials. “Temporary holding” includes (1) equipment or functions designed to avoid delays in production resulting from reasonably anticipated fluctuations in the rate of supply or use of the stored items, and (2) equipment such as a tank, chest or tower used to hold exempt material previously processed and awaiting delivery to other production equipment for further processing or use. An item of equipment is presumed to be for “temporary holding” if it holds work in process or exempt material only for periods of less than 24 hours.

Examples: Steel racks used in temporary holding of finished lumber that is to be sized and cut; a holding tank used in temporary holding of raw material between two production machines; racks or “skids” used by a printer in the temporary holding of pages of printed material pending printing of additional pages, inserts or covers needed to produce the final product; bins used in sorting and temporary holding of yarns produced by a fabric manufacturer for subsequent use in weaving fabric; a tank used to hold a 12-hour supply of an exempt process chemical for use in the event of an interruption of supply.

Removal of waste products from production machinery. Removal of waste or by-products from the immediate vicinity of exempt machinery and equipment, for the purpose of permitting that machinery and equipment to operate continuously.

Examples: A conveyor used to remove chips and sawdust from the planer; an ash grate for a boiler used to produce steam and electricity to power manufacturing equipment at the same facility; a blanket wash application system for a printing press; a dryer hood and exhaust fan used to remove excessive moisture from a production machine.

Control of exempt production machinery. Manually or automatically controlling, or monitoring for the purpose of manually or automatically adjusting or controlling, the operation of exempt production machinery.

Examples: Process control computers, such as a computer that controls the cuts of a band saw; a temperature gauge for a boiler that produces steam or electricity used by other exempt equipment; a valve used to control the flow of gas used in welding; a camera used to monitor the shape of the plume of flame in a kiln used in a production operation to ensure that the kiln is functioning properly.

Testing or monitoring. Testing or monitoring exempt materials (including work in process) if the equipment used for this purpose is physically attached to exempt machinery and equipment, or is used to test every item or batch of product or exempt material.

Examples: A moisture meter that verifies the moisture content of 100% of the lumber used in making furniture; a chart recorder used to monitor the pH of water to be used in process or work in process held within a tank; a color density meter used to determine whether each batch of product meets color specifications for top grade product; a full volume detector used to ensure that the product container is properly filled and sealed.

In-line packaging operations (pre-storage). Packaging operations that are part of a series of operations within the production line and that are performed before the final product is stored. Packaging operations that occur after the product has been placed in storage or that occur within a separate storage facility are not part of production.

Examples: Machinery and equipment used to insert a compact disc into a cardboard sleeve and shrink-wrap it; equipment used to sort and count product for packaging; equipment used to box, bottle, can, or label product.

Machinery and equipment that controls the production environment. Controlling the production environment by means of *specialized* plant lighting, ventilation, air purification or prevention of contamination, humidity or temperature regulation, or similar environmental control essential to a particular production process.

Examples: Air handling equipment used for a “clean room” in a computer chip manufacturing facility; equipment used to reduce contamination or to control temperature and humidity in a clean room; equipment used to monitor air quality in a clean room; air conditioning equipment connected or otherwise directed to computers used to control a manufacturing process; thermometers and humidity

meters used to monitor the environment for process control computers or exempt electrical equipment.

Certain electrical equipment. The last transformer at the manufacturing facility that steps electricity up or down to the voltage at which the electricity is primarily used by other exempt machinery and equipment, and wiring, switches and other electrical equipment between that transformer and other exempt machinery and equipment; and machinery and equipment used to avoid electrical damage to such transformer or other exempt machinery and equipment or to ensure uninterrupted power supply to exempt machinery and equipment, including by means of providing back-up or emergency power or surge protection.

Examples: In a meat packing plant that receives 34.5KV electricity from the grid and steps the electricity down with its own transformer to 12KV, then transmits the electricity with its own wires to a second transformer that reduces the voltage to 480 volts for use at that voltage by its production machinery, the second transformer would be exempt.

Tangible personal property intended for sale or lease

To be eligible for exemption, machinery or equipment must be used in the production of tangible personal property that is intended to be sold or leased ultimately for final use or consumption.

... personal property which may be seen, weighed, measured, felt, touched or in any other manner perceived by the senses, but does not include rights and credits, insurance policies, bills of exchange, stocks and bonds and similar evidences of indebtedness or ownership. "Tangible personal property" includes electricity. "Tangible personal property" includes any computer software that is not a custom computer software program. "Tangible personal property" includes any product transferred electronically. [§ 1752(17)]

The product being produced must also be sold or leased *as tangible personal property*. Machinery and equipment used to produce property that will be sold as *real property*, or that will be used by the producer rather than sold, does **not** qualify for exemption.⁴⁴

Example 1: A cabinetmaker who produces and installs kitchen cabinets and passes title to the cabinets after installation, is selling real property, not tangible personal property. The cabinetmaker's purchase of machinery and equipment does not qualify for exemption.

Example 2: A cabinetmaker who produces and installs kitchen cabinets and passes title to the cabinets before installation is engaged in selling tangible personal property. The cabinetmaker's purchase of machinery and equipment does qualify for exemption.

Example 3: A retailer that manufactures free-standing shelving units for its own use is not selling the shelves. The retailer's purchase of machinery and equipment to build the shelves does not qualify for exemption.

⁴⁴ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 4.

Ingredients (raw materials) or component parts

An exemption is provided for tangible personal property that becomes an ingredient or component part of the item being produced.

Sales of tangible personal property that becomes an ingredient or component part of tangible personal property for later sale or lease, other than lease for use in this State, or that becomes an ingredient or component part of tangible personal property produced pursuant to a contract with the Federal Government or any agency of the Federal Government; [§ 1760(74)(A)]

This category includes all raw materials that get physically converted into, or physically attached to the finished product, including tags and labels.

Items that are consumed or destroyed in production

An exemption also applies to tangible personal property, other than fuel or electricity, that is consumed or destroyed or loses its identity in the production process. These are items that have a normal life expectancy of less than one (1) year in the use to which they are applied. “Life expectancy” means physical life expectancy without regard to obsolescence.

Sales of tangible personal property, other than fuel or electricity, that 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, or that is consumed or destroyed or loses its identity directly and primarily in the production of tangible personal property produced pursuant to a contract with the Federal Government or any agency of the Federal Government.

For purposes of this subsection, tangible personal property is “consumed or destroyed” or “loses its identity” in 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. [§ 1760(74)(B)]

1. Tangible personal property that has a normal physical life expectancy of less than one year is exempt if it falls within one of the following categories:

A. Items that are integrated with and essential to the operation of exempt production machinery and equipment. Items under this category will normally include but not be limited to such items as abrasives, coolants, lubricants, filtering materials, etc.

B. Items that come in contact with, or are added to, the raw product during production, but that are later extracted or dissipated and do not become a component part of the tangible personal property produced. Items under this category will normally include but not be limited to such items as catalysts, chemicals, solvents, liquids, etc.

C. Items that come in contact with the products produced and that are an integral and essential part of production. Items under this category will normally include but not be limited to abrasives, polishing agents, stencil materials, tagging materials, etc.

2. Tangible personal property that is consumed and destroyed is taxable if it falls within one of the following categories:

A. Items consumed or destroyed prior to the commencement of the production process or after production has ended as provided in § 1752(9-B) of the law and Section 1(1) of this rule.

B. Items consumed or destroyed in the course of contact with machinery and equipment that is not “directly” in production as provided in §1752(2-A) of the law and Section 1(3) of this rule.

Items under this category will normally include but not be limited to the following:

- (1) Cleaning supplies, including floor sweeping compounds, soaps, etc., regardless of where used;
- (2) Steam used to heat buildings, including the production area;
- (3) Personal apparel used by employees, including aprons, gloves, hair nets, ear plugs, face shields or masks, etc.;
- (4) Light bulbs, flash lights and batteries, used for lighting;
- (5) Chemicals or supplies of any kind used in quality control and research laboratories; and
- (6) Supplies used in maintenance of production machinery and equipment, including abrasives, files, grinding oil, etc. [Rule 303]

Examples of items that are consumed or destroyed in the production process:

- ❖ Items that are essential to the operation of production machinery and equipment, such as lubricants;
- ❖ Items that come in contact with raw material but does not become part of the finished product, such as solvents.
- ❖ Items that come in contact with raw material and are no longer of use afterwards, such as sandpaper.

Examples of items that are **not** consumed or destroyed in the production process:

- ❖ Items that are consumed or destroyed before production begins, such as lubricants for a chain saw used to harvest trees to be manufactured into lumber;
- ❖ Items that are consumed or destroyed after production ends, such as lubricants for a forklift used primarily to move finished product from storage to trucks for shipment to customers.
- ❖ Items that are not used “directly” in production.

Fuel and electricity

95% of the cost of the fuel and electricity is exempt when purchased for use at a “manufacturing facility”, while the remaining 5% is subject to the general sales tax rate.

Ninety-five percent of the sale price of all fuel and electricity purchased for use at a manufacturing facility. [§ 1760(9-D)]

“Manufacturing facility” means a site at which are located machinery and equipment used directly and primarily in either:

- A. The production of tangible personal property intended to be sold or leased ultimately for final use or consumption; or
- B. The production of tangible personal property pursuant to a contract with the Federal Government or any agency of the Federal Government.

“Manufacturing facility” includes the machinery and equipment and all machinery, equipment, structures and facilities located at the site and used in support of production or associated with the production. “Manufacturing facility” does not include a site at which a retailer is primarily engaged in making retail sales of tangible personal property that is not produced by the retailer. [§ 1752(6-A)]

This partial exemption applies to all types of fuel, including #2 heating fuel, diesel fuel, oxygen, acetylene, and wood chips.

A manufacturing facility is a site where production machinery is located. This includes all machinery, equipment, structures and facilities located at the site and used in support of production or associated with the production. Separate electric meters, fuel tanks or heating systems need not be maintained for the purpose of separating production areas from non-production areas.

A site at which mobile production equipment is temporarily located may also constitute a “manufacturing facility.” The 95% energy exemption applies to fuel used in qualifying mobile production equipment used at this type of temporary site, such as certain wood chippers, rock crushers, cement mixers, firewood processors, and soil screening equipment. The partial exemption would also extend to fuel used in equipment that loads a piece of mobile production equipment that otherwise qualifies for exemption – for instance, fuel used by a machine that loads a wood chipper temporarily located in the yard. The partial exemption does not extend to fuel used in transportation or other non-production activities – for instance, fuel used in a skidder moving logs from the woods to the yard would not qualify.

A manufacturing facility does not include a site at which a retailer is primarily engaged in making retail sales of items that it does not produce itself. For instance, a hardware store is not a “manufacturing facility,” and is not entitled to the 95% energy exemption, merely because it has a key cutting machine on the premises.

Water pollution control facility

In order to qualify for this exemption, a facility must be certified by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection (“DEP”) as a facility that is engaged in disposing, isolating or treating of water-borne industrial or other waste.

Sales of water pollution control facilities, certified as such by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection, and sales of parts or accessories of a certified facility, materials for the construction, repair or maintenance of a certified facility and chemicals or supplies that are integral to the effectiveness of a certified facility.

As used in this subsection, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. “Disposal system” means any system used primarily for disposing of or isolating industrial or other waste and includes thickeners, incinerators, pipelines or conduits, pumping stations, force mains and all other constructions, devices, appurtenances and facilities used for collecting or

conducting water borne industrial or other waste to a point of disposal, treatment or isolation, except that which is necessary to the manufacture of products.

B. "Facility" means any disposal system or any treatment works, appliance, equipment, machinery, installation or structures installed, acquired or placed in operation primarily for the purpose of reducing, controlling or eliminating water pollution caused by industrial or other waste, except septic tanks and the pipelines and leach fields connected or appurtenant thereto.

C. "Industrial waste" means any liquid, gaseous or solid waste substance capable of polluting the waters of the State and resulting from any process, or the development of any process, of industry or manufacture.

D. "Treatment works" means any plant, pumping station, reservoir or other works used primarily for the purpose of treating, stabilizing, isolating or holding industrial or other waste. [§ 1760(29)]

Once a facility has been certified by DEP, an exemption is allowed for any materials used in the construction, repair or maintenance of the facility, as well as for any machinery and equipment used primarily for reducing, controlling or eliminating water pollution. This includes, but is not limited to, thickeners, incinerators, pipelines or conduits, pumping stations, force mains and all other constructions, devices, appurtenances and facilities used for collecting or conducting water borne industrial or other waste. It does not include supplies other than maintenance materials and pollution control chemicals. It does not include septic tanks and the pipelines and leach fields connected to septic tanks.

Air pollution control facility

In order to qualify for this exemption, a facility must be certified by DEP as a facility that is engaged in reducing, controlling, eliminating or disposing of industrial or other air pollutants.

Sales of air pollution control facilities, certified as such by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection, and sales of parts or accessories of a certified facility, materials for the construction, repair or maintenance of a certified facility and chemicals or supplies that are integral to the effectiveness of a certified facility.

As used in this subsection, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. "Facility" means any appliance, equipment, machinery, installation or structures installed, acquired or placed in operation primarily for the purpose of reducing, controlling, eliminating or disposing of industrial or other air pollutants.

Facilities such as air conditioners, dust collectors, fans and similar facilities designed, constructed or installed solely for the benefit of the person for whom installed or the personnel of such person, and facilities designed or installed for the reduction or control of automobile exhaust emissions shall not be deemed air pollution control facilities for purposes of this subsection. [§ 1760(30)]

Once a facility has been certified by DEP, an exemption is allowed for any materials used in the construction, repair or maintenance of the facility as well as for any machinery and equipment used primarily for reducing, controlling or eliminating air pollutants. This does not include machinery or equipment installed for the benefit of people, such as air conditioners, dust collectors, fans and similar items; nor does it include facilities designed or installed for the reduction or control of automobile exhaust emissions.

