Federal Remote Seller Collection Authority

Legislative Update and What Streamlined is Doing to Prepare

Current Federal Remote Seller Collection Authority Bills

The Marketplace Fairness Act of 2015

► The Remote Transactions Parity Act of 2015

The Online Sales Simplification Act (discussion draft)

The Marketplace Fairness Act

- Passed Senate in 2013 (S. 743)
- Re-introduced March 10, 2015 (S. 698)
- Provides a state two options for gaining the Congressional authorization to require remote sellers to collect sales tax:
 - SSUTA member states have to provide 180 days notice that they will exercise authority under the Act;
 - Non-SSUTA members must comply with minimum simplification requirements.

The Marketplace Fairness Act

- ► The minimum simplification requirements include:
 - Central administration;
 - One audit per state;
 - Uniform sales and use tax base among all state and local jurisdictions;
 - Uniform sourcing rules;
 - Information on the taxability of products and services;
 - State must provide software, free of charge, capable of calculating sales tax due on remote sales and filing returns;
- Small seller exception of \$1M in remote sales
- One year delayed effective date

The Remote Transactions Parity Act

- Introduced June 15, 2015 (H.R. 2775)
 - Bi-partisan support in House
- Provides states with two options for gaining Congressional authorization, similar to the MFA
- Includes the minimum simplification requirements contained in the MFA, plus additional protections for remote sellers and certified software providers

The Remote Transactions Parity Act (cont.)

- Additional Protections include:
 - If a remote seller uses a certified software provider, audits must go through that provider and not the seller;
 - Software must include integration, set-up and maintenance;
 - Remote sellers with less than \$5M of gross receipts in the taxable year may not be audited, except in cases of fraud;
 - A mandatory 3 year statute of limitations for assessments;
 - The state must provide a taxability and exemption table;
 - The state must provide rates and boundary database;
 - Central registration system

The Remote Transactions Parity Act (cont.)

- No Preemption
- Small Remote Seller Exemption.
 - The "small remote seller" exemption applies to remote sellers with less than \$10M in total gross receipts during the first year the state acts under the Act, less than \$5M in the second year, and less than \$1M in the third year.
 - Completely phased out after the third year.
 - Sellers utilizing an electronic marketplace are not considered small sellers and are not entitled to the exception, no matter the year.

The Online Sales Simplification Act

- ► House Judiciary Chairman Bob Goodlatte released a discussion draft on Jan. 13, 2015.
 - Has not been introduced.
- The draft proposes a hybrid origin-based solution.
- Only 'origin' states may impose a sales and use tax collection requirement on remote sellers.
- States may only impose such a requirement if they join a distribution agreement, whereby origin states redistribute the revenue to destination states.

What SST is Doing to Prepare for Passage of MFA

- ► Federal Implementation Workgroup
 - Contacts Workgroup
 - Notice Workgroup

What SST is Doing to Prepare for Passage of MFA

- Federal Implementation Workgroup (cont'd)
 - ► FAQs Workgroup
 - Streamlined States
 - ► Non-Streamlined States
 - Exemption and Taxable Services Matrix
 - CSP Contracts

Issues Non-SST States Must Address

- Registering Remote Sellers
- Important Questions
 - Central administration?
 - Single return for remote sellers?
 - ► Single state and local tax audits?
 - Uniform state and local tax base?
 - ▶ Uniform sourcing rules?
 - ► Taxability and exemption information
- Questions by Instate Sellers and Purchasers

Issues Non-SST States Must Address

- ► Things States Must Provide
 - ► Taxability and exemption information
 - Rates and boundary databases
 - "Free Software"
 - Certification procedures
 - Central Registration System

Questions?