MINA' TRENTA NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2009 (FIRST) Regular Session

2009 FEB 17 PM 4: 03 - WW

Bill No. <u>47</u> (15)

Introduced by:

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B.J.F. Cruz

AN ACT TO PROVIDE A LEGISLATIVE SUBMISSION FOR CONSIDERATION BY GUAM VOTERS WITHIN NINETY (90) DAYS FROM THE ENACTMENT OF THIS ACT; AND TO PROVIDE GUAM VOTERS THE POWER TO INCREASE THE BUSINESS PRIVILEGE TAX IN ORDER TO PROVIDE FOR THE FINANCING OF A NEW SANITARY LANDFILL AND TO FUND NECESSARY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

2 Section 1. Legislative Intent. I Liheslaturan Guåhan finds that the people of Guam demand greater participation in matters that affect them. 3 One avenue through which voters may more fully participate in the 4 democratic process is a legislative submission. The issue of closing the 5 Ordot Dump amalgamated with environmental hazards within the facility 6 and recent court mandates ensures that Guam finds a cost effective and 7 expeditious path toward the opening of a new landfill. Therefore, financing 8 a new landfill through raising the Business Privilege Tax is the best method 9 for resolving the landfill issue. Raising the Business Privilege Tax is an 10 unpopular proposition; however, tough decisions necessitate unconventional 11 12 solutions where the overflowing Ordot Landfill is concerned. Furthermore,

- a one-percentage point increase to the Business Privilege Tax until the
- 2 closing of fiscal year 2012 will finance a new landfill. I Liheslaturan
- 3 Guåhan finds that raising the Business Privilege Tax by one-percentage
- 4 point will fund Capital Improvement Projects like schools, hospitals,
- 5 museums, and cultural centers. I Liheslaturan Guåhan finds that it is
- 6 appropriate for the public to make its views known through a legislative
- 7 submission regarding whether to increase the Business Privilege Tax by one-
- 8 percentage point until the closing of fiscal year 2012 to provide for the
- 9 financing of a new landfill, and to increase the Business Privilege Tax by
- one percentage point to fund Capital Improvement Projects.
- Section 2. Notwithstanding §17311, Chapter 17, Title 3, Guam Code
- 12 Annotated, the Guam Election Commission, subject to the provisions
- 13 hereinafter set forth, shall conduct a special election as those terms are
- defined by 3 GCA §§1107 and 1110 within ninety (90) days from the date of
- 15 the enactment of this Act. For the purposes of this Act, the term "date of
- enactment" shall be as determined pursuant to 1 GCA §102.
- Section 3. The election shall determine whether or not voters of Guam
- support an increase in the Business Privilege Tax by one-percentage point
- until the closing of fiscal year 2012 to provide for the financing of a new
- 20 landfill, and to increase the Business Privilege Tax by one percentage point
- 21 to fund Capital Improvement Projects.
- Section 4. The question put to voters shall be:
- Vote for only 'Yes' or 'No.' If you do not vote for either 'Yes' or
- 24 'No' or if you vote for both 'Yes' and 'No', your vote will be invalid and
- will not be included in determining the outcome of the election.

1	"Shall the Business Privilege tax be increased to provide for the
2	financing of a new landfill and to fund needed capital
3	improvement projects benefiting the people of Guam?"
4	() Yes
5	() No
6	Section 5. Should a simple majority of voters who vote on the
7	question provided in Section 4 of this measure vote "Yes", the following
8	shall be enacted into law:
9	(a) Six Percent (6%) Business Privilege Tax. Subject to
10	Subsections (b) and (e) of Section 5 of this Act, § 26202 of Chapter
11	26, Title 11 of the Guam Code Annotated is hereby amended to read:
12	"§ 26202. Rates. The following rates shall apply in
13	computing, assessing and collecting the business privilege tax:
14	(a) Tax on the business of selling tangible personal
15	property. Upon every person engaging or continuing
16	within Guam in the business of selling any tangible
17	property whatsoever (not including however, bonds or
18	other evidence of indebtedness or stocks), there shall be a
19	tax equivalent to four percent (4%) six percent (6%) of
20	gross proceeds of sales; except that on the gross proceeds
21	of the operation of poker machines, there shall be a tax
22	equivalent to eight percent (8%) on the gross proceeds of
23	each machine, as determined by subtracting the winnings,
24	pay-outs and malfunction refunds from total receipts of
25	each machine.
26	(1) Provided, that gross proceeds of export
27	sales of tangible property in foreign commerce

shall not constitute a part of the measure of the tax imposed. Although not constituting a part of the measure of the tax imposed, all such sales shall be reported in the manner provided for the reporting of the tax imposed by § 26202(a).

