

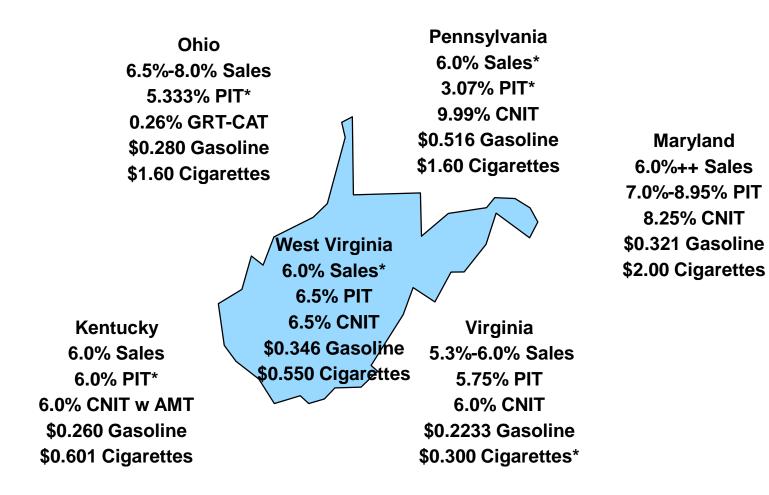
Joint Select Committee on Tax Reform Consumer Sales and Use Taxes

DEPUTY REVENUE SECRETARY **MARK B. MUCHOW**GENERAL COUNSEL **MARK S. MORTON**

West Virginia State Capitol August 31, 2015

COMPARATIVE TAX RATES

As of July 1, 2015
* Additional local taxes may apply



Model Sales Tax Imposed Once on Final Consumer of Goods and Services

CONSUMER SALES AND SERVICE AND USE TAX

West Virginia Consumer Sales and Service and Use Tax

More Than \$1.305 Billion Yield in FY2015

Definition of tax base [Not Uniform Among States or Local Governments]

- Retail sale or lease price of tangible personal property and furnishing of certain services
 - More than \$18.5 billion in taxable sales in TY2014
 - More than 61,500 filers (35,600 with tax liability)
 - More than \$1.1 billion in Sales Tax and \$0.1 billion in Use Tax
- 46 states and DC impose a broad-base consumer sales tax
- 1 state: Local sales taxes are imposed, but no state tax (Alaska)
- 4 states: no broad-based general sales tax (DE, MT, NH, OR) [Selective sales/gross receipt taxes in DE and NH]

<u>Vendor, Consumer, and Hybrid Taxes</u> (Source: <u>Sales Taxation</u>: <u>State and Local Structure and Administration</u> by John f. Due and John L. Mikesell)

- 17 states impose tax on consumer selling price (Includes MD, NY, NC, OH, PA, WV, WY)
- 13 states impose a privilege tax on the vendor gross receipts (Includes CA, HI, KY, NM, SC, SD)
- 15 states & DC are hybrids with legal incidence on vendor but mandatory shifting provisions to the consumer (Includes AL, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, NJ, TX, VA)

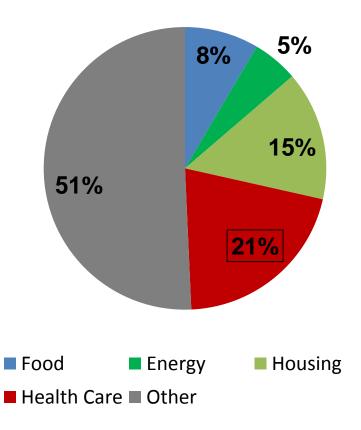
Per Capita Personal Consumption Expenditures 2012

Average Citizen's Consumption of Health Care 8% Higher in WV Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

