House Bill 844

In The House

March	16,	1981	Introduced and referred to Committee on Taxation.
March	17,	1981	Fiscal note requested.
March	20,	1981	Fiscal note returned.
March	25,	1981	Committee recommend bill do not pass.

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A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE LEVYING OF A 2 PERCENT SALES AND USE TAX TO SUPPORT THE STATE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM. TEACHERS. POLICEMEN.S. AND FIREFIGHTERS* RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, AND STATE GOVERNMENT BY REPLACING CERTAIN PROPERTY TAXES; TO PROVIDE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PENALTIES; TO PROVIDE EXEMPTIONS FOR FOODS: DRUGS: AND OTHER PROPERTIES: TO REPEAL THE INCOME SURTAX; AMENDING SECTIONS 15-30-105 AND 15-30-162, MCA; REPEALING SECTION 15-30-104, MCA: AND PROVIDING AN APPLICABILITY DATE."

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

16 NEW SECTION. Section 1. Short title. (Sections 1 17 through 41] shall be known and may be cited as the "Retail 18 Sales and Use Tax Act*.

19 SEW SECTION. Section 2. General definitions. As used 20 in [sections 1 through 41], unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Business" means any activity engaged in by any purson or caused to be engaged in by him with the object of gain, benefit, or advantage, either direct or indirect.
- (2) "Department" means the department of revenue.

1 (3) "Export" or "exported" means to export tangible personal property from this state to other states as well as 3 to foreign countries.

(4) "Import" or "imported" means to import tangible personal property into this state from other states as well as from foreign countries.

- (5) "In this state" or "in the state" means within the exterior limits of the state of Montana and includes all territory within these limits owned by or ceded to the United States.
- (6) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, joint venture, cooperative, nonprofit association, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, trustee in bankruptcy, receiver, auctioneer, syndicate, assignee, club, society, or other group or combination acting as a unit, body politic or political subdivision, whether public or private or quasi-public.
- (7) "Retailer" means a person engaged in the business of making sales of tangible personal property and taxable services as defined in [sections 1 through 41].
- (8) "Tangible personal property" means personal 21 property that may be seen, weighed, measured, felt, or 22 23 touched or is in any other manner perceptible to the senses. The term "tangible personal property" does not include 24 25 stocks, bonds, notes, insurance, or other obligations or

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securities.

(9) "Use tax" means the tax imposed upon the use, consumption, distribution, and storage of tangible personal property as defined in [sections 1 through 41].

NEW SECTION. Section 3. Definitions -- distribution -- lease -- storage -- use. As used in [sections 1 through 41], unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

- of tangible personal property for use, consumption, or storage by the distributee and the use, consumption, or storage of tangible personal property by a person who has processed, manufactured, refined, or converted the property. It does not include the transfer or delivery of tangible personal property for resale or any use, consumption, or storage otherwise exempt under [sections 1 through 41].
- (2) "Lease or rental" means the leasing or renting of tangible parsonal property and the possession or use thereof by the lessee or rentee for a consideration, without transfer of the title to the property.
- (3) "Storage" means any keeping or retention of tangible personal property for use, consumption, or distribution in this state or for any purpose other than the sale at retail in the regular course of business.
 - (4) MUsem means the exercise of any right or power

over tangible personal property incident to the ownership thereof, except that it does not include the sale at retail of that property in the regular course of business.

NEW SECTION. Section 4. Definitions -- sale -- retail sale. As used in (sections 1 through 41), unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

- or both, exchange, barter, lease, or rental, conditional or otherwise, in any manner or by any means, of tangible personal property and any rendition of a taxable service for a consideration and includes the fabrication of tangible personal property for consumers who furnish, either directly or indirectly, the materials used in fabrication and the furnishing, preparing, or serving for a consideration of any tangible personal property consumed on the premises of the person furnishing, preparing, or serving such tangible personal property. A transaction whereby the possession of property is transferred but the seller retains title as security for the payment of the price is considered a sale.
- (2) "Retail sale" or a "sale at retail" means a sale to a consumer or to any person for any purpose other than for resale in the form of tangible personal property or services taxable under [sections I through 41] and includes any such transaction as the department upon investigation finds to be in lieu of a sale. A sale for resale must be

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made in strict compliance with the rules adopted pursuant to [sections 1 through 41]. Any person making a sale for resale that is not in strict compliance with such rules is liable for and must pay the tax. "Retail sale" or "sale at retail" includes:

- (a) the sale or charges for any room or rooms, lodging, or accommodations furnished to transients by any hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, tourist cabin, camping grounds, club, or any other place in which rooms, lodging, space, or accommodations are regularly furnished to transients for a consideration. A transient is a person who occupies rooms, lodgings, or accommodations for less than a period of 90 continuous days;
- (b) sales of tangible personal property to persons for resale if, because of the operation of the business or its very nature, the lack of a place of business in which to display a certificate of registration, the lack of a place of business in which to keep records, the lack of adequate records, or because the persons are minors or transients or are engaged in essentially service businesses, or for any other reason, there is likelihood that the state will lose tax funds due to the difficulty of policing the business operations. The department may adopt rules requiring vendors of or sellers to such persons to collect the tax imposed by [sections 1 through 41] on the cost price of the tangible

- personal property to such persons and may refuse to issue certificates of registration, provided for in [section 15], to such persons.
 - (c) the sale or charge of admissions;
- (d) the charge or consideration for the service of repairing, altering, mending, pressing, fitting, dyeing, laundering, dry cleaning, or cleaning tangible personal property or applying or installing tangible personal property as a repair or replacement part of other personal property for a consideration, whether or not the services are performed directly or by means of coin-operated equipment or by any other means and whether or not any tangible personal property is transferred in conjunction with the service, except such services as are rendered in the construction, remodeling, repair, or maintenance of real estate and such services as are rendered directly in conjunction with the processing, manufacturing, refining, or conversion of products for sale or resale;
 - (e) the charge for the service of printing or imprinting, photographing, or copying by any means for a consideration for persons who furnish either directly or indirectly the materials used in conjunction with the rendition of the service;

(f) the charge for barber and beauty services to persons and animals for a consideration whether or not any

tangible personal property is transferred in conjunction with the performance of the service;

- (g) the charge for motor vehicle parking service or parking space in privately owned parking lots or garages and the charge for docking or storage space for boats in privately owned boat docks or marinas;
- (h) all charges for work relating to motor vehicles and boats of another whether or not any tangible personal property is transferred in conjunction with services performed:
- (i) the furnishing of intrastate telephonic and telegraphic communications and services.
- NEW_SECTION. Section 5. Definitions -- cost and sales price -- gross proceeds and sales. As used in [sections 1 through 41], unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Cost price" means the actual cost of an item or article of tangible personal property computed in the same manner as the sales price in subsection (4) without any deductions from the actual cost on account of the cost of materials used, cost of labor, or service costs, transportation charges, or any expenses whatsoever.
- (2) "Gross proceeds" means the charges made or voluntary contributions received for the lease or rental of tangible personal property or for furnishing services.