Machinery and equipment used in research and development

As with the exemption for production machinery, this exemption has several requirements that must be satisfied. First, the item purchased must fall within the statutory definition of “machinery and equipment”. Second, the machinery or equipment in question must be: (1) purchased for *use by the purchaser* in research and development; (2) purchased for use *directly* in research and development; and (3) used *exclusively* in research and development.

Sales of machinery and equipment for use by the purchaser directly and exclusively in research and development in the experimental and laboratory sense ... “Research and development” does not include the ordinary testing or inspecting of materials or products for quality control, efficiency surveys, management studies, consumer surveys, advertising, promotions or research in connection with literary, historical or similar projects. [§ 1760(32)]

“Research and development” for the purposes of this exemption is limited to the experimental and laboratory sense of that term. It does not include the ordinary testing or inspecting of materials or products for quality control, efficiency surveys, management studies, consumer surveys, advertising, or promotions. It also does not include research done in connection with literary, historical or similar projects.

Contracts with U.S. Government

The exemptions mentioned in this section for machinery and equipment used in production, ingredients or component parts, items that are consumed or destroyed in production, and fuel and electricity, also apply to those entities engaged in the production of tangible personal property pursuant to a contract with the United States Government or any agency thereof.

Sales of machinery and equipment:

For use by the purchaser directly and primarily...in the production of tangible personal property pursuant to a contract with the Federal Government or any agency thereof... [§ 1760(31)(A)]

Biotechnology

Although the term “production” as defined in § 1752(9-B) excludes biological processes generally, it does include “biological processes that are part of an integrated process of manufacturing organisms or microorganic materials through the application of biotechnology.” The exemptions mentioned above for machinery and equipment used in production, ingredients or

component parts, items that are consumed or destroyed in production, and fuel and electricity, also apply to entities engaged in biotechnological applications.

“Production” includes manufacturing, processing, assembling and fabricating operations that meet the definitional requisites, including biological processes that are part of an integrated process of manufacturing organisms or microorganic materials through the application of biotechnology. [§ 1752(9-B)]

These applications include recombinant DNA techniques, biochemistry, molecular and cellular biology, immunology, genetics and genetic engineering, biological cell fusion techniques and new bioprocesses using living organisms or parts of organisms to produce or modify products, improve plants or animals, develop microorganisms for specific uses, identify targets for small-molecule pharmaceutical development, transform biological systems and useful processes and products or to develop microorganisms for specific uses.

...sales of machinery, equipment, instruments and supplies for use by the purchaser directly and primarily in biotechnology applications, including the application of technologies such as recombinant DNA techniques, biochemistry, molecular and cellular biology, immunology, genetics and genetic engineering, biological cell fusion techniques and new bioprocesses using living organisms or parts of organisms to produce or modify products, improve plants or animals, develop microorganisms for specific uses, identify targets for small-molecule pharmaceutical development, transform biological systems and useful processes and products or to develop microorganisms for specific uses. Equipment and supplies used for biotechnology include but are not limited to microscopes, diagnostic testing materials, glasswares, chemical reagents, computer software and technical books and manuals. “Research and development” includes testing and evaluation for the purposes of approval and compliance with regulatory standards for biotechnological products or materials. “Research and development” does not include the ordinary testing or inspecting of materials or products for quality control, efficiency surveys, management studies, consumer surveys, advertising, promotions or research in connection with literary, historical or similar projects. [§ 1760(32)]

With respect to research and development in biotechnological applications, the exemption for machinery and equipment includes instruments and supplies, such as microscopes and diagnostic testing materials.

Fuel oil and coal

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. [§ 1760(9-G)]

This exemption is for the use of fuel oil or coal in those situations where the by-products that result from the burning of the fuel or coal become an ingredient of tangible personal property being produced for sale.

OTHER ISSUES INVOLVING MANUFACTURERS

Leasing machinery and equipment

Generally speaking, the exemption for production machinery and equipment does not apply to machinery and equipment being leased. The exemption provided to a manufacturer does not extend to the lessor of equipment even though the equipment will be used in production. The lessor is generally liable for use tax on the cost of the equipment being leased.

The following are exceptions to this general application:

Sale/leaseback transactions

If machinery and equipment that qualifies for exemption is purchased by a manufacturer and subsequently sold to and leased back from a lessor, the sales/use tax exemption still applies. It is immaterial whether the original purchase and subsequent sale/leaseback transaction occur simultaneously or at some time in the future or whether actual use of the machinery and equipment is made by the manufacturer before the sale/leaseback transaction occurs.

A. ...This exemption applies even if the purchaser sells the machinery or equipment and leases it back in a sale and leaseback transaction. This exemption also applies whether the purchaser agrees before or after the purchase of the machinery or equipment to enter into the sale and leaseback transaction and whether the purchaser's use of the machinery or equipment in production commences before or after the sale and leaseback transaction occurs; and

B. To a bank, leasing company or other person as part of a sale and leaseback transaction, by a person that uses the machinery or equipment as described in paragraph A, whether the original purchaser's use of the machinery or equipment in production commences before or after the sale and leaseback transaction occurs. [§ 1760(31)]

Lease “in lieu of purchase”

A lease that is determined by the State Tax Assessor to be a lease “in lieu of purchase” is a “sale” as defined in § 1752(13). Machinery and equipment being purchased pursuant to a lease in lieu of purchase meets the requirement of “use by the purchaser” and would be exempt provided it meets the other requirements of exemption.⁴⁵

Interim Rentals

Machinery and equipment being rented under the “interim rental” provision of the statute (§ 1758) is treated as a sale, with the lessor being the retailer, the rental payment being the sale price and the lessee being the purchaser/consumer. An interim rental, therefore, meets the requirement of “purchase by the user” and is exempt provided it meets the other applicable requirements of the law. Interim rentals are a disallowed use of a direct pay permit.

⁴⁵ See also Instructional Bulletin No. 20.

Transportation

As noted above, machinery and equipment must be used “directly” in production in order to qualify for exemption. Moving work in process between production machines is a qualifying activity. Transportation of raw material to the production site, transportation of work in process on public ways between production sites and transportation of finished products to customers are all non-qualifying activities.

Certain vehicles used in interstate or foreign commerce may be exempt pursuant to §1760(41-A), depending upon the circumstances. For more information on this subject, see the EXEMPTIONS section of this guide and Rule 318.

By-products and recovered raw materials

The manufacturing process generally results in a certain amount of waste. In many situations this waste must be disposed of. In certain manufacturing environments it can be recycled, sold as a by-product or used as an ingredient of another product.

Removing waste from a production machine is an activity that is considered “directly” in production. Machinery and equipment that handles or processes the product after that point may or may not qualify for exemption.

Examples of **exempt** activities involving by-products and recovered raw materials:

- ❖ Re-cycling the by-product or recovered raw material back into production. This activity is “directly” in production and machinery and equipment used primarily for this purpose is exempt.
- ❖ Using the by-product or recovered raw material as an ingredient in the production of another product. This activity is also considered “directly” in production and machinery and equipment used primarily for this purpose is exempt.

Example of a **taxable** activity involving by-products:

- ❖ Selling the by-product “as is.” In this case, removing the waste from the production machine is “directly” used in production, but machinery and equipment used after this point is **not** used directly in production since nothing more is done to the by-product to change its form, character, or composition.

Tangible personal property vs. real property

The purchase by a construction contractor of materials for the construction of real property (buildings, fixtures attached to buildings, etc.) or for incorporation into real property does not qualify for the machinery and equipment exemption.

Examples of such items are:

- ❖ Wires, conduits, outlets and other electrical items installed to facilitate the use of the building as a building rather than for purposes of a particular production process;
- ❖ Heating and air conditioning units (including ductwork) installed to facilitate the use of the building as a building, rather than for purposes of a particular production process such as that previously described;

- ❖ Special purpose buildings; and
- ❖ Permanent foundations composed of concrete.

If machinery and equipment is purchased as tangible personal property *before* being incorporated into realty and, as tangible personal property, meets all of the other requirements of exemption, the machinery and equipment would qualify for exemption. Since this type of arrangement between the contractor and the purchaser is the exception, rather than the norm, manufacturers are cautioned that proper contractual terms are necessary for correct application of the exemption. See Instructional Bulletin No. 4 for additional information.

Exempt purchase documentation

A manufacturer claiming that the purchase of tangible personal property qualifies for exemption must provide its vendor form ST-A-117 “Industrial Users Blanket Certificate of Exemption”. A copy can be seen in the Appendix section of this guide. The manufacturer should indicate on this certificate the grounds for exemption by checking off the appropriate category. The vendor should retain this certificate in its file to document the exempt sale. If multiple purchases are made from one vendor, the certificate may act as a “blanket” certificate, covering all subsequent purchases of like items. It is the **responsibility of the purchaser** to understand all requirements of the law before claiming any exemption. The purchaser must also be able to prove that a purchase meets the qualifications of the exemption.

Direct pay permit

Pursuant to Rule 308, certain manufacturers and utilities that commonly acquire a substantial amount of tangible personal property under circumstances making it impractical to determine at the time of purchase whether the use will be taxable or exempt, may qualify for a “direct payment permit” issued by MRS. This permit allows the manufacturer to purchase most items of tangible personal property without paying tax -- but the purchaser then becomes accountable directly to the State for payment of appropriate use tax. The direct pay permit must be provided to the vendor at the time of purchase to document the exempt sale and, as with the blanket certificate of exemption, need only be provided once to cover subsequent purchases of like items. See Rule 308 for more information and qualifications.

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Appendix – Sample Documents*

Document Name	Form No.	Page
Retailer Certificate		A-1
Resale Certificate		A-2
Permanent Exemption Certificate	ST-2	A-3
Direct Pay Permit	ST-A-114	A-4
Sales and Use Tax Return and Instructions	ST-7	A-5
Service Provider Tax Return and Instructions	SPT-1	A-6
Use Tax Return and Instructions	ST-7-U	A-7
Uniform Sales and Use Tax Certificate - Multijurisdiction	MTC Form	A-8
Resale Certificate for Packaging Materials	ST-A-120	A-9
Industrial Users Blanket Certificate of Exemption	ST-A-117	A-10
Affidavit of Exemption – Commercial Farming/Fishing/Wood Harvesting	ST-A-126	A-11
Affidavit of Exemption –New Commercial Fishing Vessel Materials	ST-A-122	A-12
Certificate of Exemption – Auto, Camper and Motor Home for Lease/Rental	ST-A-109	A-13
Contractor’s Exempt Purchase Certificate	ST-A-119	A-14
Affidavit of Exemption - Certain Vehicles Sold to Nonresidents	ST-A-106	A-15
Affidavit of Exemption – Watercraft Sold to Nonresidents	ST-A-113	A-16
Affidavit of Exemption – Out-of-State Delivery	ST-A-107	A-17
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Affidavit Regarding Lease of Automobile for Service Customer	ST-A-101	A-24
Affidavit Regarding Certain Products for Use in Commercial Agricultural Production, Commercial Fishing, Aquacultural Production and Animal Agriculture	ST-A-103	A-25
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Listing of Sales, Use and Service Provider Tax Rules		A-32

***Current at the time this Guide was submitted to the printer.**

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SAMPLE RETAILER CERTIFICATE



**STATE OF MAINE
MAINE REVENUE SERVICES**

THIS REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE FOR A

RETAILER

is issued under the provisions of MRSA, Title 36, Part 3, §1754-B to:

SALES TEST ACCOUNT
51 COMMERCE DRME
AUGUSTA ME 04332

Registration Number: 0000000

Date Issued: JULY 15 1994

Business Code: 075



Filing Frequency: MONTHLY

IMPORTANT INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS RETAILER'S CERTIFICATE

This certificate must be available for inspection by the State Tax Assessor, the Assessor's representatives and agents and authorized municipal officials. This retailer's certificate verifies that this retailer and this retail location hold a valid Maine sales tax account and is authorized to collect and remit the sales tax on behalf of the State of Maine. This certificate has no expiration date. If you cease to do business in Maine please return this certificate to Maine Revenue Services.

IMPORTANT PLEASE NOTE: This retailer's certificate may NOT be used to purchase merchandise for resale tax exempt (in Maine). A resale certificate is a separate document. If you qualify to receive a resale certificate, one has been printed and mailed to you.

SAMPLE RESALE CERTIFICATE

	STATE OF MAINE MAINE REVENUE SERVICES RESALE CERTIFICATE	
THIS CERTIFICATE IS VALID AUGUST 20 2018 THRU DECEMBER 31 2020		
<u>Business Name and Location Address</u>	<u>Certificate Number</u>	<u>Business Type</u>
SALES TEST ACCOUNT 51 COMMERCE DRIVE AUGUSTA ME 04332	0000000	WHOLESALE
<p>This is to certify that the above named business is authorized to purchase during the period indicated on this certificate: (1) tangible personal property to be resold in the form of tangible personal property, or (2) a taxable service to be resold as the same taxable service. This certificate cannot be reassigned or transferred and can only be used by the above business or its authorized employees. This certificate is void if the business has ceased operating or if the certificate has been altered.</p> <p>The above named business certifies that the following is being purchased in the ordinary course of business for resale as provided above.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>		
Presented to: _____ (Insert name of seller on photocopy) (date)		Presented by: _____ Authorized Signature (purchaser) (date)

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS ORIGINAL FORM

The document printed above is your new Resale Certificate. **Retain this copy as an original in your file.** This certificate is valid only for the period indicated.

Prior to the expiration of this certificate, Maine Revenue Services will automatically renew and reissue a new resale certificate for the next period if:

- your account is active; and
- you have reported \$3,000 or more in gross sales during the previous 12 months

Make copies of this original, fill in the appropriate data and provide it to the vendors from whom you make purchases for resale.