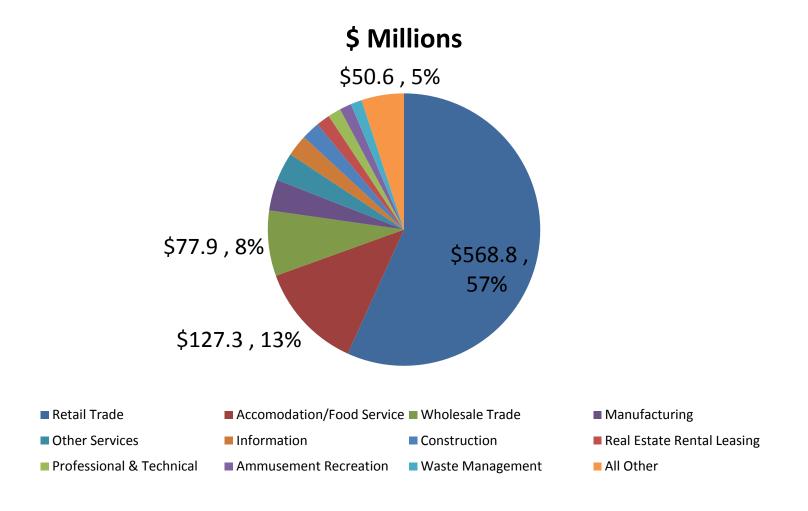
United States: \$35,498

4% 8% 18% 54% 16% Food Energy Housing ■ Health Care ■ Other

West Virginia: \$30,642



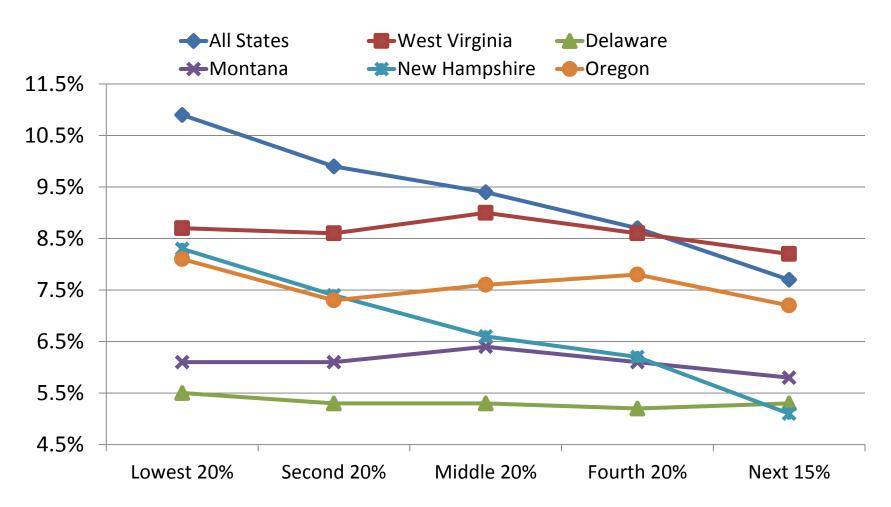
CY2005 Sales Tax Collections



States Without General Sales Tend To Impose Lower Tax Burden On Lower Income Residents Than West Virginia

Estimated Tax Burdens By Income Level: Non-Elderly

Source: Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy: Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All 50 States January 2015



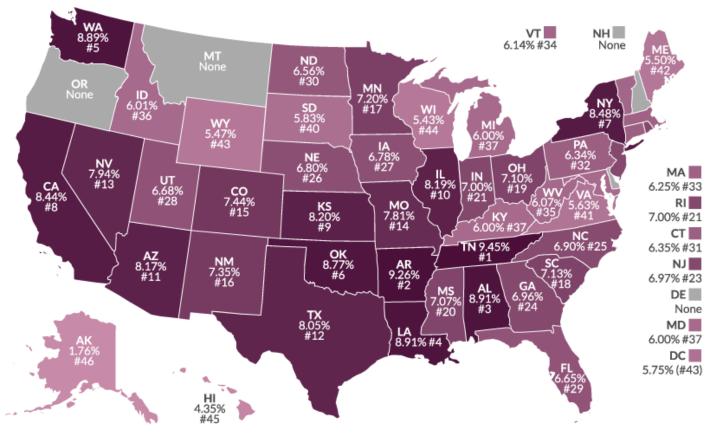
Government Finance Statistics States Without Broad-Based Sales Taxes & WV

* States with some sales tax features (e.g., meals, leases & lodging tax in NH)

State	Property Tax Rank \$130K	Per Capita Rank Income Tax	Income Tax Rank \$130 K	Corp Income Tax Rate	K-12 Funding
AK*	(19) \$4,167	(45) \$ 0	(45)	9.4%	5
DE*	(37) \$2,654	(9) \$1,375	(23) 4.96%	8.7%	12
MT	(32) \$2,858	(29) \$ 902	(20) 5.07%	6.75%	29
NH*	(3) \$7,188	(43) \$ 62	(44)	8.5%*	13
OR	(20) \$4,055	(6) \$1,506	(2) 6.76%	7.6%	35
WV	(50) \$1,560	(26) \$ 946	(11) 5.77%	6.5%	23

How High Are Sales Taxes In Your State?

