

# **FISCAL NOTE**

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

**Drafting Number:** LLS 20-0320 Date: January 16, 2020 Bill Status: House Business Rep. Kraft-Tharp, **Prime Sponsors:** 

Fiscal Analyst: Meredith Moon | 303-866-2633 Van Winkle Meredith.Moon@state.co.us Sen. Williams, Tate

#### **Bill Topic:** STATE GIS DATABASE FOR SALES & USE TAX COLLECTION

□ TABOR Refund Summary of □ State Revenue State Expenditure **Fiscal Impact:** □ Local Government □ State Transfer □ Statutory Public Entity

> Once a new geographic information system (GIS) database is implemented, this bill repeals the current hold harmless provision for vendors using current electronic databases for determining the jurisdiction(s) to which sales tax is owed and creates a hold harmless provision for vendors who choose to use the state-provided GIS database when determining to which jurisdiction(s) sales taxes are owed. This bill will create a one-time cost for the Department of Revenue.

**Appropriation Summary:** 

For FY 2020-21, this bill requires an appropriation of \$93,000 from the General Fund

to the Department of Revenue.

**Fiscal Note** Status:

This fiscal note reflects the introduced bill, which was recommended by the Sales and Use Tax Simplification Task Force.

# Table 1 State Fiscal Impacts Under HB 20-1023

		FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
Revenue		-	-
Expenditures	General Fund	\$93,000	-
Transfers		-	-
TABOR Refund		-	-

# **Summary of Legislation**

This bill repeals the current hold harmless provisions for vendors that use the currently available state-certified electronic address databases, used for determining the jurisdiction(s) to which sales tax is owed, 90 days after the implementation of the new state Geographic Information System (GIS) database. Once the GIS database is implemented, the Department of Revenue (DOR) is required to immediately notify vendors that it is available for use. This bill then establishes a hold harmless provision for vendors that use the state's GIS database to determine sales and use tax rates for addresses and taxing jurisdictions. The hold harmless provision also applies to vendors that use third-party databases, which are verified as containing the most current information from the state GIS database. Vendors using the GIS database are not liable for any taxes, fees, or other charges that result from errors from using the state GIS database. The DOR is responsible for ensuring that 95 percent of the information provided in the database is accurate and up-to-date. DOR may also promulgate rules associated with administering the hold harmless provision.

#### Background

Senate Bill 19-006, approved by the Sales and Use Tax Simplification Task Force and enacted during the 2019 session, mandated the creation of a sales and use tax simplification system, including a GIS database. The DOR reported that the database is scheduled to be completed by June 30, 2020.

### State Expenditures

The bill will increase state expenditures by \$93,000 for the Department of Revenue in FY 2020-21 only.

**Department of Revenue**. This bill requires that the DOR notify all vendors when the state GIS database is available for use. During FY 2020-21, the population of vendors is assumed to be 155,000. The expenditures included for DOR cover the cost of mailing notifications to all vendors, including postage costs of \$82,500 and mailing material costs of \$10,500.

This bill will also increase workload for the DOR to promulgate rules and ensure accuracy of the information in the GIS database, as well as notifying the revisor of statutes when the GIS database is implemented.

#### **Effective Date**

The bill takes effect upon signature of the Governor, or upon becoming law without his signature.

#### **State and Local Government Contacts**

Counties Information Technology Municipalities

Revenue Special Districts Regional Transportation District