



UTAH TAX REVIEW COMMISSION

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2017 Report of the Utah Tax Review Commission

November 15, 2017



STATE OF UTAH

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
84114-2220

GARY R. HERBERT
GOVERNOR

SPENCER J. COX
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

June 14, 2017

Curtis D. Trader, CPA, CFP
Trader Roberts & Spangler, PLLC
3263 South Highway 89, Suite 100
Bountiful, UT 84010


Chair Trader,

As authorized in Utah Code Annotated §59-1-903 and as Governor of the State of Utah, I request that Utah's Tax Review Commission (TRC) convene to study and provide recommendations for ways our state could modernize its state and local tax system to ensure a fiscal structure that remains viable in the long-term and is fair to taxpayers. Specifically, I request that the TRC:

- 1) Evaluate major elements of Utah's state and local tax system relative to principles of good tax policy, including a tax system that is:
 - a. Simple
 - b. Economically neutral
 - c. Reliable
 - d. Equitable
 - e. Responsive to interstate and international competition
 - f. Designed to minimize burdens for compliance and administration
 - g. Accountable and transparent, including for any preferential tax treatment; and
- 2) Make specific recommendations for improvements to the state's tax system, including feasible and well-reasoned alternatives to broaden the tax base while maintaining low and competitive tax rates.

Given the tax reform efforts currently underway and to avoid duplication of effort, I request that the Tax Review Commission coordinate its work with the Governor's Office of Management and Budget as well as the chairs of the Legislature's Revenue and Taxation Committee who serve as ex officio members of the Commission. Recognizing that tax reform is a significant undertaking, I also request the TRC prioritize its efforts by first examining and making recommendations on the sales and use tax base.

On behalf of the residents of Utah, I extend my appreciation for the work you do and for volunteering your time as the Chair of the Tax Review Commission. I look forward to receiving the Commission's recommendations.

Sincerely,


Gary R. Herbert
Governor

cc: President Wayne Neiderhauser
Speaker Greg Hughes
Bryant Howe, Legislative Research and General Counsel
Leif Elder, Legislative Research and General Counsel
Kris Cox, Governor's Office of Management and Budget
Phil Dean, Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Guiding Principles for Tax Reform

As Proposed by the Chairs of the Revenue and Taxation Interim Committee
and the Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Utah's tax system should be:

- (1) Simple
- (2) Economically neutral
- (3) Reliable
- (4) Equitable
- (5) Responsive to interstate and international competition
- (6) Designed to minimize burdens of compliance and administration
- (7) Accountable and transparent

A **simple** tax system that imposes low rates across a broad tax base enhances respect for the tax system; is easier for citizens to clearly understand; facilitates collection and administration; and minimizes tax-created economic distortions.

An **economically neutral** tax system minimizes adverse effects on household and business decisions by imposing low rates across a broad tax base; treats similar transactions similarly; allows free markets to drive economic decisions by focusing broadly on the general tax system rather than on narrow tax provisions; avoids incenting behavior that would occur absent the incentive; clearly articulates the reasons for preferential tax treatment and regularly scrutinizes for outcomes; and prevents tax-driven, zero-sum games among local jurisdictions or taxpayers.

A **reliable** tax system raises sufficient revenue to provide necessary public services; remains relatively stable and yields a relatively predictable amount of revenue over time; allows revenue estimation with reasonable accuracy; responds to inflation and population growth; provides certainty by allowing taxpayers to anticipate the tax consequences of economic decisions; minimizes frequent changes in tax bases and rates; manages the impact of tax changes including consideration of impacts on prior economic decisions, transition measures such as phase-ins and incremental changes to minimize dramatic revenue changes, and fiscal impacts that assume both no change in economic behavior as well as demonstrably likely behavioral changes.

An **equitable** tax system is perceived to be fair, taking into account the broad array of equity issues such as ability to pay; vertical equity (considering the impact on differently-situated taxpayers, including vulnerable populations such as low-income households); horizontal equity (considering the impact on similarly-situated taxpayers); and the benefits principle (where those who use services pay for the service - particularly goods and services other than social welfare and public goods [non-rival and non-excludable goods]); and avoids tax cliffs.

