

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: CSHB 444(FSH)
 (H) Publish Date: 2/26/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Revenue
 Title Direct Marketing Fisheries RDU Revenue Programs & Services
Business Component Tax Division
 Sponsor Representative Wilson
 Requester House Fisheries Component No. 2476

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services		24.6	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies		0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING		25.1	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	**	**	**	**	**	**

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF		25.1	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL		25.1	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time		1	1	1	1	1
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

** See page 2

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 Approved by: Steve Porter, Deputy Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Revenue

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 Date/Time 2/17/04 8:48 AM
 Date 2/17/2004

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

Revenue Analysis

Fisheries Business Tax

We estimate that during the calendar year 2002 there were 120 fisheries business taxpayers who would have operated under the direct marketing fisheries business license authorized by the bill. Together this group reported taxable value of just over \$2.4 million with a combined tax liability of just over \$120,000 at current rates. Existing rates for floating processors are 5% for established species and 3% for developing species. Based on their 2002 activity, the tax liability of this group would be approximately \$70,000 at the 3% and 1% rates established by this bill. The impact of the lower tax rates, standing alone, would have been to decrease revenue to the state and local governments by approximately \$50,000. Nevertheless we expect the overall revenue impact of the bill to be neutral or positive.

We believe that the impact of the rate reductions will be offset by the effect of other provisions within the bill. The "exclusion" under AS 43.75.017 is not in fact an exclusion from taxation. The "exclusion" merely transfers the responsibility for the tax to the licensed fisheries business who purchase processed fish from the fisherman. By making the exclusion mandatory the bill will reduce confusion over who is the taxpayer under the law. We expect that the definition of taxable value will be perceived by the affected taxpayers as more fair than existing law. The bill also simplifies enforcement of the complex issue of taxable value. These factors strongly influence tax compliance, accordingly we expect revenue from improved compliance to offset the reduced fisheries business tax rates.

Salmon Enhancement & Marketing Taxes

Current law places the burden for collection of salmon enhancement and marketing taxes solely on the buyer. Buyers in casual sales are often unaware of the requirement which is impractical to enforce. The bill addresses this issue by requiring fishermen who sell salmon to unlicensed buyers to pay their salmon enhancement and marketing taxes directly on a single annual return. We expect between 300 and 400 new taxpayers as a result of this change but are unable to estimate associated revenues.

Cost Analysis

For 2003 we issued 310 fisheries business licenses to fishermen who we believe will qualify for the direct marketing fisheries business license under this bill. Many of these fishermen did not engage in taxable activity, but obtained the license in the event that an opportunity or need to process or export their catch arose during the year. Of these 310 licensees, 194 provided security for estimated tax totaling just over \$129,000. This data implies that direct marketing activity in 2003 was higher than in 2002. We expect that the bill will further increase the number of fishermen who participate in processing and direct marketing activity. The number of license applications and fisheries business tax returns will increase proportionately.

The bill authorizes direct marketers to report taxable value at the prevailing price in the region or market area instead of their actual receipts for the finished product. The prevailing price is used to prevent the taxation of value added by the direct marketer and thus to measure their tax base consistent with the rest of the industry. The bill provides the department with authority to restate their value consistent with market transactions in the area if the reported value is inconsistent with those arms length transactions.

The overall number of fishermen who are responsible for filing salmon enhancement and marketing tax returns will increase by three to four hundred based on 2003 Catcher Seller permits issued by ADF&G. Existing direct marketers will file fewer salmon enhancement and marketing tax returns. We estimate that the net increase in salmon enhancement and marketing tax returns will be between 150 to 250 annually based on current activity.

We request funding of a Tax Technician II position beginning the second half of FY06 representing the combined efforts for licensing, compliance, and return processing under the bill.