- (2) *Provided*, that any person engaging or continuing in business as a retailer and a wholesaler shall pay the tax required solely on the gross proceeds of sales of the retail business, and his books must be kept so as to show separately the gross proceeds of sale of each business.
- (3) *Provided*, that a manufacturer or producer engaging in the business of selling his manufactured products at retail in Guam shall be required to make returns of the gross proceeds of such retail sales and pay the tax imposed by this Chapter for the privilege of engaging in the business of selling such products at retail in the territory of Guam; and
- (4) *Provided*, that a manufacturer or producer, other than a manufacturer of alcoholic beverages, engaging in the business of selling his products to manufacturers, wholesalers, or licensed retailers, or persons actually selling the products to the United States Government, shall not be required to pay the tax imposed in this Act for the privilege of selling such products at wholesale.

Nor shall any such manufacturer or producer, other than a manufacturer of alcoholic beverages, be required to pay the tax imposed in this Act for the privilege of selling products for delivery to the purchaser outside of Guam. The point of delivery for a purchaser outside of Guam may be on Guam, if the product's ultimate destination or consumption is outside of Guam.

- (b) (1) [Repealed.]
 - (2) [Repealed.]
- (3) Tax upon boxing. The tax levied and assessed under Subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2) (repealed) of this Section shall not apply to boxing for which a tax equivalent to twelve percent (12%) of the gross income of such boxing business is hereby levied and assessed.
- (c) Tax on service business. Upon every person engaging or continuing within Guam, in any service business or calling not otherwise specifically taxed under this Section, [there shall be] a tax equivalent to four percent (4%) six percent (6%) of the gross income of such business.
- (d) Professions. Upon every person engaging or continuing within Guam in the practice of a profession, excluding those expounding the religious doctrines of any church, [there shall be] a tax equivalent to four

percent (4%) six percent (6%) of the gross income of such practice.

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(e) Tax on Contractors. There shall be levied, assessed and collected a tax rate of four percent (4%) six percent (6%) measured against the gross income of any contractor; provided, that there shall be deducted from the gross income of the taxpayer so much thereof as has been included in the measure of tax levied under this Subsection on another taxpayer who is a contractor, as defined in § 26101(b); provided, that any person claiming a deduction under this Subsection shall be required to show in the person's return either the name and contractor's license number or the registration number for a professional engineer, architect or land surveyor or the Certificate of Authorization (COA) number for a business authorized to provide engineering, architecture or land surveying services by the Guam Board of Registration for Professional Engineers, Architects, Land Surveyors of the person paying the tax on the amount deducted by the person.

(f) Tax on banks, banking institutions, small lenders and building and loan associations. Upon every person engaging or continuing within Guam in the business of operating any bank, banking institutions, building and loan association, small lending business, or lending institutions, there shall be a tax equivalent to four

1	percent (4%) six percent (6%) of the net income received
2	from business.
3	(1) Net Income. For the purpose of this
4	Section, net income shall mean the gross income
5	of such taxpayer received from all sources less the
6	following deductions therefrom:
7	(A) Salaries or bonuses paid and other
8	compensation from personal services.
9	(B) Interest or discount paid.
10	(C) Rents paid.
11	(D) Ordinary operating expenses such
12	as supplies, utility services, insurance
13	premiums other than for life insurance,
14	provided that any deductible insurance
15	expense shall be allowable only to the extent
16	that such a premium is applicable to the tax
17	period against which it is claimed.
18	(E) Loans or obligations charged off
19	the books of the bank as losses unless
20	charged against reserves then in existence.
21	(F) Losses other than loan losses, such
22	as those occasioned by fire or other casualty,
23	theft, embezzlement, and the like, but only
24	to the extent not covered by insurance
25	proceeds collected.