A tax system that is **responsive to interstate and international competition** fosters a positive climate for capital investment and high-quality job growth; avoids impeding or reducing the productive capacity of the economy; cultivates economic competitiveness with other states and nations; and discourages cross-border shopping

A tax system **designed to minimize burdens of compliance and administration** makes it easy for taxpayers to be in compliance by clearly specifying how to determine the tax amount; balances the cost-benefit ratio for collection, administration, and enforcement; minimizes the costs borne by businesses and households to comply with tax laws (including both explicit out-of-pocket compliance costs, as well as implicit costs such as time); and ensures filing and reporting requirements are efficient.

A tax system that is **accountable and transparent** engenders confidence in the tax system; allows taxpayers to know how much tax they are paying and to which entity they are paying the tax; protects personal and proprietary information; minimizes tax pyramiding; minimizes noncompliance and is difficult to evade; continually monitors the impact and effectiveness of tax policies (including regular scrutiny for any preferential tax treatment); and clearly notifies taxpayers when tax changes occur.

Evaluation of Utah's Income Tax System Relative to Principles of Good Tax Policy

**Income Tax Working Group
Utah Tax Review Commission
As considered by the Working Group at its
October 23, 2017 Meeting**

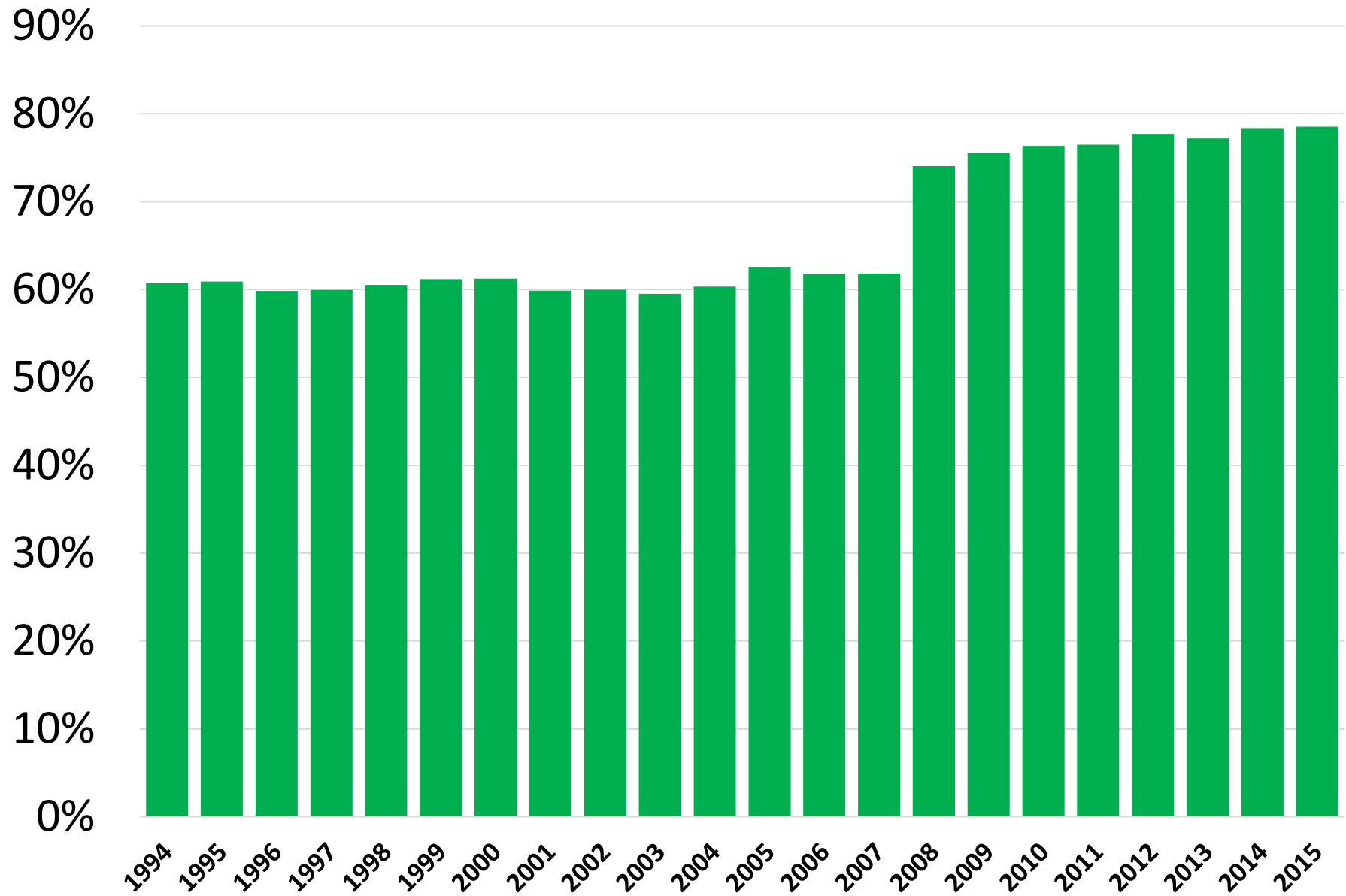
Tax Principle	1 - 7 Ranking (1=Best 7=Worst)	Specific Examples of Weaknesses on this Principle	Specific Examples of Strengths on this Principle
Simple	2,2,1,2 Average: 1.8	growing complexity growing number of credits "1-off" exceptions for narrow categories of taxpayers lack of consistent forms	Simplicity linked to federal lack of state specific calculations
Economically neutral	2.5,3,3,3 Average: 2.9	Narrow credits Taxpayer credit may distort choices	Broad base, low rate Plan/forecast
Reliable	2,3,3,3 Average: 2.8	Susceptible to economic fluctuation	Plan/forecast
Equitable	3,3,4,4 Average: 3.5	Regressive for highest AGI Perspective matters (may be perceived as not equitable by some) flow-through treatment	The moderate progressivity of the state individual income tax offsets other regressive components of tax system