Combined State & Average Local Sales Tax Rates in 2015



Note: Three states levy mandatory, statewide, local add-on sales taxes: CA (1%), UT (1.25%), VA (1%). We include these in their state sales tax. The sales taxes in HI, NM, and SD have broad bases that include many services. Due to data limitations, this table does not include sales taxes in local resort areas in MT. Salem County, NJ is not subject to the statewide sales tax rate of 7% and collects a total rate of 3.5%. New Jersey's average local rate is represented as a negative.

Sources: Sales Tax Clearinghouse, Tax Foundation calculations, State Revenue Department websites.



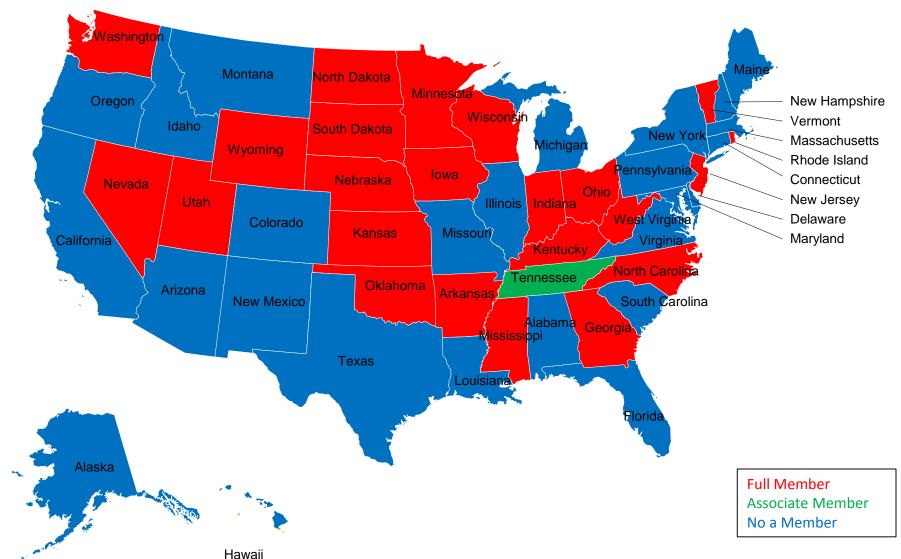
Sales Tax Rate: Not All Uniform

West Virginia 6% Sales Tax

Maryland 6% Sales Tax

Price Range	Amount of Tax	Price Range	Amount of Tax
0 to 8 cents	0 cents	0-20 cents	1 cent
9 to 24 cents	1 cent	21 to 33 cents	2 cents
25 to 41 cents	2 cents	34 to 50 cents	3 cents
42 to 58 cents	3 cents	51 to 66 cents	4 cents
59 to 74 cents	4 cents	67 to 83 cents	5 cents
75 to 91 cents	5 cents	84 to \$1.00	6 cents
92 cents to \$1.08	6 cents	\$1.01 to \$1.16	7 cents
\$1.09 to \$1.24	7 cents	\$1.17 to \$1.33	8 cents
\$1.25 to \$1.41	8 cents	\$1.34 to \$1.50	9 cents
\$1.42 to \$1.58	9 cents	\$1.51 to \$1.66	10 cents

Streamline Sales Tax States



Basic Features of Sales Tax Structure

- Sale for resale exemption
- Credit for tax paid elsewhere
- Allowance for bad debts
- Exemption Certificates & Direct Pay Permits
- Exemption of casual non-business activities
 - Isolated transactions
 - Casual & Occasional sales
- Exemption of business inputs

Methods for Asserting an Exemption

Exemption Certificate – a standard certificate that allows a purchaser to make tax-free purchases that would otherwise be taxable. Purchaser fills out the certificate and gives a copy to the vendor, who keeps it on file.

Refundable Exemption – Purchaser pays tax to the vendor, and then applies to the Tax Department for a refund of the tax paid.

Direct pay Permit -- Certain purchasers may obtain a direct pay permit. The purchaser gives the vendor the direct pay permit number, and the vendor is then authorized to make sales to the purchaser without collecting the tax. The purchaser pays sales and use tax directly to the Tax Department through a monthly tax return.