- computed with the same deductions, if applicable, as for sales price in subsection (4) over the term of the lease, rental, service, or use, but not less frequently than monthly.
- (3) "Gross sales" means the sum total of all retail sales of tangible personal property or services as defined in [sections 1 through 41], without a deduction of any kind or character, except as provided in [sections 1 through 41]. Gross sales do not include the federal retailers, excise tax, if this excise tax is billed to the purchaser separately from the selling price of the article, or the retail sales or use tax or any sales tax imposes by any county or city.
- tangible personal property or services are sold, including any services that are a part of the sale, valued in money, whether paid in money or otherwise, and includes any amount for which credit is given to purchaser, consumer, or lessee by the dealer, without any deduction therefrom on account of the cost of the property sold, the cost of materials used, labor or service costs, losses, or any other expenses; but cash discounts allowed and taken on sales and finance charges, carrying charges, service charges, or interest from credit extended on sales of tangible personal property under conditional sales contracts or other conditional contracts

1 providing for deferred payments of the purchase price or transportation charges separately stated are not included in the sales price. If used articles are taken in trade or in a series of trades as a credit or part payment on the sale of new or used articles, the tax levied by [sections 1 through 41] must be paid on the net difference between the sales price of the new or used articles and the credit for the used articles.

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- NEW SECTION. Section 6. Imposition of sales tax. There is levied and imposed, in addition to all other taxes and fees of every kind now imposed by law, a license or privilege tax upon every person who engages in the business of selling at retail or distributing tangible personal property in this state or who rents or furnishes any of the things or services taxable under [sections 1 through 41], or who stores for use or consumption in this state any item or article of tangible personal property as defined in [sections 1 through 41], or who leases or rents such property within this state, to be collected in the amount to be determined by applying the rate of 2% to:
- (1) the sales price of each item or article of tangible personal property when sold at retail or distributed in this state, the tax to be computed on gross sales:
 - (2) the gross proceeds derived from the lease or

- rental of tangible personal property, as defined in [sections 1 through 41], if the lease or rental of such 3 property is an established business or part of an established business or is incidental or germane to the business:
- (3) the cost price of each Item or article of tangible personal property stored in this state for use or consumption in this state:
- 9 (4) the gross proceeds derived from the sale or charges for rooms, lodgings, or accommodations furnished to 10 11 transients as set out in [subsection (2)(a) of section 4]; 12 and
- 13 (5) the gross sales of all services taxable under 14 fsections 1 through 411. No services are taxable under 15 [sections 1 through 41] except those expressly enumerated 16 and made taxable.

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- NEW SECTION. Section 7. Imposition of use tax. (1) There is levied and imposed, in addition to all other taxes and fees except the tax imposed under [section 6], a tax upon the use or consumption of tangible personal property in this state, to be collected in the amount determined by applying the rate of 2% to the cost price of each item or article of tangible personal property used or consumed in this state.
- 25 (2) (a) If tangible personal property has been

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acquired after [the effective date of this act] for use outside this state and subsequently becomes subject to the tax imposed under [sections 1 through 41], it shall be taxed on the basis of:

- (i) its cost price if such property is brought within this state for use within 6 months of its acquisition; or
- (ii) its current market value (but not in excess of its cost price) of the property at the time of its first use within this state if brought within this state more than 6 months after its acquisition.
- (b) The tax shall be based on such proportion of the cost price or current market value as the duration of time of use within this state bears to the total useful life of the property, but it shall be presumed in all cases that the property will remain within this state for the remainder of its useful life unless convincing evidence is provided to the contrary.
- NEH_SECTION: Section 8. Exclusions and exemptions.

 "Retail sale" or "sale at retail" does not include the sale of:
- (1) tangible personal property that becomes an ingredient or component part of or is consumed or destroyed or loses its identity in the manufacture of tangible personal property for later sale;
- (2) specific machinery and processing equipment and

- repair parts or replacements thereof, exclusively designed,
 made for, and specifically used in the manufacture of a
 product or the rendering of a taxable service;
 - (3) materials, containers, labels, sacks, cans, boxes, drums, or bags and other packing, packaging, or shipping materials for use in packing, packaging, or shipping tangible personal property;
 - bona fide written contracts entered into before [the effective date of this act], provided delivery is made within 90 days after [the effective date of this act]; and building supplies, fixtures, or equipment that enter into or become a part of a building or other kind of structure in this state if plans, specifications, and the construction contract for a specific project has been entered into prior to [the effective date of this act], provided delivery is made within the time specified in such contract for the completion of such specific project;
 - (5) commercial feeds, seed, plants, fertilizers, liming materials, breeding and other livestock, semen, breeding fees, baby chicks, turkey poults, agricultural chemicals, fuel for drying or curing crops, containers for fruits and vegetables, or farm machinery and all other agricultural supplies, provided they are sold to and purchased by farmers for use in agricultural production for

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- (6) tangible personal property sold or leased to a public utility for use or consumption by the utility directly in the rendition of its public service;
- (7) government subsidized school lunches sold and served to pupils and employees of schools, school textbooks sold by a local school board or authorized agency thereof, and school textbooks sold by a college or other institution of learning, not conducted for profit, for use of students attending the institution of learning;
- (3) tangible personal property not held or used by a seller in the course of an activity for which he is required to hold a certificate of registration, sometimes referred to as "casual sales":
 - (9) tangible personal property for future use for taxable lease or rental as an established business or part of an established business or incidental or germane to the business, including a simultaneous purchase and taxable leaseback;
 - (10) tangible personal property and taxable services for use or consumption by the United States; but this exclusion does not apply to sales and leases to privately owned financial and other privately owned corporations chartered by the United States;
 - (11) tangible personal property delivered outside this

- state for use or consumption outside this state;
- 2 (12) tangible personal property that is subject to:
- (a) the gasoline and vehicle fuel tax contained inTitle 15, chapter 70;
- 5 (b) the alcoholic beverage tax contained in Title 16,
- 6 chapter 1, part 4;
- 7 (c) the tobacco products tax contained in Title 16.8 chapter 11; and
- 9 (d) the tax on motor vehicles contained in 61-3-502;
- 10 (13) fuel, electricity, and water;
- 11 (14) food purchased for human consumption, other than
 12 meals purchased at restaurants, hotels, motels, and other
 13 food dispensing establishments and food sold ready for
 14 immediate consumption on or off the premises;
- 15 (15) drugs sold by a registered pharmacist upon the
 16 prescription of a practitioner licensed to prescribe drugs
 17 to human beings in the course of his professional practice;
 18 or
- 19 (16) tangible personal property sold pursuant to 20 15-17-901.
- 21 NEW SECTION. Section 9. Credit for taxes paid in 22 another state. A credit must be granted against the taxes 23 imposed by [sections 1 through 41] with respect to a 24 person's use in this state of tangible personal property 25 purchased by him in another state. The amount of the credit

must be equal to the tax paid by him to another state or political subdivision thereof by reason of the imposition of a similar tax on his purchase or use of the property. The amount of the credit may not exceed the tax imposed by [sections 1 through 41].