Responsive to interstate and international competition	4,2,4 Average: 3.3	Inter-state and -national income for flow-throughs	Relative low rate Due to rate, we don't have to be so responsive
Designed to minimize burdens of compliance and administration	2,2,3,2 Average: 2.3	More credits equals more burden (taxpayer and TC) lack of forms flow-through withholding audits form 250 Manual review forms 1-offs	Electronic filing simplicity reduces compliance and admin linked to federal
Accountable and transparent	2,2,3,2 Average: 2.3	Tax gap (unreported income) Data sharing restrictions due to IRS regulations	Easy to know how much you pay Simplicity

Average: 2.7

**Progress Report
Income Tax Working Group
Utah Tax Review Commission**

1. Received testimony from State Auditor John Dougall providing background on why the Legislature adopted the current single rate individual income tax system in 2007 and the steps leading up to its adoption.
2. Reviewed the individual income tax base as a percent of personal income and as a percent of federal adjusted gross income. (see enclosed charts)
3. Received testimony from the Governor's Office of Economic Development regarding the income tax credits that it administers:
 - a. Economic development by a business entity, community reinvestment agency, or local government entity (commonly referred to as "EDTIF")
 - b. Business investment in an enterprise zone
 - c. Motion picture production costs
 - d. Target business tax credit for community investment project
4. Considered the following issues, no final action taken:
 - a. Credits, exemptions, and additions to income used by fewer than 100 taxpayers
 - b. NOL- 5 year carry back
 - c. Quarterly filing of estimated payments under the state individual income tax (reviewed 2000 General Session, HB 117, Individual Income Tax, *Estimated Tax Payments and Use of Revenue for Education*)
5. Reviewed deductions from and additions to federal adjusted gross income taken when computing Utah taxable income, including the equitable adjustments deduction. Deductions taken under the equitable adjustments category can include foreign income and deductions taken to prevent double-taxation.