Per Se Exemptions – do not require a separate exemption document or direct pay permit number as proof of the exempt status. Documentation of the transaction is sufficient proof of the "per se" exemption. For example:

Advertising College Room and Board

Contracting Day Care Centers

Prescription Drugs Educational Summer Camp Tuition

Employees

Major West Virginia Tax Exempt Purchasers

- Federal, State and local governments: (8)
- Educational Institutions (8)
- Section 501 (c)(3) or (4) Non-Profits: (15)
 - More than half of support from gifts, grants, charitable contributions or membership fees)
- Churches
- Direct use industries partial exemption

State Sales Taxation of Manufacturing Inputs

Source: Commerce Clearing House State Tax Handbook

Machinery:

- (13) AL, AR, CA, DC, FL, HI, KY, MN, MS, NV, ND, SD
- Reduced rates or partial exemption (8)

Raw Materials:

- (1) Hawaii
- Utilities/Fuel:
 - (14) AL, AZ, AR, GA, HI, IL, MS, NV, NJ, NM, ND, SD,TN, WA

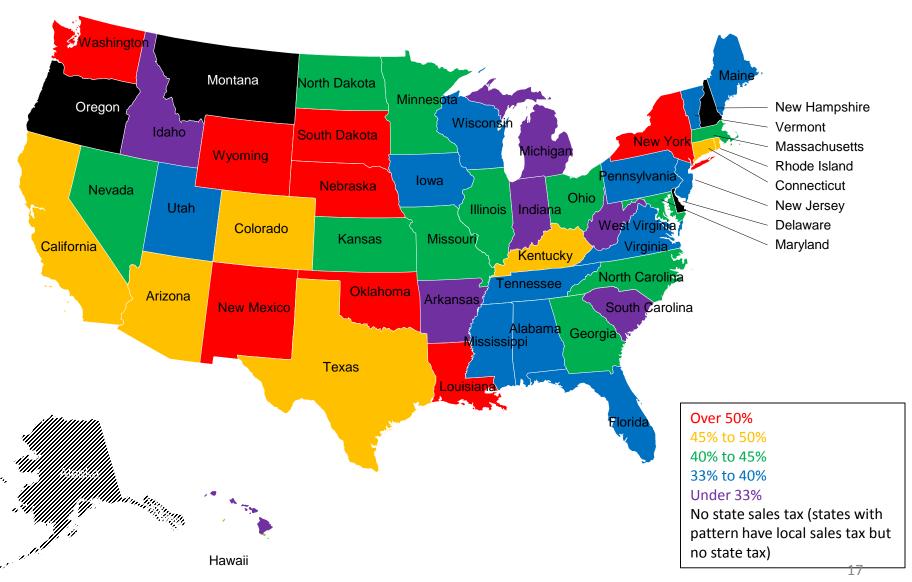
WV Direct Use Industry Exemptions

(# of States with Similar Exemption-1991 Survey)

•	Agriculture	(30 States)
•	Manufacturing	(33 States)
•	Transportation	(8 States)
•	Transmission	(8 States)
•	Communication	(8 States)
•	Production of Natural Resources	(15 States)

- Gas Storage
- Production or Sale of Electricity
- Operation of a Public Utility Business

Business Share of Total State and Local Sales Tax Collections



Business Input Purchase Share: 2003

Source: Council On State Taxation Sales Taxation of Business Inputs Existing Tax Distortions and the Consequences of Extending the Sales Tax to Business Services January 25, 2005

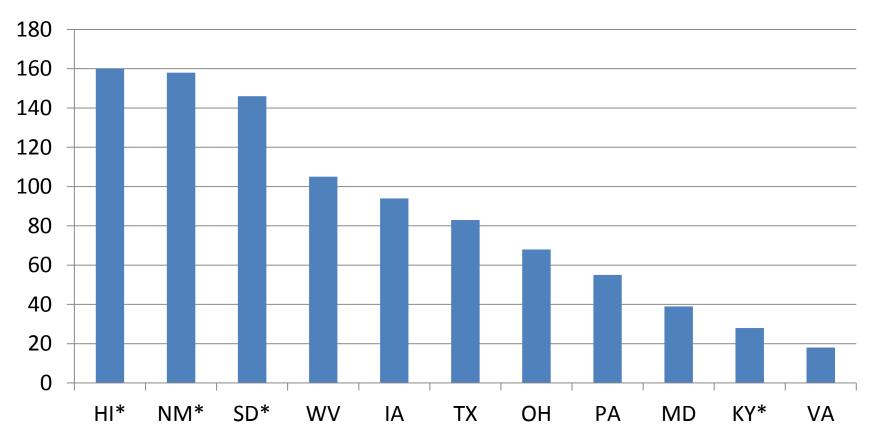
Industry	Business Share	Total Purchases
<u>Principally Business</u>		<u>2003 (\$Billions)</u>
Advertising	98%	175.3
Architecture & Engineering	96%	125.2
Employment Services	94%	88.6
Management & Technical	88%	89.8
Data Processing	84%	38.4
Accounting & Legal Services	71%	196.1
Securities & Investment Services	66%	194.9
Principally Household		
Automobile Repairs	26%	145.6
Personal Services	11%	96.5
Education Services	7%	131.4
Amusements and Recreation	5%	81.0
Medical Services	1%	889.5