If you cease doing business, this certificate is void and must be returned to Maine Revenue Services.

Use of a resale certificate to make purchases not intended for resale is a criminal offense.

If you have any questions regarding this document, please call (207) 624-9693.

SAMPLE EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE



Maine Revenue Services PERMANENT EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE

Registration Number: E080988
Effective Date: August 17, 2018
Notice Number: 5011358180817

This certifies that the organization named above is an incorporated nonprofit organization organized for the primary purpose of operating a retreat in this State for combat-injured veterans and their families free of charge. It is therefore entitled to purchase tangible personal property or taxable services that will be used exclusively by the organization for the purposes for which it is organized without payment of the Maine sales or use tax.

This Exemption Certificate is issued under the provisions of 36 M.R.S. §§ 1751 - 2113.

- This certificate cannot be used for purchases when payments are made with cash, personal checks, or personal credit cards without an accompanying purchase order.
- All purchases must be billed directly to and paid for by the organization, or must be accompanied by a purchase order issued by the organization that identifies specifically the items to be purchased.
- A copy of this **completed and signed** certificate must be provided by the organization, and a copy maintained in the files of the vendor in order to permit purchases exempt from tax. It is only necessary to provide one copy of this certificate to the vendor. Subsequent purchases should be identified as exempt from tax.
- The property or service purchased must be used exclusively by the organization named above for the purposes for which it is organized.
- This certificate may not be used for activities that are mainly commercial enterprises, including, but not limited to, purchases of items to be resold by the organization.
- This certificate must be taken in good faith from the organization. The good faith of the vendor may be questioned if, at the time of the sale, the vendor has knowledge of facts that give rise to a reasonable inference that:
 - The purchaser is not the holder of the exemption certificate,
 - The exemption certificate has been revoked or is otherwise invalid at the time of the sale, or
 - The merchandise or service is not to be used exclusively by the exempt organization.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above exemption certificate is valid and that the tangible personal property or taxable services described below which I shall purchase from _____ will be used exclusively by the organization named above for purposes for which it is organized, consistent with the exemption provided in 36 M.R.S. § 1760 or 36 M.R.S. § 2557.

Description of Purchases: _____

Authorized Signature

Date

DIRECT PAY PERMIT



MAINE REVENUE SERVICES SALES, FUEL AND SPECIAL TAX DIVISION

DIRECT PAY PERMIT

No. **0000000**

It having been determined that the conduct of the business of the taxpayer noted below is such that it would be impractical for it to pay sales and use taxes separately under the Maine Sales and Use Tax Law on purchases made by it, that payment of sales and use taxes to the State would not be jeopardized by permitting the taxpayer to report and pay sales and use taxes directly, and the taxpayer having obligated itself to report and pay sales and use taxes directly, retailers selling to the taxpayer named below are hereby relieved of collecting sales and use taxes from it.

Except as noted below, the taxpayer shall file a copy of this permit with each retailer and shall place the direct payment permit number on all purchase orders and contracts covering the purchase of tangible personal property; which shall be sufficient evidence to retailers to relieve them from collecting sales or use taxes thereon.

Name of Taxpayer: **Maine Revenue Services**

Address of Taxpayer: **51 Commerce Drive
Augusta ME 04332**

Reissue Date: **August 2, 2018**



Director, Sales, Fuel and Special Tax Division

Copies of this permit or the permit number shall not be used in connection with:

- A. The purchase of tangible personal property by other than the holder of this permit.
- B. The purchase of prepared food;
- C. The purchase of taxable services other than the transmission and distribution of electricity;
- D. The purchase of services subject to the Service Provider Tax;
- E. Rentals or leases, other than leases in lieu of purchase, of tangible personal property; or
- F. The purchase of tangible personal property which will become incorporated into the real estate of the permit holder prior to passage of title.

L

Maine Revenue Services Sales and Use Tax Return



00

Registration No.

Business Code

Period Begin

Period End

Due Date

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1. Entity Information

- 2. **OUT OF BUSINESS?** Date closed:
- 3. **OWNERSHIP OR NAME CHANGE?** Date
Explanation
- 4. **SOLD?** Date
- 5. *Check here if this is an AMENDED return*

ADDRESS CHANGE?: Check here and make the appropriate changes to the preprinted address.

SALES BREAKDOWN

Gross Sales	1.		
Deductions: Exempt Sales	2a.		
Bad Debts	2b.		
Industrial Energy Sales	3.		
Taxable Sales	4.		

SALES

Sales of Prepared Food Subject to 8% tax	5.			@ 8%	5A.		
Sales Subject to 5.5% tax	6.			@ 5.5%	6A.		

MARIJUANA

Medical Marijuana 5.5%	7.			@ 5.5%	7A.		
Prepared Food containing Medical Marijuana 8%	8.			@ 8%	8A.		
Marijuana 10% tax	9.			@ 10%	9A.		
Marijuana Products 10% tax	10.			@ 10%	10A.		

RENTALS

Long Term Rentals of Autos	11.			@ 5.5%	11A.		
Rentals of Lodging	12.			@ 9%	12A.		
Short Term Rentals of Autos	13.			@ 10%	13A.		



00

TAXABLE SALES

Add lines 5 thru 13
Total must agree with Line 4 14.

Add lines
54 thru 134 14A.

USE TAX

Industrial Energy Purchases 15. @ 5.5% 15A.
Other Taxable Purchases 16. @ 5.5% 16A.

PREMIUMS & FEES

Tires & Lead-Acid Batteries @ \$1 17. 00
Gasoline Engine Oils @ \$1.10 per gallon 18.
Diesel Engine Oils @ 35 cents per gallon 19.
All Other Motor Vehicle Oil Premiums @ 35 cents per gallon 20.
Prepaid Wireless Fee 21.

TOTAL DUE

Total Tax and Fees Due with this Return Add lines 14A thru 21 22.

CREDITS

Credit Carry Forward From Prior Period 23.
Credit For Sales Tax Paid on Goods Purchased for Resale 24.

AMOUNT DUE

Line 22 less lines 23 and 24. Use line 26 if the result is a credit amount. 25.

CREDIT DUE

If you wish a refund rather than a carry forward to the next period, check here
If Line 22 less lines 23 and 24 is a credit amount, enter the amount to the right. 26.

Make check or money order payable to the STATE TREASURER. Send your remittance with your return postmarked by the due date printed on the front of the return to MAINE REVENUE SERVICES, PO BOX 1065, AUGUSTA, ME 04332-1065. Please record your registration number on your check. Failure to file a return on or before the due date will result in interest and penalty charges. Billings will be issued shortly after the processing of your return. If you have questions, please contact 207-624-9693. Keep a copy of this return for your records.

Signature/Title Print Name Date Phone #

Specific Instructions for the Sales and Use Tax Return

Please note: This return must be filed even if there are no taxable sales to report.

Important: DO NOT REPORT any of the following sales or services on this return. They will be reported on the Service Provider Tax return. Sales of cable or satellite TV services, fabrication services, video rentals, telecommunication services, rent to own furniture, private non-medical institution/personal home care, community support for persons with mental health diagnoses, community support for persons with intellectual disabilities or autism; home support services, group residential services for persons with brain injuries.

Line 1 - Gross Sales. Enter the total amount of ALL sales and services, including sales for resale and all other exempt sales. Do not include in this amount sales tax charged to customers, nor the value of returned merchandise for which a full credit or refund was given to the customer.

Line 2a - Exempt Sales. Enter the total amount of sales on which no tax was charged. Include in this line items sold with a valid resale certificate, wholesale sales, items sold to a consignment shop or group shop, services that were not taxable, items sold to entities that hold a valid Permanent Exemption Certificate issued by Maine Revenue Services, or customer refunds that were reported as sales in previous periods.

Line 2b - Bad Debts. Enter the total amount of bad debts actually charged off on the books of this retailer. The deduction may be made only with respect to taxable sales which were originally reported as taxable by this retailer, and on which tax has been paid by this retailer to the State. (See Instructional Bulletin #29 located at www.maine.gov/revenue/salesuse/salestax/bulletinssales.htm for more information on bad debt deductions.)

Line 3 - Industrial Energy Sales. If you have sold fuel or electricity to a manufacturing facility, enter 95% of those sales here.

Line 4 - Taxable Sales. Subtract lines 2a, 2b, and 3 from line 1. This amount represents all taxable sales that are detailed in lines 5 through 13A.

Line 5 - Prepared Food Sales. Enter the total sales for the period that represents sales of prepared food. Multiply this amount by 8% and enter the result in line 5A.

Line 6 - Sales Subject to 5.5% tax. Enter all sales subject to 5.5% tax, including all sales of extended warranties on automobiles and trucks. Multiply this amount by 5.5% and enter the result in line 6A.

Line 7 - Medical Marijuana 5.5%. Enter all taxable sales of marijuana leaves, stems, flowers, seeds and marijuana products for medical use. Multiple this amount by 5.5% and enter the result on line 7A.

Line 8 - Prepared Food containing Medical Marijuana 8%. Enter all taxable sales of prepared food products containing medical marijuana intended consumption. Multiple this amount by 8% and enter the result on line 8A.

Line 9 - Marijuana 10%. Enter all taxable sales of marijuana leaves, stems, flowers, and seeds. Multiple this amount by 10% and enter the result on line 9A.

Line 10 - Marijuana Products 10%. Enter all taxable sales of products composed of marijuana intended for use or consumption. Multiple this amount by 10% and enter the result on line 10A.

Line 11 - Long Term Rentals of Automobiles. Enter all taxable rentals of automobiles for 12 months or more. Multiply this amount by 5.5% and enter the result in line 11A.

Line 12 - Rentals of Lodging. Enter the total taxable rentals charged for living quarters in hotels, motels, rooming houses and tourist or trailer camps. Multiple this amount by 9% and enter the result in line 12A.

Line 13 - Short Term Rentals of Automobiles. Enter the total taxable rentals charged for short-term rentals of automobiles (rentals for less than 12 months). Multiple this amount by 10% and enter the result in line 13A.

Line 14 & 14A - Taxable Sales. Total of lines 5 through 13 must agree with line 4 (Taxable Sales).

Line 15 - Industrial Energy Purchases. Enter 5% of your purchases of fuel and electricity used at a manufacturing site on which the Maine sales tax or its equivalent has not been paid. Multiple this amount by 5.5% and enter the result in line 15A.

Line 16 - Other Taxable Purchases. Enter the amount of taxable purchases, other than fuel and electricity reported in line 15, on which Maine sales tax or its equivalent has not been paid. This includes items that were withdrawn from inventory for use by the business, items purchased in a non-taxing jurisdiction for use in Maine, and items that were purchased with a Maine Resale Certificate that have been deemed taxable. Multiple this amount by 5.5% and enter the result on line 16A.

Line 17 - Tires and Lead-Acid Batteries. Enter the total number of tires and lead-acid batteries sold during this period that are subject to the recycling assistance fee in whole dollars.

Line 18 - Gasoline Engine Oils. Enter the premiums on sales of gasoline engine crankcase oil sold in a container with a volume of more than 5 gallons.

Line 19 - Diesel Engine Oils. Enter the premiums on sales of diesel engine crankcase oil.

Line 20 - All Other Motor Vehicle Oil Premiums. Enter the premiums on sales of other motor vehicle oil sold in containers with a volume of 16 gallons or less.

Line 21 - Prepaid Wireless Fee. The amount of the prepaid wireless fee due is equal to the number of prepaid wireless card transactions (whether sold individually or as part of a phone package) times \$1.16. For example: 100 cards sold X \$1.16 = \$116.00. Enter this value on Line 21. Note: If you are a retailer who is not a prepaid wireless telecommunications service provider, you may multiply this amount by .97 (116 X .97 = \$112.52) and report the lower value.

Line 22 - Total Due. Total lines 14A through 21.

Line 23 - Credit Carry Forward from Prior Period. If your prior return resulted in a credit balance and you have received a notice from Maine Revenue Services

Line 24 – Credit for Sales Tax Paid on Goods Purchased for Resale. If you have purchased goods during this period on which you have paid your supplier a sales tax and those goods have been sold or are in inventory waiting to be resold, enter the amount of sales tax paid on those goods here.

Line 25 - Amount Due. Subtract lines 23 and 24 from line 22. (If the result is a credit amount, use line 26.)

Line 26 - Credit Due. If the result of subtracting lines 23 and 24 from line 22 is a credit, enter that amount here. This credit will automatically be forwarded to the next open period. If you wish this credit to be refunded to you, you must check the box.

SPT

Maine Revenue Services Service Provider Tax



00

Registration No.

Business Code

Period Begin

Period End

Due Date

1. Entity Information

[Redacted area for Entity Information]

- 2. **OUT OF BUSINESS?** Date closed: _____
- 3. **OWNERSHIP OR NAME CHANGE?** Date _____
Explanation _____
- 4. **SOLD?** Date _____
- 5. Check here if this is an **AMENDED** return

ADDRESS CHANGE? Make corrections above and check here

Services	Gross Services	1.								
	Exempt Services	2a.								
	Bad Debts	2b.								
	Taxable Services	3.								
Breakdown of Taxable Services	Cable & Satellite TV or Radio	4.								
	Fabrication	5.								
	Video Rentals	6.								
	Rent-to-Own	7.								
	Telecommunications	8.								
						Private Non-Medical Institution	9.			
						CSS - MHD	10.			
						CSS - MRA	11.			
					Home Support Services	12.				
					Brain Injuries	13.				
Total Services	Add lines 4 thru 13. Total must agree with Line 3.						14.			
Total Tax	Line 14 @ 6%						15.			
Credits	Credit Carry Forward From Prior Period						16.			
Amount Due	Line 15 less line 16. Use line 18 if the result is a credit amount.						17.			
Credit Due	If line 15 less line 16 is a credit amount, enter the amount to the right.						18.			
	If you wish a refund rather than a carry forward to the next period, check here <input type="checkbox"/>									

Signature/Title _____ Print Name _____ Date _____ Phone # _____

Instructions for the Service Provider Tax Return

Please note: The return must be filed even if there are no taxable services to report.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON SERVICE PROVIDER TAX SEE INSTRUCTIONAL BULLETIN 55

Line 1 – Gross Services. Enter the total amount of ALL services, including any services that are for resale or exempt. Do not include Service Provider Tax in this amount.