NEW_SECTIONs Section 10. Applicability or inapplicability of use tax in certain cases. (1) The use tax does not apply to tangible personal property owned or acquired in this state or imported into this state or held or stored in this state prior to [the effective date of this act].

- (2) The use tax does apply to tangible personal property imported or caused to be imported into this state on or after [the effective date of this act], except as provided in [sections 1 through 41], unless:
- (a) the property has previously been subject to a sales or use tax in another state or political subdivision equal to or greater than the tax imposed by [sections 1 through 41] for which credit is given under [section 9]; or
- (b) proof is furnished that the tangible personal property imported or caused to be imported into this state was owned or acquired prior to [the effective date of this act] or otherwise is exempt under [sections 1 through 41].
- (3) The use tax does not apply to the use of any article or tangible personal property brought into the state

by a nonresident individual for his personal use while visiting within the state.

NEW SECTION: Section 11. Moving residence or business into state -- use tax. (1) The use tax does not apply to tangible personal property purchased outside this state for use outside this state by a then nonresident natural person or a business entity not actually doing business within this state that later brings the tangible personal property into this state in connection with establishment of a permanent residence or business in this state if the property was purchased more than 6 months prior to the date it was first brought into this state or prior to the establishment of the residence or business, whichever occurs first.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to tangible personal property temporarily brought into this state for the performance of contracts for the construction, reconstruction, installation, repair, or for any other service with respect to real estate or fixtures thereon.

MEN_SECTION. Section 12. Diversion of tangible personal property to personal use. The use tax applies to tangible personal property and taxable services of persons holding themselves out as sellers of goods and services when tangible personal property or taxable services are diverted to the personal use of the person, his family, or his amployees.

NEW SECTION. Section 13. Dealers. (1) The taxes levied in [sections 6 and 7] must be collected from dealers.

- (2) For the purpose of [sections 1 through 41], the term "dealer" means:
 - (a) any person physically located in this state who:
- (i) manufactures or produces tangible personal property for sale at retail or for use, consumption, or distribution or for storage to be used or consumed in this state;
- (ii) imports or causes to be imported into this state tangible personal property from any state or foreign country for sale at retail for use, consumption, or distribution or for storage to be used or consumed in this state;
- (iii) sells at retail or offers for sale at retail or has in possession for sale at retail or for use, consumption, or distribution or for storage to be used or consumed in this state tangible personal property and taxable services as defined in [sections I through 41];
- (iv) has sold at retail or used, consumed, or distributed or stored for use or consumption in this state tangible personal property or who has performed taxable services and who cannot prove that the tax levied by [sections 1 through 41] has been paid on the sale at retail, the use, consumption, distribution, or storage of such tangible personal property or the charge for the rendition

of taxable services; or

- (v) leases or rents tangible personal property, as defined in [sections 1 through 41], for a consideration, permitting the use or possession of the property without transferring title thereto; and
 - (b) every other person who:
- (i) maintains or has within this state, directly or by an agent or a subsidiary, an office, distributing house, salesroom, or house, warehouse, or other place of business;
 - (ii) solicits business in this state either by employees, independent contractors, agents, or other representatives and by reason thereof makes sales to persons within this state of tangible personal property, the use of which is taxed by [sections 1 through 41]; and any other person making sales to persons within this state of tangible personal property, the use of which is taxed by [sections 1 through 41], who may be authorized by the commissioner to collect such tax;
- (iii) as a representative, agent, or solicitor for an out-of-state principal, solicits, receives, and accepts orders from persons in this state for future delivery and whose principal refuses to register under [sections 1 through 41]; or
- 24 (iv) becomes liable to and owes this state any amount 25 of tax imposed by [sections 1 through 41], whether or not he

holds or is required to hold a certificate of registration under [sections 1 through 41].

NEW SECTION: Section 14. Contractors. (1) Any person who contracts orally, in writing, or by purchase order to perform construction, reconstruction, installation, repair, or any other service with respect to real estate or fixtures thereon and in connection therewith to furnish tangible personal property or taxable services is considered to have purchased the tangible personal property for use or consumption. Any sale, distribution, or lease to or storage for such person is considered a sale, distribution, or lease to or storage for the ultimate consumer and not for resale, and the dealer making the sale, distribution, or lease to or storage for the person shall collect the tax to the extent required by [sections 1 through 41].

(2) Any person who contracts to perform services in this state and is furnished tangible personal property for use under the contract by the person or his agent or representative for whom the contract is performed, if a sale or use tax has not been paid to this state by the person supplying the tangible personal property, is considered to be the consumer of the tangible personal property so used and shall pay a use tax based on the fair market value of the tangible personal property so used, irrespective of whether or not any right, title, or interest in the tangible

personal property becomes vested in the contractor. This subsection does not apply to the sale of tangible personal property that becomes an ingredient or component part of or is consumed or destroyed or loses its identity in the manufacture of tangible personal property for later sale or governmental exclusion as indicated in [section 8].

- (3) Any person who contracts orally, in writing, or by purchase order to perform any service in the nature of equipment rental and the principal part of that service is the furnishing of equipment or machinery that will not be under the exclusive control of the contractor is liable for the sales or use tax on the gross proceeds from the contract to the same extent as the lessor of tangible personal property.
- (4) Tangible personal property incorporated in real property construction that loses its identity as tangible personal property is considered to be tangible personal property used or consumed within the meaning of this section.
- (5) Nothing in this section may be construed to affect or limit the resale exclusion provided for in [sections 1 through 41], and nothing contained herein may be construed to impose any sales or use tax with respect to the use, in the performance of contracts with the United States or this state and its political subdivisions, of tangible personal

- property owned by a governmental body that actually is not used or consumed in the performance thereof.
- NEW_SECTION. Section 15. Certificates of registration

 -- revocation. (1) Every person desiring to engage in or

 conduct business as a dealer in this state shall file with

 the department an application for a certificate of

 registration for each place of business in this state.
- 8 (2) Every application for a certificate registration must be made upon a form prescribed by the 10 department and shall set forth the name under which the applicant transacts or intends to transact business, the 11 12 location of his place or places of business, and such other 13 information as the department requires. The application must 14 be signed by the owner if a natural person; in the case of 15 an association or partnership, by a member or partner; in 16 the case of a corporation, by an executive officer or some 17 person specifically authorized by the corporation to sign the application. 18

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(3) When the required application has been made, the department shall issue to each applicant a separate certificate of registration for each place of business within this state. A certificate of registration is not assignable and is valid only for the person in whose name it is issued and for the transaction of business at the place designated therein. It shall be at all times conspicuously

displayed at the place for which issued.