- "Public Utility" Services
- Professional Services
- Real Property Contracting Services
- Personal Services
- Electronic Data Processing Services
- Advertising Services/Space
- Day Care & Babysitting Services
- Personalized Fitness Program Services
- Prescription Drugs & Appliances
- Food for Home Consumption
- Motor Vehicles and Motor Fuel-Alternative Sales Taxation
- Digital Goods
- Mobile Homes (50% Price Exclusion)
- WV Clothing Vouchers
- Newspapers Delivered by Route Carriers

Number of Services Taxed Out of 168

* Sales Tax Liability on Vendor, Not Consumer Source: Federation of Tax Administrators Survey: July 2007 Update

Taxable Services Under General Sales Tax



Major West Virginia Sales Tax Exemptions "Public" Utility Services: \$200 to 300 Million +

State B&O Tax Yield: \$120 Million

- Electric power sales: (20) \$100 \$150 million
- Natural gas sales: (20)
 \$28 \$39 million
- Water utility sales: (10) \$15 \$20 million
- Sewer utility sales: (8) \$10 \$15 million
- Telecommunications: (41) \$60 \$80 million
- Refuse Services: (8) \$1 -\$2 million
- Intrastate Transportation: (8) < \$1 million

In WV, Exempt if Vendor Qualifies As Professional

Professional Services:

- Lawyers: (HI, NM, SD)\$ 70 million
- Accounting: (HI, NM, SD) \$ 15 million
- Medical (includes hospital): \$750 million
 - Physicians (HI)
 - Dentists: (HI)
 - Nurses out of hospital (HI)
- Other: \$ 60 million
 - Engineer: (HI, NM, SD)
 - Architects: (HI, NM, SD)
 - Investment Counseling (HI, NM, SD)
 - Land Surveying: (HI, NM, SD, TX, WV)

Major West Virginia Sales Tax Exemptions WV: taxes purchases of materials

Real Property Contracting Services vs Taxable Service Provider:

- Usual Rule: Taxation of Material Purchases with Exemption for Services
- Special Issues
 - Contractor-Retailer
 - Manufacturing Contractors: 50% exclusion on mobile homes
 - Contract work for exempt purchasers
 - Installation Contracts
- Exceptions:
 - Arizona Tax on contract price less 35% for labor
 - South Dakota Additional 2% excise tax on gross receipts
 - Mississippi 3.5% tax on all contracts > \$10,000
 - New Mexico Subject to gross sales tax with exemption for subcontractor costs

The Capital Improvement Rule

For sales tax purposes, a **CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT** is any addition or alteration to real property which meets **ALL THREE** of the following requirements:

- 1. It substantially adds to the value of real property or appreciably prolongs the useful life of the real property: AND
- 2. It becomes part of the real property or is permanently affixed to the real property so that removal would cause material damage to the property or article itself; AND
- **3.** It is intended to become a permanent installation or to remain there for an indefinite period of item.

If the end result of the service <u>is</u> a capital improvement to the real property, the service is considered to be "contracting" and is not taxable. Persons engaged in contracting generally pay the sales tax on purchases of building materials.

If the end result <u>is not</u> a capital improvement, then that service is taxable. For Example: repairs, touch up painting or repainting, roof patching, mowing grass, placement of furniture.

The service provider is authorized to assert the purchases for resale exemption for purchases of materials to be installed in the process of providing a taxable service.