Line 2a. – Exempt Services. Enter the total amount of services which are exempt from the Service Provider Tax. Include in this line services sold with a valid resale certificate, sold to an exempt organization with a valid permanent exemption certificate, services that are not subject to the service provider tax, and services rendered outside this State.

Line 2b. - Bad Debts. Enter the total amount of bad debts actually charged off on the books of this service provider. The deduction may be made only with respect to taxable services which were originally reported as taxable by this service provider, and on which tax has been paid by this service provider to the State.

Line 3 – Taxable Services. Subtract Line 2a and 2b from Line 1.

Line 4– Cable & satellite television or radio services. Enter the taxable amount of cable, satellite TV or radio service including the installation or use of associated equipment for which a charge is made.

Line 5 – Fabrication Services. Enter the taxable amount of fabrication services provided on this line. (For more information on fabrication services see Instructional Bulletin 46)

Line 6 – Video Rentals. Enter the taxable amount of video media and equipment rentals on this line.

Line 7 – Rent-to-Own. Enter the taxable amount of rental of furniture, audio media and equipment pursuant to a rental-purchase agreement.

Line 8 – Telecommunications. Enter the taxable amount of telecommunications services, installation, maintenance and repair of telecommunications equipment and ancillary services.

For the services listed on Lines 9-13, the provider must be licensed through the DHHS.

Line 9 – Private Non-Medical Institution. Enter the taxable amount of Private Non-Medical Institution services.

Line 10 – CSS – MHD. Enter the taxable amount of Community Support Services for persons with Mental Health Diagnoses.

Line 11 – CSS – MRA. Enter the taxable amount of Community Support Services for persons with Mental Retardation or Autism.

Line 12 – Home Support Services. Enter the taxable amount of Home Support Services.

Line 13 - Group Residential Services for People with Brain Injuries. Enter the taxable amount of Residential Services for People with Brain Injuries.

Line 14 – Total Services. Enter the total of line 4 thru line 13. This is the total services subject to tax. Line 3 must equal Line 14.

Line 15 – Total Tax. Line 14 @ 6%

Line 16 – Credits. If there was a prior return that resulted in a credit balance and you received a notice from Maine Revenue Services confirming the credit amount, enter the amount of your credit here.

Line 17 – Amount Due. Line 15 minus Line 16. Use Line 18 if result is a credit.

Line 18 – Credit Due. When Line 15 minus Line 16 is a credit, enter the amount on here. If you wish this credit to be refunded to you, you must check the box in line 18.

Make the check or money order payable to the STATE TREASURER. Send your remittance with your return postmarked by the due date printed on the top of the return. Please record your registration number on your check. Failure to file a return on or before the due date will result in interest and penalty charges. Billings will be issued shortly after the processing of your return.

Please mail your return with payment to Maine Revenue Services, Sales, Fuel & Special Tax Division, PO Box 1065, Augusta, ME 04332-1065.

Questions? Call 624-9693.

Keep a copy of the return for your records.

Specific Instructions for the Use Tax Return

Note: It is not necessary to file this return for periods in which no tax is due.

Line 1 - Industrial Energy Purchases. Enter 5% of your purchases of fuel and electricity used at a manufacturing site on which the Maine sales tax or its equivalent has not been paid. Multiply this amount by 5.5% and enter the result in line 1A.

Line 2 - Other Taxable Purchases. Enter the amount of taxable purchases, other than fuel and electricity reported in line 1, on which Maine sales tax or its equivalent has not been paid. This includes items that were withdrawn from inventory for use by the business, items purchased in a non-taxing jurisdiction for use in Maine, and items that were purchased with a Maine Resale Certificate that have been deemed taxable. Multiply this amount by 5.5% and enter the result on line 2A.

Line 3 - Tires and Lead-Acid Batteries. Enter the total number of tires and lead-acid batteries purchased during this period that are subject to the recycling assistance fee. Multiply this amount by \$1.00 and enter the result on line 3A.

Line 4 - Total Due. Total lines 1A through 3A.

Line 5 - Credit Carry Forward from Prior Period. If your prior return resulted in a credit balance and you have received a notice from Maine Revenue Services confirming this credit, enter the amount of your credit here.

Line 6 - Amount Due. Subtract line 5 from line 4. (If the result is a credit amount, see line 7.)

Line 7 - Credit Due. If the result of subtracting line 5 from line 4 is a credit, enter that amount here. This credit will automatically be forwarded to the next open period. If you wish this credit to be refunded to you, you must check the box in line 7.

Make check or money order payable to the STATE TREASURER. Send your remittance with your return postmarked by the due date printed on the top of the return to Maine Revenue Services, PO Box 1065, Augusta, Maine 04332-1065. Please record your registration number on your check. Failure to file a return on or before the due date will result in interest and penalty charges. Billings will be issued shortly after the processing of your return. Please contact 207-624-9693 if you have questions.

Keep copy of return for taxpayer records

UNIFORM SALES & USE TAX EXEMPTION/RESALE CERTIFICATE — MULTIJURISDICTION

The below-listed states have indicated that this certificate is acceptable as a resale/exemption certificate for sales and use tax, subject to the notes on pages 2–4. The issuer and the recipient have the responsibility to determine the proper use of this certificate under applicable laws in each state, as these may change from time to time.

Issued to Seller: _____

Address: _____

I certify that:

Name of Firm (Buyer): _____

Address: _____

is engaged as a registered

Wholesaler

Retailer

Manufacturer

Seller (California)

Lessor (see notes on pages 2–4)

Other (Specify) _____

and is registered with the below-listed states and cities within which your firm would deliver purchases to us and that any such purchases are for wholesale, resale, or ingredients or components of a new product or service to be resold, leased, or rented in the normal course of business. We are in the business of wholesaling, retailing, manufacturing, leasing (renting) selling (California) the following:


Description of Business: _____

General description of tangible property or taxable services to be purchased from the Seller: _____

State	State Registration, Seller's Permit, or ID Number of Purchaser	State	State Registration, Seller's Permit, or ID Number of Purchaser
AL ¹		MO ¹⁶	
AR		NE ¹⁷	
AZ ²		NV	
CA ³		NJ	
CO ⁴		NM ^{4,18}	
CT ⁵		NC ¹⁹	
DC ⁵		ND	
FL ⁷		OH ²⁰	
GA ⁸		OK ²¹	
HI ^{4,9}		PA ²²	
ID		RI ²³	
IL ^{4,10}		SC	
IA		SD ²⁴	
KS		TN	
KY ¹¹		TX ²⁵	
ME ¹²		UT	
MD ¹³		VT	
MI ¹⁴		WA ²⁶	
MN ¹⁵		WI ²⁷	

I further certify that if any property or service so purchased tax free is used or consumed as to make it subject to a Sales or Use Tax we will pay the tax due directly to the proper taxing authority when state law so provides or inform the Seller for added tax billing. This certificate shall be a part of each order that we may hereafter give to you, unless otherwise specified, and shall be valid until canceled by us in writing or revoked by the city or state.

Under penalties of perjury, I swear or affirm that the information on this form is true and correct as to every material matter.

Authorized Signature:  _____
(Owner, Partner, or Corporate Officer, or other authorized signer)

Title: _____

Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING UNIFORM SALES & USE TAX EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE

To Seller's Customers:

In order to comply with most state and local sales tax law requirements, the Seller must have in its files a properly executed exemption certificate from all of its customers (Buyers) who claim a sales/use tax exemption. If the Seller does not have this certificate, it is obliged to collect the tax for the state in which the property or service is delivered.

If the Buyer is entitled to a sales tax exemption, the Buyer should complete the certificate and send it to the Seller at its earliest convenience. If the Buyer purchases tax free for a reason for which this form does not provide, the Buyer should send the Seller its special certificate or statement.

Caution to Seller:

In order for the certificate to be accepted in good faith by the Seller, Seller must exercise care that the property or service being sold is of a type normally sold wholesale, resold, leased, rented, or incorporated as an ingredient or component of a product manufactured by Buyer and then resold in the usual course of its business. A Seller failing to exercise care could be held liable for the sales tax due in some states or cities. Misuse of this certificate by Seller, lessee, or the representative thereof may be punishable by fine, imprisonment or loss of right to issue a certificate in some states or cities.

Notes:

1. Alabama: Each retailer shall be responsible for determining the validity of a purchaser's claim for exemption.
2. Arizona: This certificate may be used only when making purchases of tangible personal property for resale in the ordinary course of business, and not for any other statutory deduction or exemption. It is valid as a resale certificate only if it contains the purchaser's name, address, signature, and Arizona transaction privilege tax (or other state sales tax) license number, as required by Arizona Revised Statutes § 42-5022, *Burden of proving sales not at retail*.
3. California:
 - a) This certificate is not valid as an exemption certificate. Its use is limited to use as a resale certificate subject to the provisions of Title 18, California Code of Regulations, Section 1668 (Sales and Use Tax Regulation 1668, Resale Certificate).
 - b) By use of this certificate, the purchaser certifies that the property is purchased for resale in the regular course of business in the form of tangible personal property, which includes property incorporated as an ingredient or component of an item manufactured for resale in the regular course of business.
 - c) When the applicable tax would be sales tax, it is the Seller who owes that tax unless the Seller takes a timely and valid resale certificate in good faith.
 - d) A valid resale certificate is effective until the issuer revokes the certificate.
4. Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, and New Mexico: these states do not permit the use of this certificate to claim a resale exemption for the purchase of a taxable service for resale.
5. Connecticut: This certificate is not valid as an exemption certificate. Its use is limited to use as a resale certificate subject to Conn. Gen. State §§12-410(5) and 12-411(14) and regulations and administrative pronouncements pertaining to resale certificates.
6. As of November 1, 2017 the District of Columbia has not accepted the Multistate Tax Commission's Uniform Sales and Use Tax Exemption/Resale Certificate – Multijurisdictional for tax-exempt purchases for resale.
7. Florida: Allows the Multistate Tax Commission's Uniform Sales and Use Tax Exemption/Resale Certificate – Multijurisdictional for tax-exempt purchases for resale; however, the selling dealer must also obtain a resale authorization number from the Florida Department of Revenue at floridarevenue.com/taxes/certificates, or by calling 877-357-3725, and entering the purchaser's Florida *Annual Resale Certificate* number.
8. Georgia: The purchaser's state-of-registration number will be accepted in lieu of Georgia's registration number when the purchaser is located outside Georgia, does not have nexus with Georgia, and the tangible personal property is delivered by drop shipment to the purchaser's customer located in Georgia.

9. Hawaii: allows this certificate to be used by the seller to claim a lower general excise tax rate or no general excise tax, rather than the buyer claiming an exemption. The no tax situation occurs when the purchaser of imported goods certifies to the seller, who originally imported the goods into Hawaii, that the purchaser will resell the imported goods at wholesale. If the lower rate or no-tax does not in fact apply to the sale, the purchaser is liable to pay the seller the additional tax imposed. See Hawaii Dept. of Taxation Tax Information Release No. 93-5, November 10, 1993, and Tax Information Release No. 98-8, October 30, 1998.
10. Illinois: Use of this certificate in Illinois is subject to the provisions of 86 Ill. Adm. Code Ch.I, Sec. 130.1405. Illinois does not have an exemption for sales of property for subsequent lease or rental, nor does the use of this certificate for claiming resale purchases of services have any application in Illinois.

The registration number to be supplied next to Illinois on page 1 of this certificate must be the Illinois registration or resale number; no other state's registration number is acceptable.

"Good faith" is not the standard of care to be exercised by a retailer in Illinois. A retailer in Illinois is not required to determine whether the purchaser actually intends to resell the item. Instead, a retailer must confirm that the purchaser has a valid registration or resale number at the time of purchase. If a purchaser fails to provide a certificate of resale at the time of sale in Illinois, the seller must charge the purchaser tax.

While there is no statutory requirement that blanket certificates of resale be renewed at certain intervals, blanket certificates should be updated periodically, and no less frequently than every three years.

11. Kentucky:
 - a) Kentucky does not permit the use of this certificate to claim resale exclusion for the purchase of a taxable service.
 - b) This certificate is not valid as an exemption certificate. Its use is limited to use as a resale certificate subject to the provisions of Kentucky Revised Statute 139.270 (Good Faith).
 - c) The use of this certificate by the purchaser constitutes the issuance of a blanket certificate in accordance with Kentucky Administrative Regulation 103 KAR 31:111.
12. Maine: This state does not have an exemption for sales of property for subsequent lease or rental.
13. Maryland: This certificate is not valid as an exemption certificate. However, vendors may accept resale certificates that bear the exemption number issued to a religious organization. Exemption certifications issued to religious organizations consist of 8 digits, the first two of which are always "29". Maryland registration, exemption, and direct pay numbers may be verified on the website of the Comptroller of the Treasury at www.marylandtaxes.com
14. Michigan: This certificate is effective for a period of four years unless a lesser period is mutually agreed to and stated on this certificate. It covers all exempt transfers when accepted by the seller in "good faith" as defined by Michigan statute.
15. Minnesota:
 - a) Minnesota does not allow a resale certificate for purchases of taxable services for resale in most situations.
 - b) Minnesota allows an exemption for items used only once during production and not used again.
16. Missouri:
 - a) Purchasers who improperly purchase property or services sales-tax free using this certificate may be required to pay the tax, interest, additions to tax, or penalty.
 - b) Even if property is delivered outside Missouri, facts and circumstances may subject it to Missouri tax, contrary to the second sentence of the first paragraph of the above instructions.
17. Nebraska: A blanket certificate is valid for 3 years from the date of issuance.
18. New Mexico: For transactions occurring on or after July 1, 1998, New Mexico will accept this certificate in lieu of a New Mexico nontaxable transaction certificate and as evidence of the deductibility of a sale of tangible personal property provided:
 - a) this certificate was not issued by the State of New Mexico;
 - b) the buyer is not required to be registered in New Mexico; and
 - c) the buyer is purchasing tangible personal property for resale or incorporation as an ingredient or component of a manufactured product.
19. North Carolina: This certificate is not valid as an exemption certificate if signed by a person such as a contractor who intends to use the property. Its use is subject to G.S. 105-164.28 and any administrative rules or directives pertaining to resale certificates.

