

Department of Legislative Services
 Maryland General Assembly
 2008 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

House Bill 1318 (Delegate Bronrott)
 Ways and Means

Sales and Use Tax on Computer Services and Motor Vehicle Excise Tax - Rates

This bill reduces the sales and use tax imposed on computer services from 6% to 3%; and reduces the amount of sales and use tax revenues distributed to the Transportation Trust Fund from 6.5% to 4.4%. The bill also increases the motor vehicle excise tax for specified Class M vehicles, based on manufacturer’s shipping weight, as well as providing for exemptions from the rate increase for vehicles equipped to transport a disabled individual who requires the use of an assistive device.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2008. The sales and use tax rate reduction terminates June 30, 2013.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund revenues could decrease by \$6.6 million in FY 2009. TTF revenues could decrease by \$96.4 million in FY 2009. The estimate assumes the current sales and use tax revenue forecast and constant motor vehicle excise tax collections. Expenditures would not be affected.

(\$ in millions)	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
GF Revenue	(\$6.6)	(\$4.8)	(\$3.4)	(\$2.1)	(\$.6)
SF Revenue	(96.4)	(101.4)	(106.1)	(110.8)	(115.8)
Expenditure	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Effect	(\$103.0)	(\$106.2)	(\$109.5)	(\$112.9)	(\$116.4)

Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate effect

Local Effect: Local highway user revenues would increase by \$800,000 annually beginning in FY 2009. Local expenditures would not be affected.

Small Business Effect: Potential meaningful.

Analysis

Bill Summary: The bill increases the motor vehicle excise tax on Class M (multipurpose) passenger vehicles as follows:

<u>Manufacturer's Shipping Weight</u>	<u>Current Tax Rate</u>	<u>New Tax Rate</u>
5,000-5,999 pounds	6.0%	7.0%
6,000-7,499 pounds	6.0%	7.5%
7,500 pounds or more	6.0%	8.0%

Current Law: Chapter 3 of the 2007 special session expanded the definition of taxable service so that, beginning July 1, 2008, the State sales and use tax is imposed on specified computer services. This provision terminates on June 30, 2013. Computer services are defined as computer facilities management and operation; custom computer programming; computer system planning and design that integrate computer hardware, software, and communication; technologies; computer disaster recovery; data processing, storage, and recovery; and hardware or software installation, maintenance, and repair.

The definition of computer services excludes certain types of services that otherwise could be included in the definition, such as Internet access, typing or data entry, and computer training. The installation, maintenance, or repair of tangible personal property that includes computer hardware or software as a component part is also excluded. Also excluded are computer services provided in connection with other specified types of services, typically banking and financial related services, business management or other administrative services, various professional services, and telecommunications services.

Chapter 3 repealed the sales and use tax exemption for sales of custom computer software services and optional computer software maintenance contracts, but exempted computer services that are to be used by an individual in a home school program. In addition, Chapter 3 did not alter the sales and use tax exemption for the sale of a computer program that is intended to be reproduced for resale or incorporated into another computer program for sale.

Exhibit 1 lists the types of computer services that would be taxable under Chapter 3.

Exhibit 1
Examples of Taxation of Computer Services

Taxed

- **Computer Facilities Management and Operation:**

Management and control of a purchaser's computer facility by a management company when the computers and peripheral equipment are not owned by the management company (if owned by the management company, would presumably be rental of tangible personal property)

Support services for computer systems or data processing facilities

- **Custom Computer Programming:**

Computer systems design and system analysis services

Writing, modifying, testing, and supporting software to meet the needs of a particular customer

- **Computer Systems Integrators:**

Designing computerized integrated systems for a specific application, including computer network systems; local area network (LAN) systems; office automation systems; computer-aided design, engineering, or manufacturing systems services

- **Computer Systems Consultants:**

Consulting services regarding computer systems design, systems analysis, program testing, debugging, or computer project advice

- **Other Computer Related Services:**

Computer disaster recovery services

Hardware or software installation, maintenance, and repair

Not Taxed

- Internet access service
 - Computer training
 - Repair of property that includes a computer as a component part
 - Any of the following that include a computer service provided as part of the service:
 - Banking or trust services, including electronic fund transfers, financial transactions, automated teller machine transactions
 - Business management, personnel, payroll, employee benefit, and other administrative services
 - Educational, legal, accounting, architectural, actuarial, medical, medical diagnostic, or other professional services
-

Chapter 6 of the 2007 special session • increased the State sales and use tax rate from 5% to 6% beginning January 3, 2008; redistributed 6.5% of total sales tax revenues (equating to approximately 40% of the increased revenues from the higher sales tax rate) to the TTF beginning in fiscal 2009; and • increased the vehicle excise tax rate from 5% to 6% of the vehicle's purchase price or fair market value, allowing for a reduction in the amount subject to the tax by 100% of the value of a trade-in beginning January 1, 2008.