Personal Services:

Barber shops, beauty salons, nail salons, massage parlors, tattoo parlors: (5)
 \$3.8 million

Death care services: (10) \$ 4 million

Home health care services: \$10 million

Residential care services: \$45 million

Other Services:

- Electronic Data Processing: (7) \$ 5 million
- Advertising: (1-Hawaii) \$27 million
- Day Care/Babysitting Services: \$ 7 million
- Personalized Fitness: (19)\$ 2 million

Food for Home Consumption:

- Food for Home Consumption: \$170 Million
 - Food Stamps & WIC Vouchers: \$32.5 Million
 - Candy included in exemption
- What is **not** Included?
 - Prepared food
 - Eating & Drinking establishments
 - Soft drinks

Why Exempt "Food" From Sales Tax?

Food for Home Consumption: \$170 Million

- 1. Tax system less regressive unless trade-off is higher sales tax rate
 - 1. Lower-income people spend a greater share of resources on "Food"
 - 2. "Food" accounts for 13% to 15% of the Tax Base
 - 3. States with "Food" Exemptions Tend to Impose Higher Sales Tax Rates
- 2. Geographical Concern Less cross-border shopping
 - 1. WV in geographical center of area relying more heavily than average on income taxes
 - 2. Virginia only contiguous neighbor taxing "Food" at 2.5% (5.3% general rate is lowest)
- 3. Residents prefer other types of taxation
 - 1. No Sales Tax in NH (Property), DE (Income), MT, & OR (Income & Property)
 - 2. In WV, additional Severance Tax revenues currently filing the gap
 - 3. KY & MD rely more heavily upon personal income taxes
 - 4. PA relies more heavily on real property taxes
 - 5. OH has the CAT & higher sales tax rates along with local income taxes

Greater Number of States Exempting Groceries Over Time

Source: Sales Taxation: State and Local Structure and Administration by John F. Due and John L. Mikesell



History of West Virginia Sales Tax on Food for Home Consumption

April 1, 1934 to June 30, 1961: 2%

July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1979: 3%

Sales Tax on Food-Home Consumption: Phase- Out 1979-1981

7/1979: 3% to 2%

7/1980: 2% to 1%

7/1981: 1% to 0%

Sales Tax Rate Increase(s)