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- 2 (4) If any person fails to comply with any provision of [sections 1 through 41] or any rule of the department relating thereto, the department, upon hearing after giving such person 10 days* notice in writing, specifying the time and place of hearing and requiring him to show cause why his 6 7 certificate of registration should not be revoked or suspended, may revoke or suspend any one or more of the certificates of registration held by such person. The notice 9 10 may be personally served or served by certified mail 11 directed to the last-known address of the person. A dealer whose certificate of registration has been previously 12 13 suspended or revoked shall pay the department a fee of \$200 the renewal or reissuance of a certificate of 14 for registration. 15
 - (5) Any person who engages in business as a dealer in this state without obtaining a certificate of registration or after a certificate of registration has been suspended or revoked and each officer of any corporation that so engages in business is guilty of a misdemeanor. Each day's continuance in business in violation of this section is a separate offense.
 - (6) If the holder of a certificate of registration ceases to conduct his business at the place specified in his certificate, the certificate expires and the holder shall

inform the department in writing within 30 days after he has ceased to conduct the business at that place. If the holder of a certificate of registration desires to change his place of business to another place in this state, he shall inform the department in writing and his certificate shall be revised accordingly.

(7) This section applies to any person who engages in the business of furnishing any of the things or services taxable under [sections 1 through 41]. This section applies to any person who is liable only for the collection of the use tax, but that person may be issued a certificate of registration in relevant form.

NEM_SECTION. Section 16. Exemption certificates. (1) All sales or leases are subject to the tax until the contrary is established. The burden of proving that a sale, distribution, lease, or storage of tangible personal property is not taxable is upon the person who makes the sale, distribution, lease, or storage unless he takes from the purchaser or lessee a certificate to the effect that the property is exempt under [sections 1 through 41].

(2) The certificate mentioned in this section relieves the person who takes the certificate from any liability for the payment or collection of the tax, except upon notice from the department that the certificate is no longer acceptable. The certificate must be signed by and bear the

name and address of the purchaser or lessee; indicate the number of the certificate of registration, if any, issued to the purchaser or lessee; indicate the general character of the taxable service rendered or tangible personal property sold, distributed, leased, or stored or to be sold, distributed, leased, or stored under a blanket exemption certificate; and be substantially in such form as the department prescribes.

under this section makes any use of the property other than an exempt use or retention, demonstration, or display while holding property for resale, distribution, or lease in the regular course of business, the use is considered a taxable sale by the purchaser or lessee as of the time the property or service is first used by him, and the cost of the property to him is considered the sales price of the retail sale. If the sole use of the property other than retention, demonstration, or display in the regular course of business is the rental of the property while holding it for sale, distribution, or lease, the purchaser shall pay the tax on the cost of the property to him and when the property is sold shall collect and pay the tax on the difference between the cost of the property to him and the retail sales price.

(4) If a purchaser gives a certificate under this section with respect to the purchase of fungible goods and

thereafter commingles these goods with other fungible goods not so purchased but of such similarity that the identity of the constituent goods in the commingled mass cannot be determined, sales or distribution from the mass of commingled goods is considered to be sales or distributions of the goods so purchased until a quantity of commingled goods equal to the quantity of purchased goods so commingled à has been sold or distributed.

NEW SECTION: Section 17. Collection. (1) The tax levied by [sections 1 through 41] must be paid by the dealer, but the dealer shall separately state the amount of the tax and add the tax to the sales price or charge; and thereafter, the tax is a debt from the purchaser, consumer, or lessee to the dealer until paid and is recoverable at law in the same manner as other debts, but no action at law or suit in equity under [sections 1 through 41] may be maintained in this state by any dealer who is not registered under [sections 1 through 41] or is delinquent in the payment of the taxes imposed under [sections 1 through 41].

- (2) To eliminate separate statement of the amount of tax in fractions of 1 cent, dealers shall add to the sales price or charge and collect from the purchaser, consumer, or lessee such amounts as may be prescribed by the department to carry out the purposes of this section.
 - (3) Notwithstanding any exemption from taxes that any

dealer enjoys under the constitution or laws of this or any other state or of the United States, the dealer shall collect the tax from the purchaser, consumer, or lessee and shall pay it over to the department as provided in [sections 1 through 41].

(4) Any dealer who neglects, fails, or refuses to collect the tax upon each and every taxable sale, distribution, lease, or storage of tangible personal property made by him, his agents, or employees is liable for and must pay the tax himself, and the dealer may not thereafter be entitled to sue for or recover in this state any part of the purchase price or rental from the purchaser until the tax is paid. Also, any dealer who neglects, fails, or refuses to pay or collect the tax provided in [sections 1 through 41], either by himself or through his agents or employees, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in 46-18-212.

NEW SECTION. Section 18. Absorption of tax prohibited. No person may advertise or hold out to the public in any manner, directly or indirectly, that he will absorb all or any part of the sales or use tax or that he will relieve the purchaser, consumer, or lessee of the payment of all or any part of the tax, except as authorized under [saction 33]. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in

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46-18-212.

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NEW_SECTION. Section 19. Returns by dealers. (1) Every dealer required to collect or pay the sales or use tax shall, on or before the 28th day of each month, transmit to the department, upon a form prescribed, prepared, and furnished by it, a return showing the gross sales, gross proceeds, or cost price, as the case may be, arising from all transactions taxable under [sections 1 through 41] during the preceding calendar month. The return also shall contain a statement showing the amount in each class of exclusions and exemptions that is not subject to the tax imposed by [sections 1 through 41] or if the form so provides, the total amount thereof without specifying each class. In the case of dealers regularly keeping books and accounts on the basis of an annual period that varies from 52 to 53 weeks, the department may make rules for reporting consistent with the accounting period.

- (2) If the tax for which any dealer is liable under [sections 1 through 41] does not exceed \$50 in any month or \$500 in any annual reporting period, the department may permit a dealer upon written application to file an annual return and pay the amount of tax due on the last day of the month following the end of the annual period.
- (3) If the tax for which any dealer is liable under [sections 1 through 41] does not exceed \$100 in any month or

\$1000 in any annual reporting period, the department may permit a dealer upon written application to file a quarterly return and pay the amount of tax due on the last day of the month following end of the quarterly period.