20. Ohio: a) The buyer must specify which one of the reasons for exemption on the certificate applies. This may be done by circling or underlining the appropriate reason or writing it on the form above the state registration section. Failure to specify the exemption reason will, on audit, result in disallowance of the certificate.
- b) In order to be valid, the buyer must sign and deliver the certificate to the seller before or during the period for filing the return.
21. Oklahoma: Oklahoma would allow this certificate in lieu of a copy of the purchaser's sales tax permit as one of the elements of "properly completed documents" which is one of the three requirements which must be met prior to the vendor being relieved of liability. The other two requirements are that the vendor must have the certificate in his possession at the time the sale is made and must accept the documentation in good faith. The specific documentation required under OAC 710-.65-7-6 is:
- a) Sales tax permit information may consist of:
- (i) A copy of the purchaser's sales tax permit; or
 - (ii) In lieu of a copy of the permit, obtain the following:
 - * Sales tax permit number; and
 - * The name and address of the purchaser;
- b) A statement that the purchaser is engaged in the business of reselling the articles purchased;
- c) A statement that the articles purchased is purchased for resale;
- d) The signature of the purchaser or a person authorized to legally bind the purchaser; and
- e) Certification on the face of the invoice, bill, or sales slip, or on separate letter, that said purchaser is engaged in reselling the articles purchased.
- Absent strict compliance with these requirements, Oklahoma holds a seller liable for sales tax due on sales where the claimed exemption is found to be invalid, for whatever reason, unless the Tax Commission determines that purchaser should be pursued for collection of the tax resulting from improper presentation of a certificate.
22. Pennsylvania: This certificate is not valid as an exemption certificate. It is valid as a resale certificate only if it contains the purchaser's Pennsylvania Sales and Use Tax eight-digit license number, subject to the provisions of 61 PA Code §32.3.
23. Rhode Island: Rhode Island allows this certificate to be used to claim a resale exemption only when the item will be resold in the same form. It does not permit this certificate to be used to claim any other type of exemption.
24. South Dakota: Services which are purchased by a service provider and delivered to a current customer in conjunction with the services contracted to be provided to the customer are claimed to be for resale. Receipts from the sale of a service for resale by the purchaser are not subject to sales tax if the purchaser furnishes a resale certificate which the seller accepts in good faith. In order for the transaction to be a sale for resale, the following conditions must be present:
- (a) The service is purchased for or on behalf of a current customer;
 - (b) The purchaser of the service does not use the service in any manner; and
 - (c) The service is delivered or resold to the customer without any alteration or change.
25. Texas: Items purchased for resale must be for resale within the geographical limits of the United States, its territories, and possessions.
26. Washington: a) Blanket resale certificates must be renewed at intervals not to exceed four years;
- b) This certificate may be used to document exempt sales of "chemicals to be used in processing an article to be produced for sale."
- c) Buyer acknowledges that the misuse of the tax due, in addition to the tax, interest, and any other penalties imposed by law.
27. Wisconsin: Wisconsin allows this certificate to be used to claim a resale exemption only. It does not permit this certificate to be used to claim any other type of exemption.



Maine Revenue Services

Sales/Excise Tax Division

Resale Certificate for Packaging Materials

I hereby certify that I am engaged in the business of _____
and; that the packaging materials which I shall purchase from _____
will be used by me:

- For packing or packaging and shipping or transporting tangible personal property
- For use in packing, packaging or shipping tangible personal property sold by me
- For use in packing, packaging or shipping tangible personal property on which I have performed the service of cleaning, pressing, dyeing, washing, repairing or reconditioning

Description of property to be purchased:

Purchaser _____

Address _____

Signature _____

Title _____

Date _____

ST-A-120

9/28/11



MAINE REVENUE SERVICES SALES/EXCISE TAX DIVISION

INDUSTRIAL USERS BLANKET CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION

For purchases of Tangible Personal Property for Use in Production
Under Sections 1760(9-D), (29), (30), (31), (32), and (74) of the Maine Sales and Use Tax Law.

I hereby certify that the Purchaser listed below holds valid Seller's Registration Certificate No. _____, issued pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax Law, is engaged in the production of _____, and that tangible personal property to be purchased from _____ is exempt for the reason(s) indicated below:

- []a. To become an ingredient or component part of tangible personal property either in the production of tangible personal property for later sale or lease, other than lease for use in this State, or in the production of tangible personal property pursuant to a contract with the United States Government or any agency thereof. § 1760(74)
- []b. To be consumed or destroyed or to lose its identity directly and primarily either in the production of tangible personal property for later sale or lease, other than lease for use in this State, or in the production of tangible personal property pursuant to a contract with the United States Government or any agency thereof. § 1760(74)
- []c. Constitutes machinery and equipment, or repair or replacement parts, to be used by me directly and primarily in either the production of tangible personal property for sale or lease, the production of tangible personal property pursuant to a contract with the United States Government or any agency thereof or in the generation of radio and television broadcast signals by broadcast stations regulated under 47 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 73. § 1760(31)
- []d. Constitutes machinery and equipment, or repair or replacement parts, to be used by me directly and exclusively in research and development in the experimental and laboratory sense or machinery, equipment, instruments and supplies to be used by me directly and primarily in biotechnology applications. § 1760(32)
- []e. Is fuel or electricity for use at a manufacturing facility (95% of the sale price is exempt)
Meter/Account Number(s) _____ § 1760(9-D)
- []f. To be used as part of or for the construction, repair or maintenance of a water or air pollution control facility, certified as such by the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection. § 1760(29)-(30)

On behalf of the Purchaser listed below, I further certify that the Purchaser assumes full liability for payment to the State of Maine of any use taxes, together with penalties and interest, that may later be determined to be due on any purchases covered by this certificate because of a taxable use of the property.

NAME OF PURCHASER

DATE

SIGNATURE

TITLE

NOTICE TO RETAILERS: Retailers making exempt sales covered by this certificate must appropriately mark or stamp all invoices to indicate they are exempt sales. For items a through d and f above, the words "Maine Sales Tax Exempt" will satisfy this requirement. For item e above, the words "Fuel/electricity used at a manufacturing facility" will satisfy this requirement.

The certificate may also be used for occasional exempt purchases rather than blanket use by filling out as far as applicable, striking out the word "Blanket" and listing on the reverse side the date of order and the quantity and description of the tangible personal property ordered; or by incorporating the purchase order by reference to this certificate, as by listing date and order number.

ST-A-117

Rev. 10/1/13



MAINE REVENUE SERVICES SALES/EXCISE TAX DIVISION

AFFIDAVIT OF EXEMPTION

For purchases of electricity, fuel, or depreciable machinery or equipment for use in commercial agricultural production, commercial fishing, commercial aquacultural production, or commercial wood harvesting, pursuant to Section 2013 of the Maine Sales and Use Tax Law.

I hereby certify that I hold a valid exemption certificate, No. _____, issued pursuant to Section 2013 of the Sales and Use Tax Law, and that I am engaged in;

- Commercial Agricultural Production
- Commercial Aquacultural Production
- Commercial Wood Harvesting
- Commercial Fishing

I also certify that any depreciable machinery or equipment purchased through this affidavit will be used by me directly and primarily in my commercial activity indicated above, and is 100% depreciable for Federal Income Tax purposes; or that the electricity or fuel purchased will be used directly in the qualifying activities or support operations in my commercial activity indicated above.

I further certify that I assume full liability for payment to the State of Maine of any use taxes, together with penalties and interest that may later be determined to be due on any purchases covered by this affidavit because of a taxable use of the property.

The item(s) purchased from _____ is/are exempt for the reason(s) indicated below:

- a. Depreciable machinery or equipment, including repair parts used directly and primarily in the commercial activity indicated above;
- b. Electricity for use in the commercial activity indicated above; Utility Account No. _____
- c. Fuel for use in the commercial activity indicated above.

Name of Individual or Corporation

Business Name (if different)

Signature

Title

Date

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS FOR USE OF THIS AFFIDAVIT OF EXEMPTION

This affidavit is to be retained in the records of the seller to document the qualification of exemption of any sale claimed exempt under 36 M.R.S.A. § 2013(3). It must be accompanied by a copy of the purchaser's Certificate of Exemption issued by Maine Revenue Services, valid at the time of sale. The seller must retain an Affidavit and a copy of the exemption card held by each person to whom exempt sales are made. A separate Affidavit or copy of the exemption card is not required for each individual sale. The invoice must be appropriately marked to indicate the exempt sale. This requirement is satisfied by the purchaser's exemption number and the words "Maine Sales Tax Exempt."

This affidavit must be taken in good faith by the seller. The good faith of the seller will be questioned if the seller knows, or has reason to know, that the person making the purchase is not the holder of the Certificate of Exemption, or that the machinery or equipment purchased will not be used by the purchaser directly and primarily in the commercial activity as indicated on the form, or that the fuel or electricity purchased will not be used by the purchaser for qualifying activities or support operations.

This affidavit is valid for purchases of depreciable machinery or equipment, including repair parts for qualifying machinery or equipment, used directly and primarily in commercial agricultural production, commercial fishing, commercial aquacultural production, or commercial wood harvesting; fuel purchased on or after January 1, 2017; and electricity purchased for use in the commercial activity as indicated on the affidavit.

This affidavit is not to be used for the purchase of the following items:

- (1) Machinery or equipment not 100% depreciable for Federal Income Tax purposes.
- (2) Items not commonly used in commercial agricultural production, commercial fishing, commercial aquacultural production, or commercial wood harvesting, such as lawn and garden tractors, fork lift trucks, lag tractors, backhoe tractors, computers, etc.
- (3) Motor vehicles including all terrain vehicles (ATVs) and snowmobiles.
- (4) Attachments for motor vehicles such as fertilizer bodies and potato bulk bodies.
- (5) Trailers.
- (6) Materials to be incorporated into real property such as building materials, heating systems and ventilating systems.
- (7) Silos.
- (8) Consumable tools and supplies such as motor oil and other lubricants, coolants, solvents, cleaning supplies, clothing, hydraulic fluid, welding supplies, and welding gases.

Misuse of Affidavit of Exemption

Purchasers who avoid payment of tax through deliberate misuse of this affidavit of exemption will be subject to prosecution.

Additional Information

Refer to Instructional Bulletin No. 59 (Farming, Fishing and Wood Harvesting) for further details regarding qualifications and requirements. Instructional Bulletins may be viewed at www.maine.gov/revenue/salesuse/salestax/bulletinssales.htm. Requests for information on specific situations should be in writing, should contain full information as to the situation in question and should be directed to:

MAINE REVENUE SERVICES
SALES, FUEL & SPECIAL TAX DIVISION
P.O. BOX 1060
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04332-1060
TEL. NO. (207) 624-9693

Or visit our website at: www.maine.gov/revenue



MAINE REVENUE SERVICES SALES/EXCISE TAX DIVISION

AFFIDAVIT OF EXEMPTION

Products to be Incorporated into a New Commercial Fishing Vessel

I hereby certify that I hold a valid Maine commercial fishing sales tax exemption certificate no. _____ issued pursuant to Section 2013 of the Sales and Use Tax Law and that I am engaged in commercial fishing of _____

I hereby certify that the following products, purchased from _____, which do not qualify as depreciable machinery & equipment, will be incorporated into and used in the construction of a new commercial fishing vessel, to be used by me directly & primarily in commercial fishing:

(List items to be purchased)

I further certify that I assume full liability for payment to the State of Maine of any use taxes, together with penalties and interest, that may later be determined to be due on any purchases covered by this affidavit because of the taxable use of the property.

Name of Individual or Corporation

Business Name (if different)

Signature

Title

Date

PLEASE NOTE: This affidavit may NOT be used to purchase tools and consumable supplies used in the construction of a vessel. Items such as hand tools; paint brushes; molds; sandpaper; rubber gloves; face masks; rollers; cleaners & thinners; etc. are not eligible for exemption.

ST-A-122
4/00



MAINE REVENUE SERVICES SALES, FUEL & SPECIAL TAX DIVISION

Certificate of Exemption To Purchase an Automobile, Camper Trailer or Motor Home for Lease or Rental

I hereby certify that I hold valid Seller's Registration Certificate No. _____ issued pursuant to the Maine Sales and Use Tax Law, that I am engaged in the business of renting automobiles for less than a year, leasing automobiles for a year or more, or renting or leasing camper trailers or motor homes, and that I will report the tax based on the lease or rental on my Maine Sales and Use Tax Return. The property described below which I shall purchase from _____ will be used for (check one):

- rental of an automobile for less than a year; integral parts or accessories are exempt when used in an automobile which is rented on a short-term basis.
- lease of an automobile for a year or more; integral parts and accessories are **not exempt** when used in an automobile being leased for a year or more.
- rental or lease of a camper trailer or motor home; parts and accessories are **not exempt** when used in a camper trailer or motor home being rented or leased.

