

SENATE BILL REPORT

SSB 6594

As Passed Senate, January 25, 2006

Title: An act relating to conforming Washington's tax structure to the streamlined sales and use tax agreement.

Brief Description: Conforming Washington's tax structure to the streamlined sales and use tax agreement.

Sponsors: Senate Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senators Regala, Prentice, Doumit, Eide, Keiser, Fairley, Franklin and Kline; by request of Governor Gregoire).

Brief History:

Committee Activity: Ways & Means: 1/17/06, 1/18/06 [DPS].

Passed Senate: 1/25/06, 48-0.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS & MEANS

Majority Report: That Substitute Senate Bill No. 6594 be substituted therefor, and the substitute bill do pass.

Signed by Senators Prentice, Chair; Fraser, Vice Chair, Capital Budget Chair; Doumit, Vice Chair, Operating Budget; Zarelli, Ranking Minority Member; Brandland, Fairley, Hewitt, Kohl-Welles, Parlette, Pflug, Pridemore, Rasmussen, Regala, Roach, Rockefeller, Schoesler and Thibaudeau.

Staff: Dean Carlson (786-7305)

Background: In the 2002 session, the Legislature adopted the Simplified Sales and Use Tax Administration Act, which authorized the Department of Revenue (DOR) to be a voting member in the Streamlined Sales Tax Project (SSTP), a multi-state effort to simplify state sales and use tax structures and make them more uniform. Many other states have also authorized such participation, and representatives have met to develop an agreement to govern the implementation of the SSTP. This agreement, called the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement (SSUTA), was adopted by 34 states and Washington, D.C., in November 2002.

During the 2003 legislative session, the Legislature enacted legislation at the request of the DOR to implement the uniform definitions and administrative provisions of the SSUTA. However, the legislation did not implement several provisions that are necessary for the state to conform fully to the SSUTA, including a provision that would require the state to change its local sales and use tax sourcing rules.

Under the sales and use tax in Washington, local sales and use taxes are sourced according to the following rules:

- Sales tax from the sale of goods is sourced to the retail outlet at or from which delivery is made;

- Sales tax from the sale of a service, with or without a sale of goods, is sourced to the place where the service is primarily performed; and
- Sales tax from the lease or rental of goods is sourced to the place of first use. In the case of short-term rentals, this is the place of business of the lessor. In the case of rentals or leases involving periodic payments, this is the primary place of use by the renter or lessee for each payment period.

In September 2004, DOR issued an updated study of the sourcing provisions of the SSUTA. The study indicated that the sales tax base for most local jurisdictions would be affected by the sourcing provisions, either adversely or positively.

On October 1, 2005, the SSUTA agreement went into effect with 13 full members of the agreement and associate members. On January 1, 2006, an additional state became an associate member. Full members are those states that have fully complied with the agreement and associate members are those states that are expected to comply by January 1, 2008.

Summary of Bill: Provisions are included that would allow the state to conform fully to the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement.

Sellers are authorized to designate an agent to register the seller with the state. Sellers who agree to collect and remit sales and use taxes under the SSUTA must register through an on-line system authorized under the SSUTA.

The Department of Revenue is required to adopt rules providing for monetary allowances for sellers who use certified service providers, tax compliance software, or another means of collecting and remitting tax that is authorized under the SSUTA. In addition, DOR may adopt rules to provide vendor compensation for sellers who collect and remit sales and use taxes to the state, but this authority is contingent upon action by Congress or the courts that would allow states to require remote sellers to collect sales or use taxes. Monetary allowances and vendor compensation must be funded only from state sales and use taxes.

DOR is prohibited from making assessments for past uncollected sales and use taxes against an unregistered seller who, within 12 months of the effective date of the state's membership in the SSUTA, registers under the agreement and then collects and remits sales and use taxes to the state for a period of at least 36 months. This amnesty does not apply if the seller has already received an audit notice from DOR, with respect to sales and use taxes collected but not remitted by a seller, or with respect to sales or use taxes that are the seller's liability in its capacity as a buyer or consumer.

The SSUTA general sourcing rules are adopted effective July 1, 2007. The rules provide:

- 1) If a good or service is received by the purchaser at the business location of the seller, the sales tax is sourced to that business location;
- 2) If the good is not received by the purchaser at the business location of the seller, the sales tax is sourced to the location where receipt occurs, if known by the seller;
- 3) If neither of the first two rules apply, the sales tax is sourced to the address indicated for the purchaser in records normally maintained by the seller, if the use of this address by the seller does not constitute bad faith;
- 4) If none of the first three rules apply, the sales tax is sourced to the address for the purchaser obtained during the consummation of the sale, including the address of the

- purchaser's payment instrument, if the use of this address by the seller does not constitute bad faith; and
- 5) If none of the first four rules apply, the sales tax is sourced to the address from which delivery is made.

The general sourcing rules do not apply to purchases of motor vehicles, aircraft, watercraft, modular homes, manufactured homes, and mobile homes. In such purchases, the tax is sourced to the location from which delivery was made.

For the lease or rental of tangible personal property, tax is sourced depending on whether the lease or rental requires periodic payments. If periodic payments are required, tax on the first payment is sourced like sales of tangible personal property, but tax on subsequent payments are sourced to the primary property location of the lessee. If payments are not periodic, then tax is sourced like sales of tangible personal property.