1. 6/1981: 3% to 5%

2. 6/1988: 5% to 6%

3. 3/1989: Food @ 6%

Sales Tax on Food-Home Consumption: Phase-Out 2006-2013

1/2006: 6% to 5%

7/2007: 5% to 4%

7/2008: 4% to 3%

1/2012: 3% to 2%

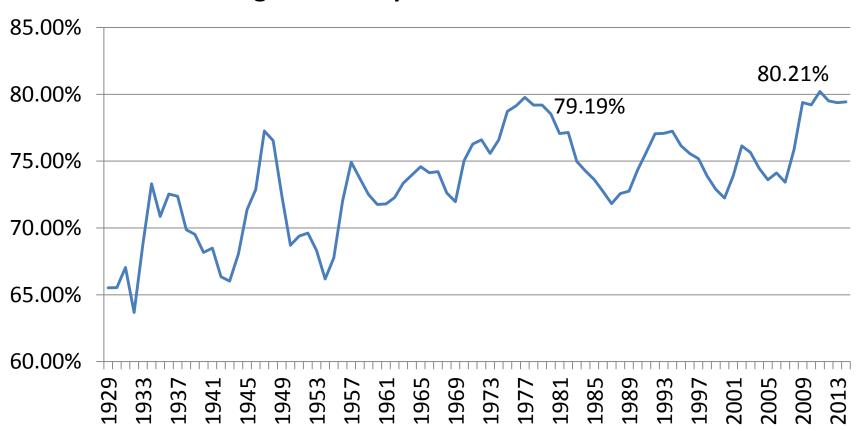
7/2012: 2% to 1%

7/2013: 1% to 0%

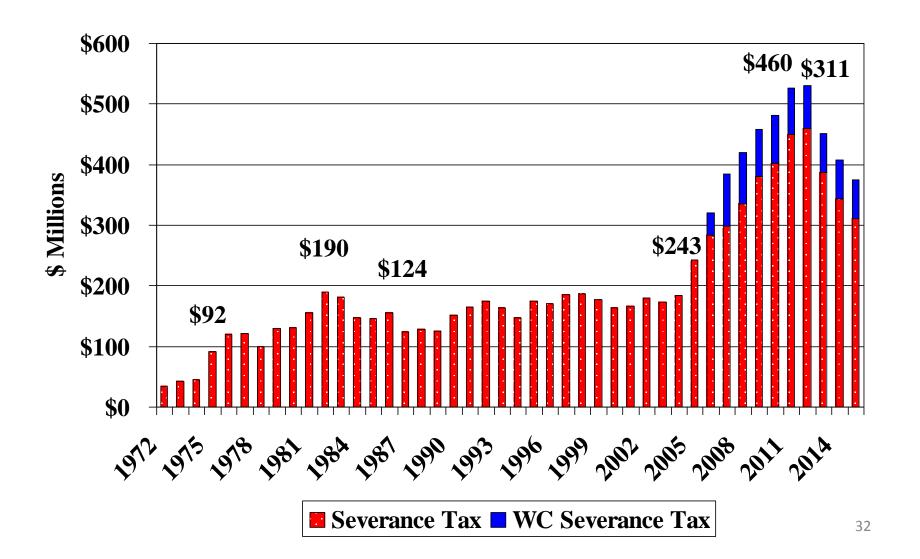
Timing – "Food" Sales Tax Phase-Outs Enacted When Ratio of West Virginia to U.S. Per Capita Personal Income At Or Near Peak Levels

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

West Virginia Per Capita Personal Income Ratio



"Food" Tax Removed When Coal Severance Revenue Spikes



Major West Virginia Sales Tax Exemptions Sales Taxes Dedicated to State Road Fund

Goods Subject to Alternative Sales Tax:

- Motor Vehicle Sales and Leases: 5% Sales Tax
 - \$206 million yield in FY2015 (\$247M @ 6%)
 - Vehicles subject to title registration
 - Recreational vehicles
 - Snowmobiles
 - All Terrain Vehicles
- Gasoline and Special Fuels: 5% Sales Tax
 - Roughly \$200 million current yield @ 14.1 cents
 - Base equals average wholesale price (July-October)

Major West Virginia Sales Tax Exemptions Other Goods

Other Goods:

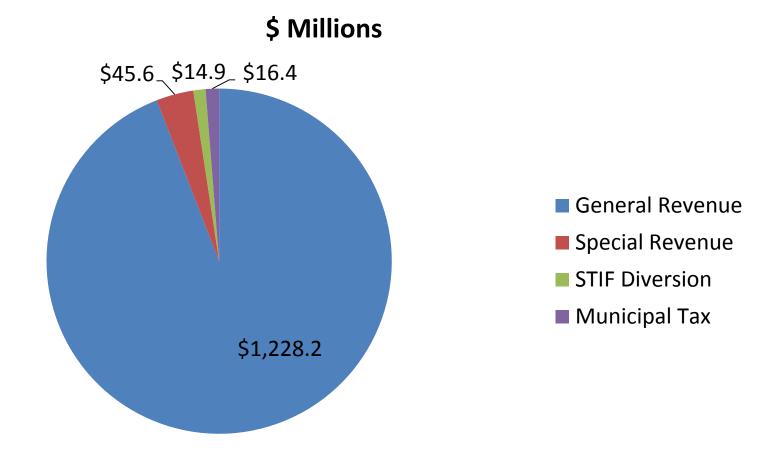
Digital Goods: (24) \$3.5 million

Mobile Homes (50% off): \$5.0 million

WV Clothing Vouchers: \$1.06 million

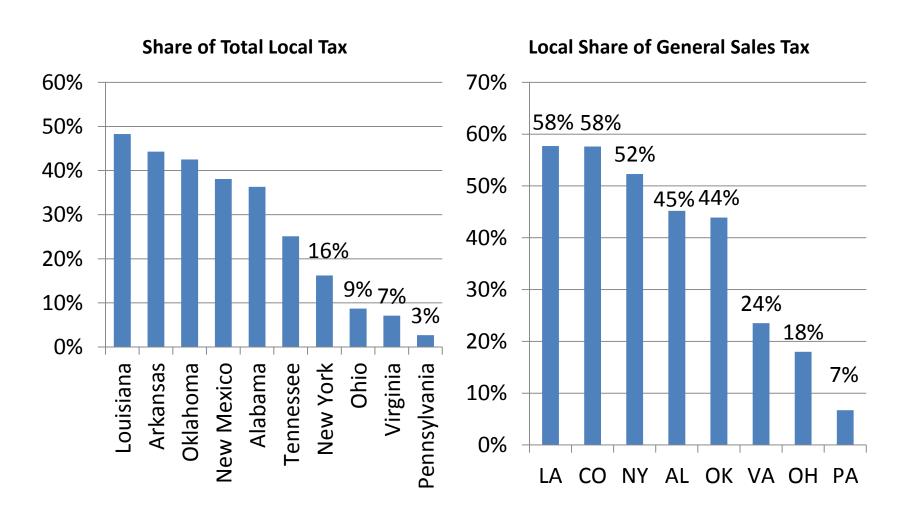
Newspapers-by Route Carriers: \$2.0 million