Background: The following services are subject to the State sales and use tax:

- fabrication, printing, or production of tangible personal property by special order;
- commercial cleaning or laundering of textiles for a buyer who is engaged in a business that requires the recurring service of commercial cleaning or laundering of the textiles;
- cleaning of a commercial or industrial building;
- cellular telephone or other mobile telecommunications services;
- “900,” “976,” “915,” and other “900”-type telecommunications services;
- custom calling services provided in connection with basic telephone service;
- telephone answering services;
- pay-per-view television services;
- credit reporting;
- security services, including detective, guard, or armored car services;
- security systems services;
- transportation services for transmission, distribution, or

delivery of electricity or natural gas, if the sale or use of the electricity or natural gas is subject to the sales and use tax; and • prepaid telephone calling arrangements.

Although they are not considered services under the State sales and use tax, the tax also applies generally to such items as rentals of tangible personal property, restaurant meals, hotel rooms, and utilities (although specific exemptions are allowed for residential purchases of electricity and gas).

Historically, the State sales and use tax has been imposed broadly on the sale or use of tangible personal property, but only narrowly on a few specifically enumerated taxable services. Over the past few decades, the growth in sales and use tax revenues has not kept pace with the growth in personal income, as the tax base has eroded due to several factors. One major contributing factor cited for the erosion of the sales tax base is a major shift that has occurred in the national economy from the consumption of goods, the traditional base of the tax, to the consumption of services.

About half the states that impose sales taxes limit taxation of services to utilities, rentals of property, restaurant meals, hotel rooms, and admissions and amusements. Only 6 states have taxes that generally apply to all services (including two that impose gross receipts taxes on businesses that are not technically sales taxes). About 10 states impose the sales tax broadly on services related to tangible personal property, such as fabrication, installation, and repair services. Several states also tax at least a few other personal services, and a few states also tax some business services.

Among surrounding jurisdictions, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia tax a broad range of repair services, including automotive repairs. Pennsylvania and West Virginia tax some business services, and West Virginia also taxes some personal services. Delaware, which does not have a retail sales tax, is considered to have a broad taxation of services under its gross receipts tax, which applies to most businesses.

Other States and Computer Services

Many states currently tax some form of computer services, as shown in **Exhibit 2**. This includes eight states – Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas, and Washington – and the District of Columbia that tax a majority of possible computer services. Pennsylvania previously taxed all computer services.

Exhibit 2
Taxation of Various Computer Services – Other States

<u>Service</u>	<u>States Taxing Service</u>	<u>Number of States</u>
Software – package or canned program	AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, HI, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NV, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY	46
Software – modifications to canned program	AL, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, GA, HI, IL, IN, KS, LA, MN, MS, MO, NE, NM, OK, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, WA, WV, WI, WY	29
Software – custom programs – material	AL, AR, CA, CT, DE, DC, GA, HI, IN, LA, MI, MN, MS, NE, NM, OK, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, WA, WV, WY	25
Software – custom programs – professional services	CT, DE, DC, HI, LA, MS, NE, NM, SC, SD, TN, TX, WA, WV	14
Internet Service Providers – Dial up	DC, HI, KY, NH, NM, ND, OH, SD, TX, WA, WI	11
Internet Service Providers – DSL/Broadband	AL, DC, HI, IA, KY, MO, NH, NM, ND, OH, SD, TX, WA, WI, WY	15
Information Services	CT, DE, DC, HI, NM, NY, OH, SC, SD, TX, WA, WV	12
Data Processing Services	CT, DE, DC, HI, NM, OH, SD, TX, WA	9
Mainframe Computer Access and Processing Services	CT, DE, DC, HI, NM, OH, PA, RI, SD, TX, WA	11

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators

Connecticut and Pennsylvania each imposed similar taxes on computer services. Both states did so as part of a larger effort to broaden the sales and use tax base to include various services. The issue of whether the service being provided is a computer service or another type of consulting service has arisen in both states. Connecticut imposes a sales and use tax on certain business related services at varying rates. The issues that often arise relate to the appropriate tax rate to be imposed or whether an exemption may be applicable. In Pennsylvania, the tax on computer services was repealed in 1997. An issue that arose there was the proper tax treatment of professional services that also met the definition of a computer service. Prior to repealing the tax, regulations were issued that attempted to clarify how the tax applied when the computer service being provided was incidental to the otherwise nontaxable service. Maryland has addressed this issue by excluding various professional services from the definition of computer services.

