



TECHNET
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INNOVATION ECONOMY



March 13, 2018

Honorable Donovan M. Dela Cruz, Chair
Senate Ways and Means Committee

Hawaii State Capitol
415 S Beretania St
Honolulu, HI 96813

RE: Opposition to HB 1655 – taxes on tangible personal property

Dear Chair Cruz and members of the committee:

We ask that you do not pass HB 1655, a bill imposing new taxes on tangible personal property. Please avoid making the same mistakes South Dakota did.

HB 1655 will be seen by Hawaii consumers as a new tax and could erode your ability to protect Hawaii businesses from out-of-state tax collectors.

First, consider problems created by the bills anticipated legal challenges:

- Will not go into effect for several years, if ever
- Will cost Hawaii taxpayers in attorney's fees and court costs
- May be rendered irrelevant by other state lawsuits or Congressional action

Second, if the bill survives court challenges, they would:

- Reduce the ability of Hawaii to protect its businesses from burdens imposed by other states
- Rely on new revenue extracted from Hawaii residents – not from out-of-state businesses
- Would generate only minimal new tax revenue
- Establish a new tax regime that is anything but equal, consistent, or fair

Likely seen as a new tax by your constituents

Hawaii residents will likely see this as a new tax since any tax collected will come from the pockets of Hawaii citizens, not from out-of-state businesses.

NetChoice polled Tennessee residents on a similar tax in that state. (www.NetChoice.org/TNTaxPoll), and 56% said requiring them to pay tax on online purchases from out-of-state businesses would be a statewide tax increase so it is likely that similar results would occur if Hawaii citizens were polled.

HB 1655 is likely to bring burdens on Hawaii businesses from other states

Just by proposing this bill, Hawaii creates a dangerous precedent for other state revenue departments to follow. While this bill would apply only to remote sellers, it encourages other states to create similar laws that would impact Hawaii sellers.

No revenue would be generated from HB 1655 for several years, if ever. And the bill fritters away tax dollars on an unnecessary lawsuit

HB 1655 will generate no revenue for the state unless and until the US Supreme Court overturns a century of established federal doctrine.

Following enactment this bill, groups like NetChoice and ACMA intend to seek an injunction and challenge the law. Immediate injunction of HB 1655 is likely, since even the state of South Dakota¹ stipulated that its similar “Kill Quill” law was unconstitutional.

On March 6, 2017, the State Circuit Court in South Dakota granted a motion for Summary Judgment against the state’s 2016 law, finding:

“Because each of the Defendants lacks a physical presence in South Dakota... the State acknowledges that under *Quill Corp. v. North Dakota*, the State of South Dakota is prohibited from imposing sales tax collection and remittance obligations on the Defendants.”

“The State further admits that this Court is required to grant summary judgment in Defendants’ favor, because of the *Quill* ruling.”

“This Court is duty bound to follow applicable precedent of the United States Supreme Court.”

“This is true even when changing times and events clearly suggest a different outcome; it is simply not the role of a state circuit court to disregard a ruling from the United States Supreme Court.”

If a similar injunction is obtained in Hawaii, the state could not enforce HB 1655.

It is likely that the US Supreme Court will have already decided on the *Quill* question even before this new tax law would make their way through the courts. As noted above, courts already enjoined and are now reviewing the legality of a similar law in South Dakota² and Indiana³ and regulation in Alabama.⁴ HB 1655 acts as a pile-on with no material benefit to Hawaii -- while incurring litigation costs for the state.

Passage of HB 1655 would erode state sovereignty

Advocates for this bill claim that the purpose is to overturn the current *Quill* standard⁵ of physical presence. Today, the *Quill* standard stops tax collectors in California, New York, or Illinois from harassing Hawaii businesses that have no physical presence in those states.

But passage of this bill would remove the protections of *Quill* and reduce the ability of Hawaii to protect its businesses from tax collectors across the country, forcing Hawaii businesses to travel across the country to defend themselves in foreign state courts.

State tax collectors would be the true “winners” if HB 1655 succeed in overturning the *Quill* standard. Hawaii citizens and Hawaii businesses would be the losers.

No new money would come into Hawaii

Even if HB 1655 survives a Supreme Court challenge, *no new money would flow into Hawaii*. Any sales taxes collected as the result of these bills would come from the pockets of Hawaii residents -- not from out-of- state businesses.

¹ See *South Dakota v. Wayfair Inc. et al*, Case No. 3:2016cv03019 (S.D. Dist. Ct. May 15, 2016).

² See Sandra Guy, *South Dakota sues four big online retailers over sales taxes*, Internet Retailer (April 29, 2016).

³ Ind. Code § 34-14-1-1

⁴ See Chris Morran, *Newegg Challenges Alabama Over Collection Of Online Sales Tax*, Consumerist (June 14, 2016)

⁵ *Quill Corp. v. North Dakota*, 504 U.S. 298 (1992) further confirmed the physical presence standard for sales tax collection. It protected Quill, a Delaware corporation with offices and warehouses in Illinois, California, and Georgia, from North Dakota tax collectors and North Dakota tax rules – a state where Quill had no physical presence.

Minimal tax revenue would be generated from HB 1655

Today, most of the top e-retailers already collect for Hawaii. That includes Amazon, who accounted for 41% of online sales in Q1 2016.⁶

Some advocates cite a 2009 University of Tennessee⁷ study to suggest a large windfall of uncollected sales taxes. However, the UT study is far out-of-date and fails to account for existing tax collection by Amazon and several other large e-retailers.

Even the US General Accounting Office predict collections are, at best, less than half of what the outdated University of Tennessee study promises.

The question, assuming HB 1655 survives in court, is whether the minimal tax revenue extracted from Hawaii citizens is enough to justify the legal costs, executive branch overreach, and erosion of state sovereignty?

HB 1655 creates a new tax that is not equal, consistent, or fair

Tax advocates justify these bills by saying they “create a level playing field for all sellers.” However, HB 1655 foists disproportionate collection burdens on catalog and online retailers. When a customer enters a gift shop in Annapolis, the store does not ask for that customer’s home address to look up the tax rate and later remit the tax to the customer’s home state.

But HB 1655 would impose the burden of look-up, tax filing, and audit – on marketplace sellers. We fail to see how that would be equal, consistent, or fair so we ask that you reject HB 1655 to protect Hawaii businesses from out-of-state tax auditors, shield Hawaii citizens from a new tax and avoid costly litigation the state is likely to lose.

Thank you for considering our views and please let us know if we can provide further information.

Sincerely,

CompTIA

NetChoice

Internet Coalition

TechNet

⁶ Ken Kam, *The Market Is Underestimating Amazon*, Forbes (May 27, 2016).

⁷ Bruce, Fox, and Luna, *State and Local Government Sales Tax Revenue Losses from Electronic Commerce*, University of Tennessee (2009).