NEW SECTION: Section 20. Payment to accompany dealer's return. At the time of transmitting to the department the return required under [section 19], the dealer shall remit to the department the amount of tax due under the applicable provisions of [sections 1 through 41] after making appropriate adjustments for purchases returned, repossessions, and accounts uncollectible and charged off as provided in [sections 21 through 23]. The tax imposed by [sections 1 through 41] for each month becomes delinquent on the day following the 28th day of the succeeding month if not paid before that day.

NEW SECTION. Section 21. Returned goods. If purchases are returned to the dealer by the purchaser or consumer after the tax imposed by [sections 1 through 41] has been collected or charged to the account of the purchaser, the dealer is entitled to reimbursement of the amount of tax collected or charged by him, in the manner prescribed by the department, but the amount of tax so reimbursed to the dealer may not include the tax paid upon any cash retained by the dealer after the return of merchandise; and if the tax has not been remitted by the dealer, the dealer may

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deduct it in submitting his return. The dealer must be 1 issued a refund by the department equal to the net amount 2 remitted by the dealer for the tax collected if the dealer 3 can establish that the tax was not due.

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NEW SECTION. Section 22. Repossessions. A dealer who has paid the tax on tangible personal property sold under a retained title, conditional sale, or similar contract may take credit for the tax paid by him upon the unpaid balance due him when he repossesses the property, the credit to be administered by the department in the same manner as provided for returned purchases under [section 21]. If repossessed property is resold, the sale is subject in all respects to [sections | through 41].

NEW SECTION. Section 23. Bad depts. In any return filed under the provisions of [sections 1 through 41], the dealer, under rules adopted by the department, may credit against the tax shown to be due on the return the amount of sales or use tax previously returned and paid on accounts that during the period covered by the current return have been found to be worthless and actually charged off for income tax purposes; except that if any accounts so charged off are thereafter in whole or in part paid to the dealer, the amount paid shall be included in the first return filed after the collection and the tax paid accordingly.

NEW SECTION. Section 24. Extensions. The department

1 may grant an extension upon written application therefor to the end of the calendar month in which any tax return is due 2 3 under [sections 1 through 41] or for a period not exceeding 30 days, and no interest or penalty may be charged, assessed, or collected by reason of the granting of the 5 extension, except that when an extension is granted beyond the end of the calendar month in which any tax return is due, interest on the tax at the rate of 0.5% a month or fraction thereof must be charged.

NEW_SECTION. Section 25. Assessment based on estimate. (1) If any dealer fails to make a return as provided by [sections 1 through 41], makes a grossly incorrect return, or makes a return that is false or fraudulent, the department shall make an estimate for the taxable period of the retail sales or distributions of the dealer, the gross proceeds from leases of tangible personal property, the taxable services by the dealer, or the cost price of all articles of tangible personal property imported by the dealer for use or consumption in the state or storage by the dealer of tangible personal property to be used or consumed in the state and assess the tax. plus penalties. The department shall give the dealer 10 days' notice in writing requiring the dealer to appear before a designee of the department with such books, records, and papers as the department requires relating to the business of the dealer

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for the taxable period. The department may require the dealer or the agents and employees of the dealer to give testimony or to answer interrogatories under administered by the department's designee respecting the sale, distribution, lease, use, consumption, or storage of tangible personal property or taxable services or the failure to make a return thereof as provided in [sections 1 through 41]. If any dealer fails to make any return or refuses to permit an examination of his books, records, or papers or to appear and answer questions within the scope of an investigation relating to the sale, distribution, lease, use, consumption, or storage of tangible personal property or taxable services, the department may make the assessment based upon information available to it and issue a warrant for the collection of the taxes and penalties found to be due. The assessment shall be considered prima facie correct.

property and fails to produce an invoice showing the sales price of the articles or the invoice does not reflect the true or actual sales price as defined in [sections 1 through 41], the department shall ascertain, in any manner feasible, the true sales price and assess and collect the tax, with penalties to the extent they have accrued, on the true sales price as ascertained by it. The assessment shall be

considered prima facie correct.

(3) In the case of the lease of tangible personal property, if the consideration given or reported by the dealer, in the judgment of the department, does not represent the true or actual consideration, the department may fix it and assess and collect the tax thereon as provided in this section, with penalties as have accrued. The assessment shall be considered prima facie correct.

NEW SECTION. Section 26. Records. (1) Every dealer required to make a return and pay or collect any tax under [sections 1 through 41] shall keep and preserve suitable records of the sales, leases, or purchases, as the case may be, taxable under [sections 1 through 41] and other books of account as necessary to determine the amount of tax due and other pertinent information required by the department. Every dealer shall keep and preserve for a period of 4 years all invoices and other records of goods, wares, and merchandise or other subjects of taxation under [sections 1 through 41], and all the books, invoices, and other records must be open to examination at all reasonable hours by the department or any of its duly authorized agents.

enforcement of the provisions of [sections 1 through 41], all wholesalers and jobbers in this state shall keep a record of all sales of tangible personal property, whether

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the sales be for cash or on terms of credit. The records 1 2 required to be kept by all wholesalers and jobbers must 3 include the name and address of the purchaser, the number of the certificate of registration issued to the purchaser, the 5 date of the purchase, the article purchased, and the price at which the article is sold to the purchaser. These records 7 must be kept for a period of 4 years and must be open to the inspection of the department or its authorized agents at all 9 reasonable hours during the day. The failure of any 10 wholesaler or jobber in this state to keep the records or 11 the failure of any wholesaler or jobber in this state to 12 permit an inspection of the records by the department, as provided in this subsection, is a misdemeanor punishable as 13 provided in 46-18-212. Moreover, if any person who is both a 14 1.5 retailer and a wholesaler or jobber fails to keep proper 16 records showing wholesale sales and retail sales separately, 17 he shall pay the tax as a retailer on both classes of his 18 business.

(3) For the purpose of enforcing the collection of the tax levied by [sections 1 through 41], the department through its authorized agents may examine during business hours the books, records, and other documents of all transportation companies, agencies, firms, or persons that conduct their business by truck, rail, water, airplane, or otherwise, in order to determine the dealers that are

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importing or otherwise shipping articles of tangible personal property which are liable for the tax. If the transportation company, agency, firm, or person refuses to permit an examination of its or his books, records, and other documents by the department, it or he is quilty of a misdemeanor punishable as provided in 46-18-212. Moreover. 7 the department may proceed by citing the transportation company, agency, firm, or person to show cause before any 9 court of record why the books, records, and other documents should not be examined pursuant to the injunction of the 10 11 court and why a bond should not be required with proper 12 security in the penalty of not more than \$2,000, conditioned 13 upon compliance with the provisions of this section for a period of not more than 1 year. 14

NEW SECTION. Section 27. Sale of business. If any dealer liable for any tax, penalty, or interest levied under [sections 1 through 41] sells out his business or stock of goods or quits the business, he shall make a final return and payment within 15 days after the date of selling or quitting the business. The return must include any sales made at retail during liquidation. His successors or assigns, if any, shall withhold a sufficient amount of the purchase money to cover the amount of taxes, penalties, and interest due and unpaid until the former owner produces a receipt from the department showing that they have been paid

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or a certificate stating that no taxes, penalties, or interest are due. If the purchaser of a business or stock of goods fails to withhold the purchase money as provided in this section, he shall be personally liable for the payment of the taxes, penalties, and interest due and unpaid on account of the operation of the business by any former owner. Nothing in this section may be considered to qualify or limit the exemption as to such a sale as is covered by [section 8].

