

RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 22 (HB 30)

2016 First Extraordinary Session

Leger

Existing law levies an additional 4% state sales and use tax to be collected only by a person who qualifies as a dealer in La. solely by virtue of engaging in regular or systematic solicitation of a consumer market in La. by the distribution of catalogs, and other print media, radio, television, and other electronic and digital media.

Existing law provides various definitions of "dealer" with respect to sales and use tax law and defines "engaging in business in a taxing jurisdiction".

New law expands the definition of dealer for purposes of the collection of the additional 4% state sales and use tax to include the following activities and attributes:

- (1) The solicitation of business through an independent contractor or any other representative pursuant to an agreement with a La. resident under which the resident, for consideration of any kind, directly or indirectly, refers potential customers to the seller. For purposes of qualification as a "dealer" through an agreement with a La. resident to maintain a business in La., the presumption that a person is a dealer is rebuttable if the person can demonstrate that he cannot reasonably be expected to have gross receipts in excess of \$50,000 in the following 12 months.
- (2) Sale of the same or a substantially similar line of products as a La. retailer under the same or substantially similar business name.
- (3) Holding a substantial ownership interest, directly or through a subsidiary, in a retailer maintaining sales locations in La. or who is owned in whole or in substantial part by a retailer maintaining sales locations in La.
- (4) Solicitation of business or maintenance of a market in La. through an agent or other representative (affiliated agent), through an agreement with the dealer.

New law prohibits a La. retailer from collecting the additional 4% state sales and use tax in lieu of the sales and use tax levied by a political subdivision and remitted to the political subdivision.

New law requires persons who meet the definition of a dealer under new law to electronically file tax returns and remittances to the state and local taxing authorities.

New law prohibits the determination that certain business activities establish a person as a dealer for purposes of sales and use tax from being used in a determination of whether the person is liable for the payment of state income or franchise taxes.

Prior law required the secretary of the Dept. of Revenue to annually distribute the avails of the tax to parish governing authorities based on population, which monies would then be distributed to the local taxing authorities in the respective parish.

New law changes the frequency of distributions by the secretary to the parishes from annually to quarterly.

New law provides that if the U.S. Congress enacts legislation authorizing states to require a remote seller to collect sales and use taxes on taxable transactions, the federal law shall preempt the provisions of new law. Further, directs the secretary of the Dept. of Revenue to promulgate rules to carry out the provisions of the federal law within 90 days of its effectiveness. However, the Dept. of Revenue, for purposes of the promulgation of the rules, shall consult with the sales and use tax commission established under existing law for purposes of the distribution of the proceeds of the additional 4% state sales and use tax to the parishes.

New law provides for a mechanism whereby a taxpayer may obtain a refund if the tax charged under R.S. 47:302(K) exceeds the applicable local tax rate at the taxpayer's residence.

Applicable to tax periods beginning on and after April 1, 2016.

Effective upon signature of governor (March 14, 2016).

(Amends R.S. 47:302(K)(5) and (7)(a) and (U); Adds R.S. 47:302(V) and (W))