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- (G) Transfers from earnings to reserve for bad debts or other contingencies provided for.
- (H) Miscellaneous direct expenses such as legal, advertising, auditing, and the like.
- (I) Loss on property sold and depreciation on property owned.
- (2) A person liable for the payment of taxes levied under this Section shall be required to file an annual return, and shall not be required to file monthly returns. The tax year shall be calendar year except that the taxpayer may use his annual accounting period when prior permission is obtained from the Tax Commissioner. The annual return under this Subsection shall be filed not later than ninety (90) days following the close of the taxpayer's tax year.
- (g) Dealing in foreign currency. Upon every person engaging or continuing within Guam in the business of purchasing and selling foreign money, there shall be a tax equivalent to four percent (4%) six percent (6%) of the gross profit of such business represented by the difference between the cost and selling price of the foreign currency measured in United States dollars.
- (h) Tax on other business. Upon every person engaging or continuing within Guam in any business,

trade, activity, occupation or calling not specifically included in any other provision of this Article, there shall likewise be a tax equivalent to four percent (4%) six percent (6%) of the gross income of such business. This Section shall apply to the gross income of persons taxable under other provisions of this Chapter but which gross income is not derived from the exercise or privilege taxable thereunder.

- (i) Insurers. Upon every person engaged or continuing within Guam in the business of an insurer, there shall be a tax at the rate of four percent (4%) six percent (6%) of gross income received as premium for the writing of insurance, less returned premiums and less all commissions attributable to the sale and purchase of an insurance policy or policies of the insurer paid by said insurer to agents of the same, and four percent (4%) six percent (6%) of any other gross income earned or derived on Guam.
- (j) Tour Agencies. Upon every person engaging or continuing within Guam in the business of a tour agency or travel agency, where tourism-related services are furnished to consumers by independent vendors through arrangements made by a travel agency, or tour packager, and the gross income is divided between the provider of the services on the one hand and the travel agency or tour packager on the other hand, a tax equivalent of four percent (4%) six percent (6%) shall be imposed on each

person with respect to such person's respective portion of the proceeds, and no more. Where transient accommodations are furnished through arrangements made by a travel agency or tour packager, the gross income is divided between the provider of the transient accommodations on the one hand and the travel agency, or tour packager, on the other hand, a tax equivalent of four percent (4%) six percent (6%) shall be imposed on each person with respect to such person's respective portion of the proceeds, and no more.

- (1) As used in this Subsection tourism-related services shall mean dinner cruises, transportation included in a tour package, sight seeing tours, dinner shows, extravaganzas, cultural and educational facilities, and other services rendered directly to the customer or tourist.
- (2) As used in this Subsection 'transient accommodations' shall mean hotel, lodging facility, or similar facility located on Guam and subject to the provisions of 11 GCA § 30101."
- (b) Allocation of the Six Percent (6%) Business Privilege Tax Proceeds. Notwithstanding § 26102(c) of Chapter 26, Title 11, of the Guam Code Annotated or any other provision of law, one-sixth (1/6) of all proceeds collected pursuant to § 26202 of Chapter 26, Title 11, of the Guam Code Annotated shall be deposited into the Solid Waste Operations Fund; one-eighteenth (1/18) of all said proceeds shall be deposited into the Territorial Education Facilities Fund for the

purpose of constructing new schools or renovating existing schools; and one-eighteenth (1/18) of all said proceeds shall be deposited in the Tourist Attraction Fund for the purpose of appropriating sums for the construction of public facilities including and limited to zoos and aquariums, museums, athletic facilities, cultural centers, performing arts complexes and a convention center and one-fifteenth (1/18) of all said proceeds shall be deposited into the Healthy Futures Fund for the purpose of funding capital improvement projects of the Guam Memorial Hospital Authority.