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NEW_SECTION. Section 28. Bond. The department, if necessary and advisable in order to secure the collection of the tax levied by [sections I through 41], may require any person subject to the tax to file with him a bond of a surety company authorized to do business in this state as surety, in such reasonable amount as the department fixes, to secure the payment of any tax, penalty, or interest due or that may become due from the person. In lieu of a bond. securities approved by the department may be deposited with the state treasurer, which securities shall be kept in the custody of the state treasurer and shall be sold by him at the request of the department at public or private sale, without notice to the depositor thereof, if necessary, in order to recover any tax, penalty, or interest due the state under [sections 1 through 41]. Upon the sale, the surplus, if any, above the amounts due under [sections I through 41] 1 must be returned to the person who deposited the securities.

NEW SECTION. Section 29. Jeopardy assessment. If the

3 department considers that the collection of any tax or any amount of tax required to be collected and paid under [sections I through 41] may be jeopardized by delay, he 5 shall make an assessment of the tax or amount of tax 6 7 required to be collected and shall mail or issue a notice of 8 the assessment to the taxpayer together with a demand for 9 immediate payment of the tax or of the deficiency in tax 10 declared to be in jeopardy, including panalties. In the case 11 of a tax for a current period, the department may declare 12 the taxable period of the taxpayer immediately terminated 13 and shall cause notice of the finding and declaration to be 14 mailed or issued to the taxpayer, together with a demand for 15 immediate payment of the tax based on the period declared 16 terminated, and the tax is immediately due and payable 17 whether or not the time otherwise allowed by law for filing 18 a return and paying the tax has expired. Assessments 19 provided for in this section become immediately due and payable, and if any tax, penalty, or interest is not paid 20 21 upon demand of the department, it shall proceed to collect 22 it by legal process or, in its discretion, it may require 23 the taxpayer to file a bond sufficient to protect the 24 interest of the state.

(1) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of [sections 1 through 41], upon application to the department and the issuance by the department of a direct payment permit, the department may authorize the following persons to pay any tax levied by [sections 1 through 41] directly to this state and waive the collection of the tax by the dealer:

- (i) a manufacturer, mine operator, or public service corporation that is a user, consumer, distributor, or lessee to which sales, distributions, leases, or storage of tangible personal property are made under circumstances that normally make it impossible at the time thereof to determine the manner in which the property will be used by the person; or
- (ii) any person who stores tangible personal property in this state for use both within and outside this state.
- (b) If a direct payment permit is granted, payment of the tax on all sales, distributions, and leases, including sales, distributions, leases, and storage of tangible personal property and sales of taxable services for use known at the time thereof, must be made directly to the department by the permitholder.
- (2) On or before the 28th day of each month, every permitholder shall make and file with the department a return for the preceding month in the form prescribed by the department showing the total value of the tangible personal

property used, the amount of tax due from the permitholder

(which amount shall be paid to the department with such

return), and such other information as the department

considers necessary. The department, upon written request

by the permitholder, may grant a reasonable extension of

time for making and filing returns and paying the tax.

Interest on the tax at the rate of 0.5% a month, or fraction

thereof, must be charged on every extended payment.

- (3) Each permitholder required to make a return and pay tax under this section shall keep and preserve suitable records of purchases, together with invoices of purchases, bills of lading, and other pertinent records and documents in the form the department requires by rule. All records and other documents must be open during business hours to the inspection of the department and must be preserved for a period of 4 years unless the department, in writing, authorizes their destruction or disposal at an earlier date.
- (4) A permit granted pursuant to this section is valid until surrendered by the holder or canceled for cause by the department.
- (5) A person who holds a direct payment permit that has not been canceled may not be required to pay the tax to the dealer. The person shall notify each dealer from whom purchases or leases of tangible personal property are made of his direct payment permit number and that the tax is

being paid directly to the department. Upon receipt of the notice, the dealer is absolved from all duties and liabilities imposed by [sections 1 through 41] for the collection and remittance of the tax with respect to sales, distributions, leases, or storage of tangible personal property to the permitholder. Dealers who make sales upon which the tax is not collected by reason of the provisions of this section shall maintain records in such manner that the amount involved and identity of each purchaser may be ascertained.

payment permit, the provisions of [sections 1 through 41] thereafter apply to the person who previously held the permit, and the person shall promptly notify in writing dealers from whom purchases, leases, and storage of tangible personal property are made of the cancellation or surrender. Upon receipt of the notice, the dealer is subject to the provisions of [sections 1 through 41] with respect to all sales, distributions, leases, or storage of tangible personal property thereafter made to the person.

NEW SECTION. Section 31. Vending machine sales. If a dealer makes sales of tangible personal property through vending machines or in any other manner making collection of the tax impractical, the department may authorize the dealer to prepay the tax and waive collection from the purchaser

and may require the dealer to furnish bond sufficient to secure prepayment of the tax. The dealer must be required to print upon the property sold or post on the vending machine a statement to the effect that the tax has been paid in advance. The terms and conditions of this section are inapplicable unless the dealer makes application to the department for the authority contained in this section and unless the department finds that the collection of the tax in the manner otherwise provided in [sections 1 through 41] is impractical.

NEW SECTION. Section 32. Tax warrants. If any tax becomes delinquent under this act, the department may issue a warrant for the collection of the tax, penalty, and interest from each delinquent taxpayer.

NEW SECTION. Section 33. Erroneous assessments. Upon any claim of an erroneous or illegal assessment or collection, the taxpayer has his remedy under Title 15, chapter 2, part 3, which is applicable to all sales and use taxes imposed under [sections 1 through 41].

NEW SECTION. Section 34. Period of limitations. The taxes imposed by [sections 1 through 41] must be assessed within 3 years from December 31 of the year in which the taxes became due and payable; but in the case of a false or fraudulent return with intent to evade payment of the taxes imposed by [sections 1 through 41] or a failure to file a

return, the taxes may be assessed or a proceeding in court
for the collection of the taxes may be begun without
assessment at any time within 6 years from December 31 of
the year in which the taxes became due and payable.