When the vehicle described above is used for any other purpose it is understood that I am required by the Maine Sales and Use Tax Law to report and pay tax based on the purchase price of such property.

Description of property: _____

Purchaser _____

Address _____

Date _____



MAINE REVENUE SERVICES SALES/EXCISE TAX DIVISION

Contractor's Exempt Purchase Certificate

I hereby certify:

That I am engaged in the performance of a construction contract for the following exempt organization, activity or government agency:

Full name of agency, entity or organization

Address of agency, entity or organization

Location and nature of project

That the above agency, entity or organization either holds exemption certificate no. _____ issued by Maine Revenue Services, Sales, Fuel & Special Tax Division or is to the best of my knowledge and belief exempt from the sales and use tax because it is an agency of the federal government, the State of Maine or a political subdivision of the State of Maine; or involved in an otherwise sales tax exempt activity.

That this certificate is issued to cover purchases of materials that will be permanently incorporated into real property for sale to the exempt organization, entity or government agency indicated above.

Seller's Certificate Number of contractor, if applicable _____

Date _____

Contractor's Name _____

By _____

Address _____



MAINE REVENUE SERVICES SALES/EXCISE TAX DIVISION

AFFIDAVIT OF EXEMPTION FOR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL

For a Motor Vehicle (including all-terrain vehicles and snowmobiles),
Camper trailer (including a slide-in truck camper), Aircraft or Semitrailer
Sold to a Legal Resident of another State or to a Resident business with fixed locations outside the State

I certify that this sale is exempt from sales tax, pursuant to 36 MRSA §1760(23) of the Maine Sales and Use Tax Law.

Make _____ Model _____ Year _____

VIN _____

Date of Sale _____ Sale Price \$ _____ Trade-in: Type of Vehicle _____ \$ _____

Purchaser's Name – (please print) last name first middle _____

Purchaser's Address – (please print) street address, PO Box number, etc. _____ city _____ State _____

The purchaser has stated to me at the time of sale that the purchaser is a legal resident of another state or a resident business with fixed locations outside the state and intends to remove the vehicle from Maine immediately upon delivery. If any information available to me indicates otherwise, I have retained evidence in addition to this affidavit which indicates that the purchaser has established legal residence in another state, such as records of permanent home, employment, tax registrations, federal identification number or driver's license from another state.

I declare under the penalties of perjury that all statements made by me herein are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and hereby authorize Maine Revenue Services to furnish a copy of this affidavit to the state which the purchaser declares herein to be their residence and/or to the state to which the vehicle is being removed.

Dealer's Name _____ Sales Tax # _____ Signature _____

____ I am a non-resident

I * _____ hereby certify that my legal residence** or commercial domicile is in the state of _____ and that I will remove the vehicle to the state of _____ immediately upon delivery.

I do not claim Maine residency on any current income tax returns, homestead property exemptions or licenses; to verify this my social security number or EIN is _____ and my date of birth or date of incorporation is _____.

____ I am a resident business

I hereby certify that I am organized under the laws of the State of Maine with EIN _____ or have my principle place of business in the State of Maine and that I also conduct business activity from a fixed location or locations outside this state. The address of the sole or primary fixed business location outside of Maine is _____.

I will remove the vehicle to the state of _____ immediately upon delivery and will use the vehicle exclusively in business activities outside of the State of Maine.

I make this statement to allow the sale of the above described vehicle to me without payment of the Maine sales tax, otherwise applicable. If I register the vehicle in Maine within 12 months of the date of purchase (or in the case of a resident business, I use the vehicle in Maine within 12 months of purchase), I will pay the Maine use tax at the time of registration based on the original purchase price. I declare under the penalties of perjury that the statements made herein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and hereby authorize Maine Revenue Services to furnish a copy of this affidavit to the state of my legal residence and/or to the state to which the vehicle is being removed.

Signature of Purchaser Title _____ Date _____

* Name of Business, if other than an individual

** An individual's fixed permanent home (domicile)



MAINE REVENUE SERVICES SALES/EXCISE TAX DIVISION

AFFIDAVIT OF EXEMPTION (To support out-of-state delivery)

The undersigned hereby certifies that the item described below is sold exempt from Maine sales tax because it was delivered to the purchaser outside the State of Maine by contract or common carrier or by the seller.

Type of Property _____
mobile home, motor vehicle, boat, etc.

Make _____ Year _____ Model No. _____

Serial No. _____ Sales Price \$ _____ Trade in \$ _____

Date of Sale _____ Date of Delivery _____

The property described above was delivered to: Name of Purchaser _____

Legal Address of Purchaser _____
Street City State

Place of Delivery * _____
Street City State

I hereby authorize Maine Revenue Services to furnish a copy of this affidavit to the state in which the purchaser declares herein as his legal address and/or to the state in which delivery was made.

Name of Seller _____ Sales Tax Cert. No. _____

Address _____

Signature of Seller _____

Signature of Person Making Delivery _____

The person shown above as seller or making delivery _____
Name of person

personally came to me, who being duly sworn, did depose and say that the statements contained herein are true and correct.

Signed: _____

 Justice of the Peace-Notary Public

Date: _____

My commission expires: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: This form, when completed, is to be forwarded by the dealer to the Sales Tax Section with the dealer's monthly sales tax report on which this sale is claimed to be exempt.
 *If delivery was by common or contract carrier employed by dealer, or was delivered directly from the factory to a point outside Maine by someone other than the dealer, please explain manner of delivery, giving name and address of delivery carrier, on back of this sheet. In such cases the dealer should retain in his files documentary evidence of such delivery.



MAINE REVENUE SERVICES SALES/EXCISE TAX DIVISION

Affidavit for Out of State Use of Promotional Materials

The undersigned hereby certifies that the advertising or promotional materials printed on paper, being purchased from _____ are being purchased, in whole or in part, solely for subsequent use outside the State of Maine. In the event that the property is used for any purpose other than solely outside the State of Maine, it is understood that the undersigned is required by Sales and Use Tax Law to report and pay tax, measured by the purchase price of such property.

If only a portion of the materials being purchased qualify for exemption under the above provision, it is certified that _____* of the materials will be solely for subsequent use outside the State of Maine. The undersigned will pay the appropriate Maine State Sales Tax on the remaining taxable portion of the transaction directly to the vendor listed above.

Purchaser _____

Address _____

Signature _____

Date _____

*This blank must be completed with a specific quantity, percentage or dollar value

ST-A-118
12/20/99

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASER: This statement is your certification that you qualify for the exemption mentioned on page 1 of this form. Please read and understand the following requirements of this exemption. Your signature on this affidavit will acknowledge that you have read this form in its entirety.

1. The property must be used by the purchaser in interstate or foreign commerce. If the purchaser is using the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) Interstate Operating Authority of another person, this exemption does not apply. A lessor of property used by the lessee as an instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce does not qualify for exemption.
2. The property must be placed in use in interstate or foreign commerce within 30 days (90 days with good cause) from the date of purchase. Good cause does not exist when the extension is required because of the taxpayer's negligence or failure to make a good faith effort to place the vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce within 30 days.
3. The property must be used not less than 80% of the days in use in interstate or foreign commerce for two years from the date of purchase.
4. If the property is withdrawn from interstate or foreign commerce within two years so that it will not be used 80% of the days in use in interstate or foreign commerce for the 2-year period, the purchaser is required to report and pay the use tax to Maine Revenue Services, based on the original purchase price.
5. Failure to return this affidavit properly completed will subject the purchaser to the Maine use tax. Purchasers who avoid payment of tax through deliberate misuse of the exemption certificate may be subject to prosecution.
6. The use of this vehicle is subject to audit by Maine Revenue Services. The audit would be to review the records of the owner with regard to the eligibility for exemption. The owner must maintain adequate records so that an accurate review is possible. Unless the owner is able to adequately document the claim for exemption, use tax along with appropriate interest and penalties will be assessed.

PART B – STATEMENT BY PURCHASER

Name of Owner (Individual, Partners' Names, or Corporate Name)	Telephone No.	
Business Address		
Street	City	State

I hereby certify that I will place in use, as an instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce, the above-described property within 30 days (90 days with good cause) from the date of purchase, and that I will use it not less than 80% of the days in use as an instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce during the next 2 years.

I understand that I make this statement to allow the purchase in Maine of the above-described property without payment of the Maine sales tax otherwise applicable, and I declare under the penalties of perjury that these statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I further certify that, if I do not use this property as an instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce within 30 days (90 days with good cause) and for not less than 80% of the days in use during the next two years, I assume full responsibility for reporting and paying use tax to Maine Revenue Services, based on the original purchase price of the property.

Please check applicable statement:

- FMCSA Interstate Operating Authority No. _____ has been issued to me.
- I only haul _____ which are exempt from FMCSA licensing requirements.
- I only haul _____ which are products sold by me in my business.

Date _____

	Signature of Purchaser
Title _____	(Owner, Partner, or Officer of Corporation)



**MAINE REVENUE SERVICES
SALES, FUEL & SPECIAL TAX DIVISION**

APPLICATION FOR REFUND OF SALES OR USE TAX

Refunds are disallowed when an application is received more than 3 years after the date of overpayment.
Additional information or documentation may be requested by Maine Revenue Services to review your request.
 This refund request is considered incomplete until any requested additional information has been received.
 Failure to provide any requested additional information could result in a denial of your request.

Section 1: Taxpayer & Refund Information

Name: _____ SSN #: _____
 Address: _____ EIN #: _____
 City/State/Zip: _____ Contact Person: _____
 Sales Tax Account # (if applicable): _____ Telephone #: _____
 Exemption Certificate # (if applicable): _____ Email Address: _____
 Purchase Date of Property: _____
AMOUNT OF REFUND REQUEST: \$ _____

Indicate the reason for your refund:

- Commercial Agricultural Production, Commercial Aquacultural Production, Commercial Fishing, Commercial Wood Harvesting, or Commercial Windjammer –**ALSO COMPLETE SECTION 2**
- Sales tax paid on the purchase of a vehicle Vehicle used in Interstate or Foreign Commerce
- Manufacturing (more than 50% of the time) Other

- Provide the following:
- A cover letter, detailing the reason for the refund request
 - Proof the tax was paid (copies of invoices, etc.)
 - If the refund is for a vehicle (car/truck, ATV, snowmobile, watercraft), please send a copy of the registration to include: Year; Make; Model; VIN; Plate number; and Place and date of registration
 - Any other pertinent information

Additional information or documentation may be requested by Maine Revenue Services to review your request.

Note: If tax was paid to a retailer and not directly to Maine Revenue Services, the refund(s) can be obtained from the retailer.

I, the purchaser, certify under the pains and penalty of perjury, that the refund of Maine sales and use tax I am requesting has NOT been refunded or credited to me, either by the retailer to whom the sales tax was originally paid, or by Maine Revenue Services. I also declare that I WILL NOT request a refund or credit of the sales tax from the retailer.

I further certify that the statements made in this application and any attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Print Name: _____ Title: _____

Section 2: Refund Request for Items Used in Certain Commercial Activities

Select the item(s) this request is for: Fuel Electricity Machinery, equipment, or repair parts

Description of Equipment:

Is this equipment 100% depreciable for IRS purposes? Yes No

If NOT 100% depreciable, please give percentage: _____

Briefly explain the primary use of this equipment and give the percentage of use performing this function:

If you are requesting a refund of sales tax for more than one item or purchase, provide a spreadsheet or other itemization of all items for which you are requesting a refund.

COMMERCIAL EXEMPTION REFUNDS

Depreciable machinery and equipment must be more than 50% depreciable to qualify for any refund.

First-year farmers, fishermen, wood harvesters, and windjammer operators may apply for a refund for the period prior to the effective date of their exemption certificate, but only after the appropriate exemption certificate has been issued.

Dual-purpose farmers and fisherman may apply for a refund of tax paid on qualifying equipment.

If you do not have an exemption card, include with this refund application a copy of the income tax return filed for the year corresponding with the time of purchase of the fuel, electricity, or equipment as evidence that you were engaged in the related commercial activity at that time.

Additional information regarding items that do or do not meet qualification requirements can be found in Instructional Bulletin No. 59 and Rule 323, which are found respectively at:

www.maine.gov/revenue/salesuse/Bull59012017.pdf

www.maine.gov/revenue/rules/pdf/Rule323Amended01222017.pdf

Contact Maine Revenue Services with questions by calling 207-624-9693 or emailing sales.tax@maine.gov.

Mail Application and Documentation to:

Maine Revenue Services
Sales, Fuel & Special Tax Division
P.O. Box 1060
Augusta, ME 04332-1060



**MAINE REVENUE SERVICES
SALES, FUEL & SPECIAL TAX DIVISION**

APPLICATION FOR REFUND OF SERVICE PROVIDER TAX

Refunds are disallowed when an application is received more than 3 years after the date of overpayment.

Additional information or documentation may be requested by Maine Revenue Services.

This refund request is considered incomplete until any requested additional information has been received.

Failure to provide any requested additional information could result in a denial of your request.

Name: _____ Service Provider Tax Account #: _____
 Address: _____ SSN #: _____
 City/State/Zip: _____ EIN #: _____
 Contact Person: _____ Telephone #: _____
 Email Address: _____

AMOUNT OF REFUND REQUEST: \$ _____

Please provide the following documentation:

- A cover letter, detailing the reason for the refund request and the period(s) of overpayment.
- Copies of all invoices and all credit memos provided to customers related to this refund request.
- Documentation proving that the service provider tax was paid to Maine Revenue Services.
- Any other pertinent information.

Additional information or documentation may be requested by Maine Revenue Services.

I, the service provider, certify under the pains and penalty of perjury, that the Maine Service Provider taxes for which I am requesting a refund have NOT been previously refunded or credited to me by Maine Revenue Services.