(c) Five Percent (5%) Business Privilege Tax. Subject to Subsections (d) and (e) of Section 5 of this Act, § 26202 of Chapter 26, Title 11 of the Guam Code Annotated is *amended* to read:

"§ 26202. Rates. The following rates shall apply in computing, assessing and collecting the business privilege tax:

(a) Tax on the business of selling tangible personal property. Upon every person engaging or continuing within Guam in the business of selling any tangible property whatsoever (not including however, bonds or other evidence of indebtedness or stocks), there shall be a tax equivalent to four percent (4%) five percent (5%) of gross proceeds of sales; except that on the gross proceeds of the operation of poker machines, there shall be a tax equivalent to eight percent (8%) on the gross proceeds of each machine, as determined by subtracting the winnings, pay-outs and malfunction refunds from total receipts of each machine.

- (1) *Provided*, that gross proceeds of export sales of tangible property in foreign commerce shall not constitute a part of the measure of the tax imposed. Although not constituting a part of the measure of the tax imposed, all such sales shall be reported in the manner provided for the reporting of the tax imposed by § 26202(a).
- (2) *Provided*, that any person engaging or continuing in business as a retailer and a wholesaler shall pay the tax required solely on the gross proceeds of sales of the retail business, and his books must be kept so as to show separately the gross proceeds of sale of each business.
- (3) Provided, that a manufacturer or producer engaging in the business of selling his manufactured products at retail in Guam shall be required to make returns of the gross proceeds of such retail sales and pay the tax imposed by this Chapter for the privilege of engaging in the business of selling such products at retail in the territory of Guam; and
- (4) *Provided*, that a manufacturer or producer, other than a manufacturer of alcoholic beverages, engaging in the business of selling his products to manufacturers, wholesalers, or licensed retailers, or persons actually selling the products to the United States Government, shall not be

required to pay the tax imposed in this Act for the privilege of selling such products at wholesale. Nor shall any such manufacturer or producer, other than a manufacturer of alcoholic beverages, be required to pay the tax imposed in this Act for the privilege of selling products for delivery to the purchaser outside of Guam. The point of delivery for a purchaser outside of Guam may be on Guam, if the product's ultimate destination or consumption is outside of Guam.

(b) (1) [Repealed.]

- (2) [Repealed.]
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(f) Tax on banks, banking institutions, small lenders and building and loan associations. Upon every person engaging or continuing within Guam in the business of operating any bank, banking institutions, building and loan association, small lending business, or lending institutions, there shall be a tax equivalent to four

1	percent (4%) five percent (5%) of the net income
2	received from business.
3	(1) Net Income. For the purpose of this
4	Section, net income shall mean the gross income
5	of such taxpayer received from all sources less the
6	following deductions therefrom:
7	(A) Salaries or bonuses paid and other
8	compensation from personal services.
9	(B) Interest or discount paid.
10	(C) Rents paid.
11	(D) Ordinary operating expenses such
12	as supplies, utility services, insurance
13	premiums other than for life insurance,
14	provided that any deductible insurance
15	expense shall be allowable only to the extent
16	that such a premium is applicable to the tax
17	period against which it is claimed.
18	(E) Loans or obligations charged off
19	the books of the bank as losses unless
20	charged against reserves then in existence.
21	(F) Losses other than loan losses, such
22	as those occasioned by fire or other casualty,
23	theft, embezzlement, and the like, but only
24	to the extent not covered by insurance
25	proceeds collected.

- (G) Transfers from earnings to reserve for bad debts or other contingencies provided for.
- (H) Miscellaneous direct expenses such as legal, advertising, auditing, and the like.
- (I) Loss on property sold and depreciation on property owned.
- (2) A person liable for the payment of taxes levied under this Section shall be required to file an annual return, and shall not be required to file monthly returns. The tax year shall be calendar year except that the taxpayer may use his annual accounting period when prior permission is obtained from the Tax Commissioner. The annual return under this Subsection shall be filed not later than ninety (90) days following the close of the taxpayer's tax year.
- (g) Dealing in foreign currency. Upon every person engaging or continuing within Guam in the business of purchasing and selling foreign money, there shall be a tax equivalent to four percent (4%) five percent (5%) of the gross profit of such business represented by the difference between the cost and selling price of the foreign currency measured in United States dollars.
- (h) Tax on other business. Upon every person engaging or continuing within Guam in any business,

trade, activity, occupation or calling not specifically included in any other provision of this Article, there shall likewise be a tax equivalent to four percent (4%) five percent (5%) of the gross income of such business. This Section shall apply to the gross income of persons taxable under other provisions of this Chapter but which gross income is not derived from the exercise or privilege taxable thereunder.

