

Supporting LD 1419

Why update Maine's modular sales tax calculation?

NORMALIZING THE MATERIALS' SALES TAX (BETWEEN SITE-BUILT AND MODULAR) WILL MEANINGFULLY IMPROVE AFFORDABILITY

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NAHB 2025 - NATIONAL NUMBERS (WITH EMPHASIS ADDED)

MAINE'S CHALLENGES FOLLOW NATIONAL TRENDS

A historical "hard coded" percentage of modular component costs as "materials" - is no longer accurate

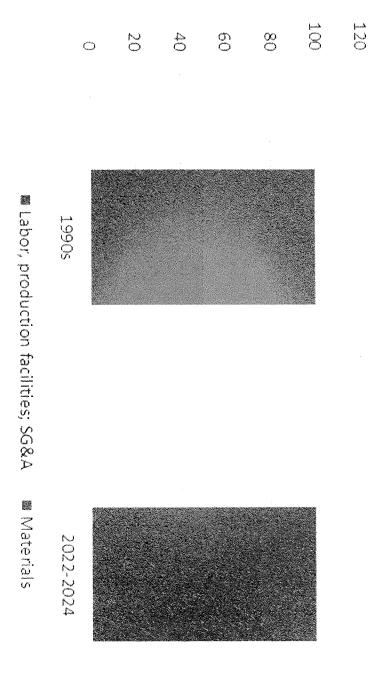
Historically 50% was a "hard-coded" % of costs designated as materials, and therefore having a sales tax. That % may have been correct at one point in time

It is no longer accurate With higher complexity, higher wages, and consolidated/professional buying of materials, the more efficiently built offsite-constructed modular "boxes" now have a materials-cost-component of 25% (not 50%)

This is a 3- year average from KBS (Maine's largest modular factory)

Normalizing the sales tax calculation (site-built to offsite-construction) is critically important to improving affordability for Maine's households

materials % of modular-costs has declined



Source KBS

What does this mean to a Maine household buying a new house

OLD SCENARIO (50% OF TOTAL COST IS PRESUMED TO BE MATERIALS)

Per box = \$2398 in sales tax

Source: 3-year average for

KBS

PROPOSED CHANGE (25% OF TOTAL COST IS MATERIALS)

Per Box = \$1199 in sales tax

HH Savings = \$1199/box

How important can savings of ~\$1199/modular box* be towards improving housing affordability?

Grossed-up \$1600-6500 per home in improved affordability (aka lower costs) is highly meaningful to many buyers

| - | | Adjusted | | "Savings" after | | "Savings" | | | |
|---|---|----------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|------------------------------|
| | base-line sales tax "savings" for | | GC profit margin of 11% (source NAHB | | after Developer profit margin | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | NB: These are just the most |
| House size | home-owner | | 2024) | | of 15% | | Fee of 6% | | common "gross up" categories |
| | | | | | | | | | other soft costs could |
| | | | | | | | | | increase based on total |
| 1 box (3 year average) = 527 sq. ft | \$ | 1,199 | \$ | 1,331 | \$ | 1,531 | \$ | 1,622 | project costs |
| | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 2 boxes = 1054 square feet | \$ | 2,398 | \$ | 2,662 | \$ | 3,061 | \$ | 3,245 | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 boxes = 1581 square feet | \$ | 3,597 | \$ | 3,993 | \$ | 4,592 | \$ | 4,867 | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 boxes = 2108 square feet | \$ | 4,796 | \$ | 5,324 | \$ | 6,122 | \$ | 6,489 | |

* source: KBS 3 year average (box size varies year by year; content varies depending on materials selected - this is average)