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NEW_SECTIONs Section 35. Administration. The department shall administer and enforce the assessment and collection of the taxes and penalties imposed by [sections 1 through 41]. It shall design, prepare, print, and furnish to all dealers or make available to them all necessary forms for filing returns, together with instructions to assure a full collection from dealers and an accounting for the taxes due, but failure of any dealer to receive or procure forms or instructions, or both, does not relieve him from the payment of the tax at the time and in the manner provided in [sections 1 through 41].

NEW_SECTIONs Section 36. Rules -- deduction guides.

(1) The department may adopt rules consistent with [sections 1 through 41] for the enforcement of the provisions of [sections 1 through 41] and the collection of the revenue under [sections 1 through 41].

(2) (a) The department shall promulgate and publish sales tax deduction guides for the purpose of aiding the taxpayer in calculating allowable deductions relevant to income taxes, which guides shall be based on the following factors:

- 1 (i) size of income;
- (ii) size of family; and
- 3 (iii) rate of tax.

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4 (b) The guides so promulgated do not preclude any
5 taxpayer from claiming as a deduction the amount of taxes,
6 levied under the provisions of [sections 1 through 41],
7 actually paid by him.

NEW SECTION. Section 37. Secrecy of information. Except in accordance with a proper judicial order or as 9 10 provided by law, it is unlawful for any agent, auditor, or 11 other officer or employee of the department to divulge or make known in any manner the amount of sales, the amount of 12 13 tax paid, or any other particulars set forth or disclosed in 14 any return required by [sections 1 through 41]. Nothing in 15 (sections 1 through 411 may be construed to prohibit the 16 publication of statistics, if classified so as to prevent 17 the identity of particular reports or returns and the items thereof, or the inspection by the legal representative of 18 19 this state of the report or return of any taxpayer who 20 applies for a review or appeal from any determination or 21 against whom an action or proceeding is about to be 22 instituted or has been instituted to recover any tax or 23 penalty imposed by [sections 1 through 41].

NEW SECTION. Section 38. Exchange of information with other tax officials. The department may furnish to the tax

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- officials of any other state and its political subdivisions, 1 2 the political subdivisions of this state, the District of 3 Columbia, and the United States and its territories any 4 information contained in tax returns, reports, and related schedules and documents filed pursuant to [sections 1 5 6 through 41) or in the report of an audit or investigation 7 made with respect thereto, if those jurisdictions grant 8 similar privileges to this state and the information is to 9 be used only for tax purposes.
 - NEW SECTION. Section 39. Sales tax account -creation -- sales tax refund account -- appropriations -uses. (1) There is within the earmarked revenue fund an
 account to be known and designated as the "sales and use tax
 account".

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- (2) All money collected under [sections 1 through 41] must be paid by the department into the sales and use tax account.
- (3) A portion of the amount deposited in the sales and use tax account not exceeding \$750,000 in any fiscal year must be retained and is hereby appropriated as a "sales and use tax administration and enforcement account" for the purposes of administration and enforcement of [sections 1 through 41]. There must be retained in the sales and use tax account such amounts as are necessary for the purpose of repaying overpayments made under [sections 1 through 41].

- for the purpose of paying any other erroneous receipts
 lillegally assessed or collected or which are excessive in
 amount, and for the payment of the refunds otherwise
 provided in [sections 1 through 41], and there is hereby
 appropriated from this account so much as may be necessary
 for the payment of these refunds and credits.
- 7 (4) The balance in the sales and use tax account is 8 dedicated exclusively to and is solely available for 9 appropriation and use pursuant to such appropriation for the 10 following purposes:
- 11 (a) funding teachers* retirement under Title 19.

 12 chapter 4:
- 13 (b) replacing any property tax on business inventories
 14 and livestock and other agricultural products under
 15 15-6-136:
- 16 (c) funding police and firefighters* retirement under
 17 Title 19* chapters 9 through 11;
- 18 (d) replacing 7 mills of the permissive levy for school districts under 20-9-352;
- 20 (e) replacing in the general fund the equivalent of a 21 10% surtax on incomes; and
- 22 (f) with any remaining balance, reducing first the 23 additional state levy for equalization aid under 20-9-351 24 and then the basic county levy for the elementary and high 25 school district foundation program under 20-9-331 and

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NEW SECTION. Section 40. Civil penalties. If a dealer fails to make any return and pay the full amount of the tax required by [sections 1 through 41], there must be imposed, in addition to other penalties provided in [sections 1 through 41% a civil penalty to be added to the tax in the amount of \$10 and 10% of the tax due if the failure is for not more than 30 days, with an additional 5% for each additional 30 days or fraction thereof during which the failure continues, not to exceed 25% in the aggregate. However, if the failure is due to providential cause shown to the satisfaction of the department, the return with remittance may be accepted exclusive of penalties. In the case of a false or fraudulent return, if willful intent exists to defraud the state of any tax due under [sections] through 41], a civil penalty of 50% of the amount of the proper tax shall be assessed. All penalties and interest imposed by [sections 1 through 41] are payable by the dealer and collectible by the department as if they were a part of the tax imposed.

NEW_SECTION. Section 41. Violation of act by dealer a misdemeanor. Any dealer subject to the provisions of [sections 1 through 41] who fails or refuses to furnish any return required to be made under [sections 1 through 41] or a supplemental return or other data required by the

department, who makes a false or fraudulent return with intent to evade a tax levied under [sections 1 through 41], who makes a false or fraudulent claim for refund, who gives or knowingly receives a false or fraudulent exemption certificate, or who violates any other provision of [sections 1 through 41], punishment for which is not otherwise provided in [sections 1 through 41], is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in 46-10-212.

9 Section 42. Section 15-30-105, MCA, is amended to 10 read:

based on gross sales. (1) A like tax is imposed upon every person not resident of this state, which tax shall be levied, collected, and paid annually at the rates specified in 15-30-103 with respect to his entire net income as herein defined from all property owned and from every business, trade, profession, or occupation carried on in this state.