The streamline sales and use tax mitigation account is created to mitigate the effect of the change in sourcing rules to negatively impacted local jurisdictions. On July 1, 2007, the State Treasurer must transfer \$28 million into the account from the general fund. Each July 1 thereafter, the Treasurer shall transfer an amount determined by the Department of Revenue to fully mitigate negatively impacted local jurisdictions. Monies in the account may be spent only after appropriation. Mitigation for the first year will be determined by DOR from tax reporting data to determine actual losses less gains from voluntarily registered sellers. Beginning December 31, 2007, distributions from the account will be made quarterly. After the first year, DOR will determine each local jurisdiction's annual losses. Distributions will be made quarterly representing one-fourth of a jurisdiction's annual loss less voluntary compliance revenue from the previous quarter.

DOR must convene an oversight committee comprised of positively and negatively impacted local jurisdictions to assist in determining losses to be mitigated.

Public facility districts whose tax revenue is taken as a credit against the state sales tax may raise their tax up to .004 percent if their revenues have been reduced at least .5 percent. The district may only raise its tax by the least amount necessary to mitigate the reduction in sales and use tax collections.

Protections are provided with respect to confidentiality and privacy for businesses that use certified service providers under the SSUTA. Certified service providers are required to perform tax calculations, remittance, and reporting functions and may not retain the personally identifiable information of consumers, with very limited exceptions. DOR will provide public notification to consumers of its practices relating to the collection, use, and retention of personally identifiable information. Personally identifiable information will not be retained any longer than required to ensure the validity of exemptions.

DOR is required to complete a taxability matrix and will provide notice of changes in the taxability of products or services listed in the matrix. Sellers and certified service providers are relieved from liability to the state and to local jurisdictions for having charged or collected the incorrect amount of sales or use tax if the error resulted from reliance on erroneous information provided by DOR in the matrix.

The taxability of delivery charges is changed to allow sellers to apportion their delivery charges between taxable and nontaxable property within a shipment and apply tax to only that portion that represents delivery charges for taxable property.

Several telecommunication definitions recently incorporated into the SSUTA are adopted. These are changes to terminology in current law, but do not change current law regarding taxability and exemptions.

Durable medical equipment for home use is exempted from sales and use taxes.

For nebulizers, kidney dialysis machines, and medically prescribed oxygen systems used for other than home use, a process is created for purchasers to receive a refund of sales and use tax paid. These items are currently exempt from sales and use tax in Washington.

The four year time limitation on the duration of resale certificates is removed. DOR may not require sellers to renew or update blanket resale certificates for purchasers with whom they have a recurring business relationship.

"Bundled transactions" are defined as the retail sale of two or more products where the products are distinct and identifiable and the products are sold for one non-itemized price.

Excluded from the definition are:

- Sales of tangible personal property and a service where the true object of the transaction is the service and the tangible personal property is essential to the use of the service;
- The sale of two services where the true object is the second service and the first service is essential to use of the second service;
- The sale of taxable and nontaxable products where the value of the taxable products is de minimis. De minimis means ten percent or less of the value of the bundled products; and
- The sale of taxable and exempt tangible personal property that includes food, drugs, durable medical equipment, mobility enhancing equipment, over-the-counter drugs, prosthetic devices, or medical supplies where the value of the taxable tangible personal property is fifty percent or less of the value of the bundled products.

"Bundled transactions" are subject to sales and use tax.

Sellers registered under SSUTA are required to use DOR's address-based GIS system to determine the correct rate and jurisdiction for local sales and use tax. Sellers who use the system are held harmless from errors resulting from proper use of the system. Sellers showing an undue hardship may be relieved of the requirement to use the address-based system and use a zip code-based technology provided by the department.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Committee/Commission/Task Force Created: Oversight committee comprised of local governments and the Department of Revenue.

Effective Date: The bill contains several effective dates. Please refer to the bill.

Testimony For: In our business, individuals will come to our store, learn about the products, find what they want, and then go on-line to purchase the products. Then the customers expect us to service the product. We lose the business, salespeople lose the merchandise, and the state loses the tax dollars. We believe it is important that Washington be represented in the national process. In the current state, it is very confusing for customers purchasing items on the internet on when an item is taxed and when it is not. This bill is about fairness to brick and mortar businesses, simpler and easier for business to collect and pay, and allows the state to collect taxes that are owed. We support this bill if it contains full mitigation as a set amount offset from voluntary compliance. This allows purchases made from a county to stay in a county. Some rural counties will never see an increase in sales tax dollars unless this bill is passed. We support this bill, but are concerned about local jurisdictions imposing moratoriums on warehousing and industrial complexes. This is a good bill for the state and for the business climate. We support this bill with full mitigation as about a quarter of transit systems loses tax dollars due to sourcing. At AWC, this is our top priority with full mitigation. Local business and local government agree this is good public policy. Cities and counties should not incur a financial hardship due to sourcing. We have worked hard to come together to agree to this bill with full mitigation. This train is moving nationally and Washington needs to be on board.

Testimony Against: None.

Who Testified: PRO: Mark Johnson, WA Retailers Associations; Charlie Extine, NW Tire Dealers; Perry Saueregilia, NW Jewelers Association; Rich Prims, Amazon.com; Mayor Kathy Koelker, Renton; Bob Jean, University Place; Julie Sexton, WSAC; Bob Lothspeich, Whitman County Treasurer; Lynda Ring-Erickson; Mason County Commissioner; Gary L. Burk, Thurston County Chamber of Commerce; Cindi Holmstrom, Department of Revenue; Amber Carter, AWB; Greg Hanon, NAIOP; Lew McMurrin, WSA; Peter Thein Washington State Transit Association.

CON: No one.