FY2015 Distribution of Sales Tax

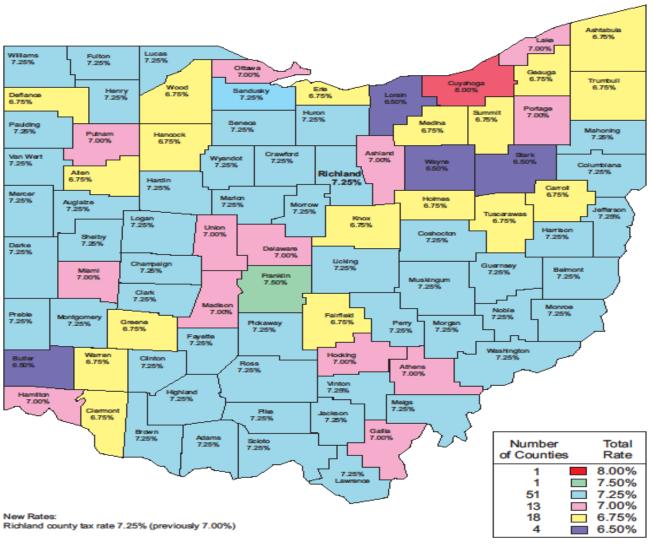


Local Sales Taxes: 11.8% of Total Local Taxes

West Virginia's Contiguous Neighbors Account for just 5% of \$69.35 Billion



Total State and Local Sales Tax Rates, By County Effective July 2015



Note: Small portions of Delaware, Fairfield, Licking & Union Counties assess a transit authority sales tax levy of 0.50% (not reflected on this map).

Ohio Department of Taxation June 22, 2015

Current WV Municipal Sales Taxes

Municipalities Without B&O Tax

October 2011: Williamstown

April 2013: Rupert

October 2013: Harrisville, Quinwood

July 2015: Bolivar, Thomas

Municipalities With B&O Tax

January 2012: Huntington

October 2013: Charleston

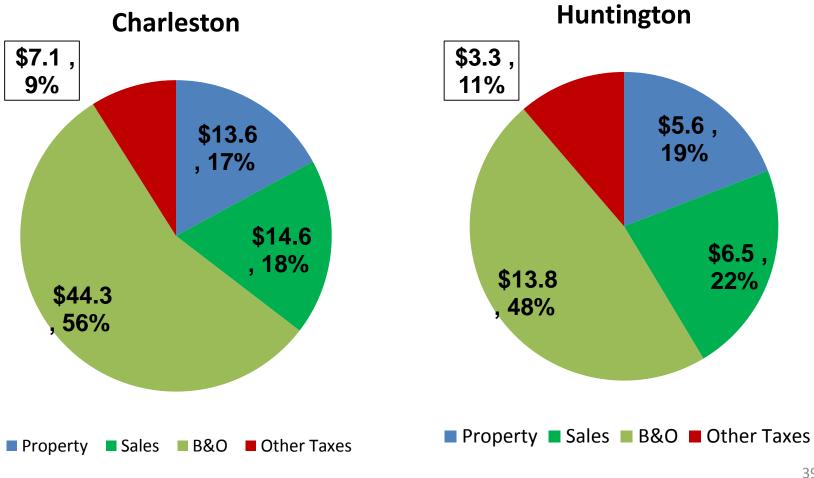
October 2013: Wheeling

July 2015: Charles Town, Martinsburg, Milton,

Nitro, Parkersburg, Ranson, Vienna

In WV, Municipal Sales Tax Does Not Replace B&O Tax U.S. Average for Municipalities: Sales Tax Share is 17%

Budgeted FY2016 Tax Collections Per WV State Auditor-Local Government Services Division \$ Millions



W E S T V I R G I N I A DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Questions?