The proper tax treatment of computer software is an issue that numerous states are currently considering. Many states, including Maryland, treat computer software as taxable personal property when the software is sold in a tangible medium form. However, states vary on the treatment of software when the software is transferred in electronic form. Businesses have begun to require more specialized software; this often involves using custom computer programming services to create either specialized software packages or to manipulate prepackaged canned software. An issue may arise regarding taxability when a sale is classified as a sale of software in electronic form and not as providing custom computer programming services.

State Revenues: The bill effects State general fund and TTF revenues as discussed below.

Reduce Sales Tax on Computer Services

Reducing the sales and use tax on computer services from 6% to 3% could decrease revenues by \$107.0 million in fiscal 2009, as estimated in the Fiscal and Policy Note for Chapter 3 and the current revenue forecast. **Exhibit 3** shows the estimated revenue decrease over a five-year period. Of the total revenues attributable to the tax on computer services, the bill reduces, from 6.5% to 4.4%, the amount to be distributed to the TTF, per Chapter 6 of the 2007 special session. The original revenue estimate is based on data from the two most recent (1997 and 2002) *Economic Census* reports from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Exhibit 3
Effect on State Revenues – Taxation of Services
(\$ in Millions)

	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>
GF Revenues	(\$6.6)	(\$4.8)	(\$3.4)	(\$2.1)	(\$0.6)
TTF Revenues	(100.4)	(105.4)	(110.1)	(114.8)	(119.8)
Total Change	(\$107.0)	(\$110.2)	(\$113.5)	(\$116.9)	(\$120.4)

Increase Vehicle Excise Tax on Class M Vehicles

Increasing the motor vehicle excise tax on Class M vehicles is estimated to increase motor vehicle excise tax revenues by approximately \$4.0 million annually beginning in fiscal 2009 based on the following facts and assumptions:

- There were 120,875 new and 21,570 used Class M vehicles sold in Maryland in calendar 2007.
- 10% of Class M vehicles weigh over 5,000 pounds (5% weigh between 5,000 and 5,999 pounds, 3% weigh between 6,000 and 7,499 pounds, and 2% weight over 7,500 pounds).
- The average price of a new vehicle is \$27,701; the average price of a used vehicle is \$14,113.
- 50% of new vehicles purchased have a trade-in.
- Trade-in value is 80% of the retail used vehicle price.
- Used vehicles have a trade-in of approximately \$1,300.

Chapter 6 of the 2007 special session altered the share of vehicle excise tax revenue distributed to the Gasoline and Motor Vehicle Revenue Account (GMVRA), which is shared with local governments, by decreasing the amount from 80% to two-thirds, so that all new revenue generated by the vehicle excise tax rate increase would be retained at the State level. As result TTF revenues would increase by approximately \$3.2 million annually beginning in fiscal 2009 and local highway used revenues would increase by about \$800,000.

Overall Effect

Exhibit 4 shows the overall effect of the bill on general fund and TTF revenues for fiscal 2009 through 2013.

Exhibit 4
Overall Effect on State Revenues
(\$ in Millions)

	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>
GF Revenues	(\$6.6)	(\$4.8)	(\$3.4)	(\$2.1)	(\$0.6)
TTF Revenues	(96.4)	(101.4)	(106.1)	(110.8)	(115.8)
Local Revenues	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

Local Revenues: Local highway user revenues would increase by \$800,000 annually beginning in fiscal 2009 from increased vehicle excise tax revenues.

Small Business Effect: To the extent that small business providing computer services would be adversely affected due to lost sales resulting from the tax imposed on these services, reducing the tax by one half could mitigate some negative effects. As noted, the fiscal note for Chapter 3 assumed a 6% reduction in sales due to the imposition of the tax. As a point of reference, this would result in approximately \$30,000 in recouped sales for a business with \$1.0 million in gross sales. However, the actual effect could vary from business to business, depending on sales and proximity to other jurisdictions.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: None.

Cross File: None.

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