- (i) Insurers. Upon every person engaged or continuing within Guam in the business of an insurer, there shall be a tax at the rate of four percent (4%) five percent (5%) of gross income received as premium for the writing of insurance, less returned premiums and less all commissions attributable to the sale and purchase of an insurance policy or policies of the insurer paid by said insurer to agents of the same, and four percent (4%) five percent (5%) of any other gross income earned or derived on Guam.
- (j) Tour Agencies. Upon every person engaging or continuing within Guam in the business of a tour agency or travel agency, where tourism-related services are furnished to consumers by independent vendors through arrangements made by a travel agency, or tour packager, and the gross income is divided between the provider of the services on the one hand and the travel agency or tour packager on the other hand, a tax equivalent of four percent (4%) five percent (5%) shall be imposed on each

person with respect to such person's respective portion of the proceeds, and Where transient no more. accommodations are furnished through arrangements made by a travel agency or tour packager, the gross income is divided between the provider of the transient accommodations on the one hand and the travel agency, or tour packager, on the other hand, a tax equivalent of four percent (4%) five percent (5%) shall be imposed on each person with respect to such person's respective portion of the proceeds, and no more.

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- (1) As used in this Subsection tourism-related services shall mean dinner cruises, transportation included in a tour package, sight seeing tours, dinner shows, extravaganzas, cultural and educational facilities, and other services rendered directly to the customer or tourist.
- (2) As used in this Subsection 'transient accommodations' shall mean hotel, lodging facility, or similar facility located on Guam and subject to the provisions of 11 GCA § 30101."
- (d) Allocation of Five Percent (5%) Business Privilege Tax Proceeds. Notwithstanding § 26102(c) of Chapter 26, Title 11, of the Guam Code Annotated or any other provision of law, one-tenth (1/15) of all proceeds collected pursuant to § 26202 of Chapter 26, Title 11, of the Guam Code Annotated shall be deposited into the Territorial Education Facilities Fund; and one-tenth (1/15) of all said proceeds shall be deposited in the Tourist Attraction Fund for the purpose

appropriating sums for the construction of public facilities including and limited to a convention center, zoos and aquariums, museums, athletic facilities, cultural centers, and performing arts complexes; and one-fifteenth (1/15) of all said proceeds shall be deposited into the Healthy Futures Fund for the purpose of funding capital improvement projects of the Guam Memorial Hospital Authority.

(e) Effective Dates. Subsections (a) and (b) of this Act shall be effective upon approval of Guam's voters and shall expire on September 30, 2012. Sections (c) and (d) shall be effective October 1, 2012 and thereafter.

Section 6. Upon proof made to the satisfaction of *I Liheslatura* by the Election Commission, the *I Liheslatura* shall appropriate such funds as may be required to conduct the election. Any expenditures shall be documented and forwarded to the office of the Public Auditor for review. Any unused funds appropriated to the Guam Election Commission for the purposes of the special election shall be returned to the General Fund.

Section 7. This Act shall be a legislative submission pursuant to §17102 (c) and also pursuant to §17401 and §17402 Chapter 17, Title 3, Guam Code Annotated.

Section 8. For the purposes of this legislative submission, a special election shall be held pursuant to §17212 Chapter 17, Title 3, Guam Code Annotated.

Section 9. Exemption to Increase in Business Privilege Tax pursuant to this Act.

(a) Any voter-approved increase in the Business Privilege Tax set forth in this Act shall not apply to income generated from contracts entered into or awarded, which:

(1) were based upon bid awards made prior to the tax increase, that *cannot* be amended or renegotiated to accommodate the tax increase; and

- (2) which were entered into or awarded after the increase, which were based upon bids or proposals submitted prior to the tax increase, that cannot be amended or renegotiated to accommodate the tax increase.
- (b) For purposes of this Section, each taxpayer claiming an exemption under this Section *shall* provide to the Department of Revenue & Taxation a copy of its bid contract or award under which any claimed exempt income was generated and shall segregate in their tax filings, relative to the Business Privilege Tax, said exempt income from any other income generated by the taxpayer.