(2) Pursuant to the provisions of Article III, section

2, of the Multistate Tax Compact, every nonresident taxpayer required to file a return and whose only activity in Montana consists of making sales and who does not own or rent real estate or tangible personal property within Montana and whose annual gross volume of sales made in Montana during the taxable year does not exceed \$100,000 may elect to pay an income tax of 1/2 of 1% of the dollar volume of gross

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- sales made in Montana during the taxable year. Such tax

 shall be in lieu of the taxes imposed under 15-30-103 and

 t5-30-104. The gross volume of sales made in Montana during

 the taxable year shall be determined according to the

 provisions of Article IV, sections 16 and 17, of the

 Multistate Tax Compact.
- 7 Section 43. Section 15-30-162, MCA, is amended to 8 read:

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- "15-30-162. Investment credit. (1) There is allowed as a credit against the taxes imposed by 15-30-103 and 15-30-104 a percentage of the credit allowed with respect to certain depreciable property under section 38 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, or as section 38 may be renumbered or amended.
- 15 (2) The amount of the credit allowed for the taxable
 16 year is the sum of:
- 17 (a) 20% of the amount of credit determined under
 18 section 46(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as
 19 amended, or as section 46(a)(2) may be renumbered or
 20 amended:
- 21 (b) the investment credit carryovers carried to the 22 taxable year as provided in subsection (4); and
- 23 (c) the investment credit carrybacks carried to the 24 taxable year as provided for in subsection (4).
- 25 (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2).

- 1 the investment credit allowed for the taxable year may not 2 exceed the taxpayer's tax liability for the taxable year. In 3 the event the taxpayer's tax liability for the taxable year exceeds \$5,000, the investment credit may not exceed \$5,000 5 plus 50% of the tax liability in excess of \$5,000. In the 6 case of a husband and wife who file separate returns, the 7 investment credit may not exceed \$2,500 plus 50% of the tax 8 liability in excess of \$2,500 unless the spouse of the 9 taxpayer has no qualified investment for and no unused 10 credit carryback or carryover to the taxable year of the 11 spouse that ends with or within the taxpayer's taxable year.
 - (4) If any part of the investment credit is not applied against the tax liability for the taxable year because of the limitations imposed under subsection (3), the unused portion shall be carried back and carried forward in accordance with the provisions of section 46(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, or as section 46(b) may be renumbered or amended.
- 19 (5) The investment credit allowed by this section is 20 subject to recapture as provided for in section 47 of the 21 Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, or as section 47 22 may be renumbered or amended.
- 23 Section 44. Severability. If a part of this act is 24 invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid 25 part remain in effect. If a part of this act is invalid in

- 1 one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect
- 2 in all valid applications that are severable from the
- 3 invalid applications.
- 4 Section 45. Repealer. Section 15-30-104, MCA, is
- 5 repealed.
- 6 Section 46. Applicability date. This act applies to
- 7 taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1982.

-End-

STATE OF MONTANA

REQUEST NO. _439-81

BUDGET DIRECTOR

Date: _

Office of Budget and Program Planning

FISCAL NOTE

Form BD-15

In compliance with a written request	t received March 17 , 19 81 , there is hereby submitted a Fiscal Note				
WOUGH BITT OAA	pursuant to Title 5, Chapter 4, Part 2 of the Montana Code Annotated (MCA).				
Background information used in develo	ping this Fiscal Note is available from the Office of Budget and Program Planning, to members				
of the Legislature upon request.					
DESCRIPTION					

An act to provide for the levying of a 2 percent sales and use tax to support the state educational system, teachers', policemen's, and firefighters' retirement systems, and state government by replacing certain property taxes; to provide for administration and penalties; to provide exemptions for foods, drugs, and other properties; to repeal the income surtax; and providing an applicability date.

ASSUMPTIONS

Continued on Page 2.

- 1. Total annual amount of taxable sales = \$2 2.8 billion, to be distributed equally throughout the year.
- 2. The base personal exemption allowance is \$800.
- 3. The Department of Revenue forecast of income tax receipts is the basis for comparison.
- 4. There will be a two month collection lag between taxable sales and receipt of the associated taxes.
- 5. The cost of administering a sales tax would require increased expenditures by the Department of Revenue of \$1.75 million annually. It is assumed that \$750 thousand will be from sales tax receipts and \$1 million from a general fund appropriation.

FISCAL IMPACT					
REVENUE		FY 82	?	FY	83
Individual Income Tax Coll	ections.		1		
Under current law		\$161.556	5 M	\$167.	993 M
Under proposed law		158.733	3 M	152.	721 M
Estimated Decrease		(\$ 2.823	<u>M</u>)	(\$ 15.	272 M)
Sales And Use Tax					
Under current law		\$ C)	\$. 0
Under proposed law		13.333 M-18	3.667 M	40.000 M	-56.000 M
Estimated Increase		\$13.333 M-18	3.667 M	\$40.000 M	-56.000 M
Total Revenue					
Under current law		\$161.556	5 M	\$167.	993 M
Under proposed law		172.006 M-17	77.400 M	192.721 M	-208.721 M
Estimated Increase		\$ 10.450 M- 1	5.844 M	\$ 24.728 M	- 40.728 M
EXPENDITURES FOR SALES TAX	ADMINISTRA	TION			
Under current law		\$ 0) M	\$	ОМ
Under proposed law		1.750	<u>M</u>	1.	750 M
Estimated Increase		\$ 1.750	M	\$ 1.	750 M

FISCAL NOTE

Form BD-15

Background information used in developing this Fiscal Note is available from the Office of Budget and Program Planning, to members						
of the Legislature upon request.						
PAGE 2.						
FAGE 2.						
FISCAL IMPACT (continued)	FY 82	FY 83				
NET EFFECT	and the second of the second					
Under current law	\$161.556 M	\$167.993 M				
Under proposed law	170.316 M-175.650 M	190.971 M-206.971 M				
Estimated Increase	3 8.760 M- 14.094 M	\$ 22.978 M- 38.978 M				
FUND INFORMATION						
General Fund	\$103.396 M	\$107.516 M				
Under current law	100.589 M	96.742 M				
Under proposed law	(\$ 2.807 M)	(\$ 10.774 M)				
Estimated Decrease	(\$ 2.607 M)					
Earmarked Revenue Fund						
School Foundation Program	\$ 40.389 M	\$ 41.998 M				
Under current law	39.683 M	38.180 M				
Under proposed law		(\$ 3.818 M)				
Estimated Decrease	(\$ 0.706 M)	(3 3.010 13)				
Earmarked Revenue Fund						
Sales Tax Receipts						
Available for Appropriation		s om				
Under current law	\$ 0 M	\$ 0 M 39.250 M-55.250 M				
Under proposed law	12.583 M-17.917 M	\$39.250 M-55.250 M				
Estimated Increase	\$12.583 M-17.917 M	\$39.250 M=53.250 M				
Sinking Fund *	A 17 973 M	\$ 18.479 M				
Under current law	\$ 17.771 M	16.799 M				
Under proposed law	17.461 M	(\$ 1.680 M)				
Estimated Decrease	(\$ 0.310 M)	(\$\dagger\$\psi\psi\psi\psi\psi\psi\psi\psi\psi\psi				

^{*} A portion of this account may be transferred to the General Fund as Long Range Bond Excess.

PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

BUDGET DIRECTOR

Office of Budget and Program Planning

Date: 8 20-8