I further certify that the statements made in this application and any attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Print Name: _____ Title: _____

Mailing address: Maine Revenue Service, P.O. Box 1060, Augusta, ME 04332-1060

APP-160 (Rev. 11/2017)

Phone: (207) 624-9693

V/TTY: 7-1-1
E-mail: sales.tax@maine.gov

Fax: (207) 287-6628

SERVICE PROVIDER TAX REFUNDS

Service provider tax is imposed on the provider of the service, not on the consumer or customer of the service. The law allows the provider to pass the tax on to the customer. If the provider includes the tax on a customer's bill, it must be shown as a separate line item and identified on the invoice to the customer as a "service provider tax".

A service provider may apply to MRS for a refund or credit of any overpaid or erroneously or illegally computed service provider tax. If the service provider separately stated the erroneously or illegally computed service provider tax on a customer's bill, no refund or credit will be given until the service provider has provided evidence satisfactory to MRS that the tax has been refunded or credited to the service provider's customer(s).

Customers of service providers that have had erroneously or illegally computed service provider tax collected from them must be credited or refunded the amount of erroneously or illegally computed service provider tax from the service provider. MRS will issue refunds of service provider tax only to service providers.

Refunds are limited to those requested in writing within three years of the date of overpayment of the tax.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Refer to Instructional Bulletin No. 55 ("Service Provider Tax") or Maine Revenue Service Rule No. 401 ("Service Provider Tax – Return and Payment of Tax") for further details regarding service provider tax. Instructional Bulletins may be viewed at www.maine.gov/revenue/salesuse/salestax/bulletinssales.htm. Maine Revenue Services Rules may be viewed at <http://maine.gov/revenue/rules/homepage.html>. Requests for information on specific situations should be in writing, should contain full information as to the situation in question and should be directed to:

MAINE REVENUE SERVICES
SALES, FUEL & SPECIAL TAX DIVISION
P.O. BOX 1060
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04332-1060
TEL. NO. (207) 624-9693

Or visit our website at: www.maine.gov/revenue



**MAINE REVENUE SERVICES
SALES, FUEL & SPECIAL TAX DIVISION**

**PINE TREE DEVELOPMENT ZONE
Application For Refund of Sales or Use Tax**

PLEASE NOTE: Tangible personal property must be used directly and primarily by net new employees in a qualified business activity. Bulk purchases used by both net new and existing employees must be prorated. Refunds are limited to 3 years from the date of purchase or incorporation into real property owned by a certified Pine Tree Development Zone (PTDZ) business, whichever is later.

Return this application form with a schedule of purchases to:
Maine Revenue Service, P.O. Box 1060, Augusta, ME 04332-1060

SECTION 1: (For refund requests by PTDZ business.)

Name and address of Pine Tree Development Zone business: _____ PTDZ Certificate # _____
 _____ Social Security # _____
 _____ Federal ID # _____
 _____ Contact Person _____
 _____ Telephone # _____

Tax Map Location _____ Amount of Refund Request _____

- This is a refund request for tangible personal property purchased by our PTDZ business and used directly and primarily in our qualifying business activity.
 - The property was used exclusively by net new employees.
 - The property was used by _____ net new employees and _____ existing employees.

OR

- This is a refund request for tangible personal property incorporated into our real property located at _____ by a contractor/subcontractor for which the contractor/subcontractor has released their right to claim a refund. *Section 3 must be completed by each contractor or subcontractor assigning its right to claim refund.*

Description of construction project _____

By signing below, I certify under the pains and penalty of perjury that the materials on which tax was paid were placed into use directly and primarily in a qualified business activity or were materials incorporated into the real property owned by this certified Pine Tree Development Zone business. The statements made in this application including any attachments are true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature _____ Date _____
 Print Name _____ Title _____

**PINE TREE DEVELOPMENT ZONE
Application For Refund of Sales or Use Tax**

Page 2

SECTION 2: (For refund requests from a contractor or subcontractor.)

Name and address of contractor or subcontractor:

_____	Social Security # _____
_____	Federal ID # _____
_____	Contact Person _____
_____	Telephone # _____

Amount of Refund Request _____ Completion Date _____

Name of Pine Tree Development Zone business: _____
Pine Tree Development Zone Certificate #: _____

Description of construction project _____

Location of construction project _____
(Physical address and tax map location)

I understand this refund will be paid directly to the contractor or subcontractor named above. I certify under the pains and penalty of perjury that the materials on which tax was paid were incorporated into real property of the above named Pine Tree Development Zone business at the location described above. The statements made in this application including any attachments are true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature _____ Date _____
Print Name _____ Title _____

SECTION 3: CERTIFICATE RELEASING CONTRACTOR'S/SUBCONTRACTOR'S CLAIM

By this certificate the undersigned irrevocably releases its right to claim and receive reimbursement under 36 MRSA § 2016 for sales or use tax paid with respect to tangible personal property which was physically incorporated into the real property owned by or sold to _____ ("PTDZ Business"), such real property being located at _____.

_____	_____	_____
Authorized Signature of Contractor	Print Name & Title	Date



MAINE REVENUE SERVICES
SALES, FUEL & SPECIAL TAX DIVISION

AFFIDAVIT OF EXEMPTION

For 28-day continuous rental at a hotel, rooming house, tourist camp, or trailer camp

36 M.R.S. § 1760(20) of the Maine Sales and Use Tax Law provides a sales tax exemption for:

Rental charged to the following:

- A. An individual who resides continuously for 28 days or more at any one hotel, rooming house, tourist camp or trailer camp...
B. A person that rents living quarters for 28 or more consecutive days, when the living quarters are used by the person's employees in connection with their employment.

Any tax paid by an individual or person specified in paragraph A or B during the initial 28-day period must be refunded by the retailer. If the tax has been reported and paid to the State by the retailer, it may be taken as a credit by the retailer on the return filed by the retailer covering the month in which the refund was made.

NOTE: Any break in the rental period will result in a new stay. A new affidavit must be completed for each stay for which a tenant or employer claims a sales tax exemption.

PART A - STATEMENT BY TENANT OR EMPLOYER

I, _____, hereby certify that the continuous rental of living quarters, provided by _____ is exempt from sales tax for the following reason:

[] Rental of living quarters constitutes my primary residence ("Primary residence" means the residence maintained at the location in which you are domiciled. "Domicile" is the place where you have your true, fixed and permanent home, which is typically the location where you have the most legal or other ties (driver's license, voting registration, vehicle registration, ownership of real property, enrollment of children in school systems, etc.)

Tenant: Please complete the following questionnaire:

My previous address was _____
Date that I left previous address _____
Current mailing address _____
Driver's License Number _____ Vehicle Plate Number _____
Current Telephone Number _____
Social Security Number _____ Date of Birth _____

[] Rental is in connection with education ("In connection with education" means in connection with education from an accredited secondary school or college at which you are enrolled in a diploma or degree program.)

Tenant: A statement from the school that you are enrolled in such a program must be given to the provider.

[] Rental is in connection with employment

Tenant/Employer: A statement from the employer that the travel is required by employment and the purpose of the employment must be given to the provider.

I declare under the penalties of perjury that the statements made herein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Tenant or Employer Representative _____ Date _____

PART B – STATEMENT BY RETAILER

First day of current rental period (mm/dd/yy): _____ / _____ / _____

Tenant/employer states to me at the time of sale that the rental of living quarters at this facility constitutes one of the following:

- Tenant’s primary residence
- Rental is in connection with tenant’s education
- Rental is in connection with tenant’s employment

Employer or Tenant’s Full Name – (please print)

The tenant or employer has provided documentation, as outlined above, verifying the reason for the exemption from sales tax. I declare under the penalties of perjury that all statements made by me herein are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature _____ Title _____
(Hotel Employee)

This affidavit is to be retained in the records of the seller to document the qualification of exemption of any rental claimed exempt under 36 M.R.S. § 1760(20). It must be accompanied by all relevant documentation provided by the purchaser to demonstrate exemption, valid at the time of the rental of living quarters.

If tax has been paid by the tenant during the initial 28-day period, the tax must be refunded by the retailer. If the retailer has reported and paid the tax to the State, the retailer should take a corresponding credit on the Sales and Use Tax Return for the period in which the refund to the tenant was made.

Additional Information

Please refer to Instructional Bulletin No. 32 (“Rental of Living Quarters”) for further details regarding qualifications and requirements. Instructional Bulletins may be viewed at www.maine.gov/revenue/salesuse/salestax/bulletinssales.htm. Requests for information on specific situations should be in writing, should contain full information as to the situation in question and should be directed to:

MAINE REVENUE SERVICES
SALES, FUEL & SPECIAL TAX DIVISION
P.O. BOX 1060
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04332-1060
TEL. NO. (207) 624-9693

Or visit our website at www.maine.gov/revenue



**MAINE REVENUE SERVICES
SALES, FUEL & SPECIAL TAX DIVISION**

AFFIDAVIT REGARDING LEASE OF AUTOMOBILE FOR SERVICE CUSTOMER

Individual Certificate

I hereby certify that the undersigned new vehicle dealer ("Dealer") holds a valid Retailer's Registration Certificate, No. _____, issued pursuant to the Maine Sales and Use Tax Law, and that the short-term rental from _____ described below is to one of our service customers pursuant to a manufacturer's or new vehicle dealer's warranty.

Rental agreement # _____
Rental agreement date _____
Lessee Name _____
Service Order # _____

Blanket Certificate

I hereby certify that the undersigned new vehicle dealer ("Dealer") holds a valid Retailer's Registration Certificate, No. _____, issued pursuant to the Maine Sales and Use Tax Law, and that all short-term rentals from _____ will be for our service customers pursuant to a manufacturer's or new vehicle dealer's warranty.

I further certify that the rental fee in either case will be paid by the Dealer. I understand that the Dealer may be liable for payment to the State of Maine of any rental tax, together with interest and penalties, if the above mentioned rental(s) ultimately does not meet the requirements of the sales tax exemption found in 36 MRSA §1760, sub-§92.

NAME OF DEALER

DATE

SIGNATURE

PRINTED NAME AND TITLE



MAINE REVENUE SERVICES SALES/EXCISE TAX DIVISION

AFFIDAVIT REGARDING PURCHASES OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS FOR USE IN COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, COMMERCIAL FISHING, AQUACULTURAL PRODUCTION AND ANIMAL AGRICULTURE

I present this affidavit to _____ and certify under penalty of perjury that purchases made by me from this retailer constitute:

- a. Seed, fertilizers, defoliant, pesticides, or weed killers to be used by me in commercial agricultural production. "Commercial agricultural production" means commercial production of crops, plants, trees, compost and livestock.
- b. Bait for commercial fisherman.
- c. Feed, hormones, pesticides, antibiotics or medicine to be used by me in aquacultural production.
- d. Breeding stock, semen, embryos, feed, hormones, antibiotics, medicine, pesticides, or litter for use in animal agricultural production, including the raising and keeping of equines.
- e. Organic bedding materials for farm animals.
- f. Antiseptics and cleaning agents to be used by me in commercial animal agricultural production.
- g. Materials to be used in the construction, repair or maintenance of an animal waste storage facility.

I declare these purchases are exempt from Maine sales and use tax. I agree to assume full liability for payment to the State of Maine of any use taxes, together with penalties and interest that may later be determined to be due on any purchases covered by this affidavit because of a taxable use of the property.

NAME OF PURCHASER

DATE

SIGNATURE

TITLE

NOTICE TO RETAILERS: Retailers making exempt sales covered by this certificate must appropriately mark or stamp all invoices to indicate whether they are exempt sales.

Misuse of Affidavit

Purchasers who avoid payment of tax through deliberate misuse of this affidavit of exemption may be subject to criminal prosecution.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS FOR USE OF THIS AFFIDAVIT OF EXEMPT USE

This affidavit is to be retained in the records of the seller to document any sale claimed to be exempt under 36 M.R.S.A. § 1760, sub-§§ (7-A), (7-B), (7-C), (78) and (81). A copy of this affidavit does not need to be obtained by the seller on each subsequent purchase. However, if the purchaser indicates that a certain purchase is believed to be exempt pursuant to this affidavit, the invoice must be appropriately marked to indicate the exempt sale.

This affidavit must be taken in good faith by the seller. The good faith of the seller will be questioned if the seller knows, or has reason to know, that the person making the purchase is not using the products for the intended exempted purpose.

This affidavit is valid only for purchases of the products identified under (a) through (g) on the reverse side. This affidavit may not be used for the tax-free purchase of the following items:

- (1) Machinery, equipment, repair parts and supplies
- (2) Products used in non-commercial agricultural production
- (3) Bait for non-commercial fishermen
- (4) Materials for construction, repair or maintenance of an animal waste storage facility for which a certified nutrient management plan is not in place.

Additional Information

Please see Sales, Fuel & Special Tax Division Instructional Bulletin No. 59 which can be found at www.maine.gov/REVENUE/salesuse/salestax/bulletinssales.htm for details regarding other exemptions available to commercial farmers and fishermen, and Bulletin No. 14 (Seed, Feed, Fertilizer and other Items Used in Agricultural and Aquacultural Production) for details regarding agricultural and aquacultural products in general.

Requests for more information on specific situations should be in writing, contain full details as to the situation in question and should be directed to:

Maine Revenue Services
Sales, Fuel & Special Tax Division
P. O. Box 1060
Augusta, Maine 04332-1060

Assistance is also available by calling (207) 624-9693 weekdays, between the hours of 8AM and 5 PM.

Visit our website at www.maine.gov/revenue.



MAINE REVENUE SERVICES SALES, FUEL & SPECIAL TAX DIVISION

AFFIDAVIT REGARDING PURCHASES OF PARTS & SUPPLIES FOR A COMMERCIAL WINDJAMMER

I hereby certify that I hold a valid exemption certificate No. _____, and further certify under penalty of perjury that the purchases listed below are parts or supplies to be used directly and primarily for the operation, repair or maintenance of a commercial windjammer that provides overnight passenger cruises along the Maine coast.

I understand that I assume full liability for payment to the State of Maine of any use taxes, together with penalties and interest that may later be determined to be due on any purchases covered by this affidavit because of a taxable use of the purchased items.

Title 36 §2020(1) Definitions

1.A "Parts and supplies" means any products used directly and primarily for the operation, repair or maintenance of the windjammer, including, but not limited to, sails, rope, wood, rigging, masts, paints, varnishes, undersealers, engines and pumps, and lubricants and fuel.

1.B "Windjammer" means a United States Coast Guard-certified sailing vessel based in the State of traditional construction and designed to a historic standard that is used primarily for providing overnight passenger cruises along the Maine coast for a fee.

NAME OF PURCHASER

DATE

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

SIGNATURE

TITLE



MAINE REVENUE SERVICES
SALES, FUEL & SPECIAL TAX DIVISION

AFFIDAVIT OF EXEMPTION

**For Qualified Snowmobiles and Trail Grooming Equipment
sold to snowmobile clubs incorporated under the provisions of Title 13-B used directly and exclusively
for the grooming of snowmobile trails.**

I certify this sale is exempt from sales tax, pursuant to 36 MRSA §1760, sub-90 of the Maine Sales and Use Tax Law.

Description of Property Purchased: _____

Make _____ Model _____ Year _____ VIN _____

Date of Purchase _____ Sale Price \$ _____ Trade-in: Kind of Vehicle _____ \$ _____

Corporate Name

Corporate Address _____ city _____ state _____

Corporate Officer's Signature _____ Date _____

I make this statement to allow the sale of the above described vehicle/equipment to me without collection of Maine sales tax, which would otherwise be applicable. I declare under the penalties of perjury that the equipment purchased will be used directly and exclusively for the grooming of snowmobile trails. The statements made herein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Seller's Name _____ Sales Tax # _____

Signature of Seller _____ Date _____

The purchaser states to me at the time of sale that they are an incorporated snowmobile club under the provisions of Title 13-B and is purchasing a snowmobile(s) and/or snowmobile trail grooming equipment to be used directly and exclusively for the grooming of snowmobile trails.



MAINE REVENUE SERVICES SALES, FUEL & SPECIAL TAX DIVISION

Affidavit For Purchase of Adaptive Equipment

I hereby certify the equipment purchased pursuant to this affidavit will be installed in or on a motor vehicle to make that vehicle operable or accessible by a person with a disability.

The person with a disability has been issued a valid disability plate or placard issued by the Secretary of State pursuant to Title 29-A, section 521.

Plate/placard number _____

Expiration date _____

I further certify that I assume full liability for payment to the State of Maine of any use taxes, together with penalties and interest that may later be determined to be due on any purchases covered by this affidavit because of a taxable use of the property.

Description of property: _____

Purchaser _____

Address _____

Date _____





MAINE REVENUE SERVICES
SALES, FUEL AND SPECIAL TAX DIVISION

Affidavit for Purchase of Free Publications and Inserts to Publications

I hereby certify that the printed materials being purchased from _____
are being purchased, solely for:

[] a. Distribution without charge as a free publication.

Name of publication: _____

... "publication" means a printed paper material, including without limitation newspapers, magazines and trade journals and employee, client and organization newsletters, issued at average intervals not exceeding 3 months that manifests a continuity of identity from issue to issue by a front page masthead bearing the name, date, volume and issue number of the publication and by a continuity of style, format, themes and subject matter.

... "publication" does not include printed paper materials consisting primarily of advertisements or the promotion of a single seller's products or services.

(36 M.R.S. §1760, sub-§14-A)

[] Check if this is for a single purchase. Invoice # _____

[] Check if this is to be treated as a blanket affidavit for the periodic printing of the publication named above.

[] b. Inclusion in a publication.

If only a portion of the materials being purchased will be included in a publication, I hereby certify that _____* of the materials qualify for exemption. I will pay the appropriate Maine State Sales Tax on the remaining taxable portion of the transaction directly to the vendor listed above.

I declare this purchase is exempt from Maine sales and use tax. I agree to assume full liability for payment to the State of Maine of any use taxes, together with penalties and interest that may later be determined to be due on any purchases covered by this affidavit because of a taxable use of the property.

Purchaser _____

Address _____

Signature _____

Date _____

*This blank must be completed with a specific quantity or percentage.

Maine Revenue Services Petition for Reconsideration

CASE # _____

Petition must be filed within 60 days after you receive the Notice of Assessment, Letter of Denial or other determination.
www.maine.gov/revenue (207) 624-9620

STEP A PRINT OR TYPE NAME ADDRESS & ID NUMBERS	PETITIONER LAST NAME	FIRST NAME & INITIAL	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
	ADDITIONAL PETITIONER (IF APPLICABLE) LAST NAME	FIRST NAME & INITIAL	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
	BUSINESS NAME (if business entity taxpayer)		FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
	NUMBER & STREET ADDRESS		TELEPHONE NUMBER
	CITY/TOWN, STATE & ZIP CODE		<input type="checkbox"/> CHECK IF CONTACT IS TO BE WITH REPRESENTATIVE. IF CHECKED, COMPLETE POWER OF ATTORNEY SECTION ON NEXT PAGE OR ATTACH COPY OF FORM 2848ME. MAINE REVENUE SERVICES MAY ALSO SEND COPIES TO PETITIONER OR CONTACT PETITIONER REGARDING COMMUNICATIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVE.
	REPRESENTATIVE'S NAME (if any)		
	REPRESENTATIVE'S NUMBER & STREET ADDRESS		
	REPRESENTATIVE'S CITY/TOWN, STATE & ZIP CODE		REPRESENTATIVE'S TELEPHONE NUMBER

STEP B TAX YEAR AND TAX TYPE	TAX YEAR(S) _____ OR TAXABLE PERIOD BEGINNING _____ AND ENDING _____ <div style="text-align: center; font-size: small;"> MO DAY YEAR MO DAY YEAR </div> TAX TYPE/BENEFITS (CHECK BOX OR BOXES THAT APPLY) <input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX <input type="checkbox"/> SALES/USE/SERVICE PROVIDER <input type="checkbox"/> CORPORATE INCOME TAX <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____ <input type="checkbox"/> TAX & RENT REFUND OR BUSINESS EQUIPMENT TAX REIMBURSEMENT
---	---

STEP C FACTS & ISSUES	REASON FOR PETITION. Provide relevant facts and your issue or issues. Attach additional sheets if necessary. Attach supporting documentation.
--	---

STEP D ACTION REQUESTED	RECONSIDER AN ASSESSMENT-ENTER AMOUNT IN DISPUTE: <input type="checkbox"/> RECONSIDER A DENIAL OF A REQUEST FOR REFUND OR EXEMPTION <input type="checkbox"/> DISPUTED TAX \$ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> DISPUTED INTEREST \$ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> DISPUTED PENALTIES \$ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> RECONSIDER OTHER DETERMINATION - EXPLAIN _____ _____
--	---

STEP E REQUIRED DOCUMENTS	Enclose a copy (or a summary, including notice date) of the Notice of Assessment, Letter of Denial or other determination upon which this petition for reconsideration is requested. If a representative is being used, the Power of Attorney section in the instructions must be completed unless a Power of Attorney has already been filed with Maine Revenue Services.
--	--

X _____
 SIGNATURE OF PETITIONER (IN INK) DATE _____

 SIGNATURE OF ADDITIONAL PETITIONER (IN INK) DATE _____

 SIGNATURE OF REPRESENTATIVE (IN INK) DATE _____

Maine Revenue Services
Petition for Reconsideration
Instructions

Complete your request by typing or legibly printing in the spaces provided.

Step A: Complete the required information for each taxpayer petitioning for reconsideration and for any representative(s) acting for the taxpayer(s). A taxpayer does not need to have a representative to file a petition for reconsideration. If there are more than one additional taxpayers petitioning for reconsideration or additional representatives, attach an additional sheet with the required information.

Maine Revenue Services will communicate directly with the taxpayer with respect to this petition unless the taxpayer requests (by checking the box in Step A of the Petition) that communications relative to this petition should be directly with the taxpayer's listed representative. Maine Revenue Services may also contact the taxpayer regarding any communications with the taxpayer's representative.

Step B: Enter the tax year(s) or tax period(s) that is the subject of your petition. Check the appropriate box(es) to indicate what tax(es) or benefits you are appealing.

Step C: The taxpayer has the burden to prove that the assessment, denial or determination is incorrect. State specifically the reasons upon which the petition is based. Attach additional sheets if necessary. Attach supporting documentation. **Note:** You may request reconsideration of penalties for reasonable cause. Reasonable cause includes erroneous information provided by MRS, death or serious illness of the taxpayer or member of the taxpayer's immediate family, a natural disaster, etc. For more information, see 36 M.R.S.A. § 187-B(7).

Step D: Describe the action that you are requesting Maine Revenue Services to take.

Step E: Enclose a copy (or a summary, including notice date) of the Notice of Assessment, Letter of Denial or other determination, whichever is applicable. If a representative is being used, the Power of Attorney section below must be completed unless a Power of Attorney has already been filed with Maine Revenue Services.

Signature(s) Box: The completed Petition for Reconsideration form may be signed either by taxpayer(s) petitioning for reconsideration or by an authorized representative(s) acting for the taxpayer(s) under an existing power of attorney. (In the case of a taxpayer corporation, the form must be signed by an authorized officer of the corporation or an authorized representative(s) acting under a power of attorney.)

Keep a copy of this document for your records. **File your petition with:**
Division Reconsideration
Maine Revenue Services
PO Box 1060
Augusta, ME 04332-1060

NOTE: The date of filing is the mailing postmark date or, if otherwise delivered, the date this form is received by Maine Revenue Services. You must file the petition within 60 days of receiving the Notice of Assessment, Letter of Denial or other determination. You have the right to pay the outstanding liability at any point after a Notice of Assessment is issued to prevent further interest or penalty from accruing. However, payment of the liability is not required to pursue this petition.

Power of Attorney. I (we), the taxpayer(s) signing this petition hereby appoint the following individual(s) as representative(s) to represent the taxpayer(s) before any office of Maine Revenue Services for the matters associated with this petition.

SIGNATURE OF TAXPAYER

NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE (PRINT)

PTIN OF REPRESENTATIVE

PHONE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE

ADDRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE

CITY/TOWN

STATE

ZIP

(To authorize additional representative(s), attach copies of Form(s) 2848ME.)

LISTING OF SALES AND USE TAX BULLETINS

Bulletin #	Title	Last Revision Date*
38	Advertising Agencies and Graphic Designers	February 19, 2014
15	Auctioneers	January 25, 2017
9	Casual and Infrequent Sales	October 15, 2015
4	Contractors and Subcontractors	June 9, 2016
29	Deduction for Bad Debts	January 22, 2014
36	Exempt Organizations and Government Agencies	April 1, 2016
46	Fabrication Services	April 4, 2016
59	Farming, Fishing and Wood Harvesting	January 1, 2017
21	Florists	October 1, 2013
2	Funeral Directors	April 5, 2016
20	Lease and Rental Transactions	June 17, 2016
22	Manufacturers	April 29, 2016
41	Medicines, Medical Equipment and Prosthetic Devices	November 1, 2017
57	Motor Vehicle Oil Premiums	July 7, 2018
42	Original Registration of Vehicles – Taxable/Exempt	October 15, 2015
47	Original Registration of Watercraft, Snowmobiles and ATVs	October 15, 2015
23	Packing, Packaging and Shipping Materials	April 29, 2016
3	Photographers and Photofinishers	April 11, 2016
52	Pine Tree Development Zones	November 23, 2005
17	Printers and Publishers	June 4, 2014
43	Registration of Out-of-State Sellers	November 19, 2018
32	Rentals of Living Quarters	November 1, 2017
53	Repairs and Warranties	February 18, 2016
54	Resale Certificates	October 9, 2013
12	Retailers of Food Products	January 1, 2016
27	Sales of Prepared Food	November 1, 2017
13	Sales of Fuel and Utilities	May 15, 2018
31	Sales of Manufactured Housing	November 30, 2010
60	Sales of Medical Marijuana and Related Products	August 1, 2016
39	Sale Price Upon Which Tax is Based	November 19, 2018
14	Seed, Feed, Fertilizer, and Other Items Used in Agricultural and Aquacultural Production	January 1, 2016
55	Service Provider Tax	December 7, 2017
1	Service Stations and Auto Repair Shops	March 8, 2016
56	Telecommunications	January 1, 2016
24	Vehicle Dealers	December 17, 2018
51	Veterinarians	November 1, 2017

* Current at the time this Guide was submitted to the printer.

LISTING OF SALES AND USE TAX RULES

Rule No.	Title	Last Revision Date
102	Electronic Funds Transfer	July 11, 2015
103	Recordkeeping and Retention	March 30, 2008
104	Filing of Maine Tax Returns	August 28, 2017
110	Requests for Advisory Rulings	August 13, 2011
301	Sales for Resale and Sales of Packaging Materials	October 19, 2016
302	Sales to Government Agencies and Exempt Organizations	August 19, 2019
303	Sales to Industrial Users	January 29, 2007
304	Sales Tax Returns and Payments	August 19, 2019
308	Direct Payment Permits	October 19, 2016
318	Instrumentalities of Interstate or Foreign Commerce	August 19, 2019
321	Meals Provided in the Wild	November 12, 2006
323	Commercial Production, Fishing, and Wood Harvesting	January 22, 2017
401	Service Provider Tax – Return and Payment of Tax	November 26, 2006

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