Income Tax Base (Tax-Credit-Adjusted) as % of Apportioned FAGI



Evaluation of Utah's Property Tax System Relative to Principles of Good Tax Policy

**Property Tax Working Group
Utah Tax Review Commission
As considered by the Working Group at its
November 2, 2017 Meeting**

Tax Principle	1 - 7 Ranking (1=Best 7=Worst)	Specific Examples of Weaknesses on this Principle	Specific Examples of Strengths on this Principle
Simple	3.3, 5, 5, 4, 3 Average: 3.1	Difficulty determining jurisdiction 2 systems (local/central) Increasing # of exemptions No statewide filing/payment system Complex administrative infrastructure Assessment of value and other determinations Nondisclosure	One return for multicounty property Uniform residential exemption limited personal property schedules Market valuation is understandable Notice, bill, payment simple from average taxpayer perspective
Economically neutral	3.6, 6, 5, 4, 3 Average: 4.3	Expensive to administer Residential exemption leads to larger homes higher taxes on non-residential likely discourages investment tax on improvements discourages investment Exemptions likely don't promote efficient use of land	Some degree of certainty from year to year If values are truly fair market value, market dictates value
Reliable	1.7, 2, 2, 2, 1.5 Average: 1.8	Refunds after appeal Appeals are expensive/time consuming tax can fluctuate due to valuation variation	Stable revenue (TNT process) Market fluctuations balanced by certified rate Consistent due dates Guaranteed revenue
Equitable	3.1, 5, 5, 4, 3 Average: 4	Exemptions/abatements may not be equitable Residential exemption disproportionately benefits high-end homes Exempt property demands services Vertical equity in terms of income	Exemptions have root in Constitution Similar properties pay similar tax Horizontal equity (if fair market value is achieved) Higher valued homes pay more tax
Responsive to interstate and international competition	3.6, ?, 2, 2, 2 Average: 2.4	Non-residential tax burden is higher due to residential exemption (business property)	low rates compared to other states TNT has kept taxes low
Designed to minimize burdens of compliance and administration	3.7, 6, 4, 3, 3 Average: 3.9	Expensive to administer (valuation) Market value is debatable Centrally assessed filing deadline Taxpayer education Tax relief filing is complex high compliance cost for centrally assessed Personal property for small business Exemptions	Use of escrow payments Some counties have online personal property filing Valuation notices and time to appeal Easy to pay (local real property) Compliance is easy for most taxpayer
Accountable and transparent	3.1, 2, 3, 4, 2 Average: 2.8	Public lacks info on commercial appeals Sales prices are not public (nondisclosure state) difficult for taxpayers to compare tax burdens Non transparent for some renters	Online rate database Tax Commission oversight Property tax report (Tax Commission annual report) PT records are often online (features and values) Single bill that includes taxing entities, rates, values

Average: 3.2

**Progress Report
Property Tax Working Group to TRC
November 9, 2017**

In discussing the Utah property tax, the working group proposes to consider the following aspects of the tax, in the order listed:

- a. The Truth-in-Taxation requirements and process
- b. The primary residential exemption, currently set at 45% of market value
- c. Exemptions for non-profit organizations with particular focus on those that participate in business-like activities and compete with tax-paying entities
- d. Enterprise activities conducted by government entities
- e. Assessment practices of counties for properties that have recently completed a successful valuation appeal
- f. Personal property tax system
- g. Green belt and agricultural exemptions
- h. Centrally assessed property valuation and apportionment

The working group received testimony from Property Tax Division regarding the rate setting process and **Truth-in-Taxation** (TNT) process. Some recommendations include:

- a. Clarification on how RDA revenue is considered in the certified rate calculation process
- b. Separate budgets for RDAs
- c. Definition of new growth and reappraisal

Received testimony from taxing entities and taxpayer organizations regarding the truth in taxation process. Based on the testimony from these groups, the working group recommended to:

- a. Eliminate the newspaper ad and promote the use of social media to advertise the truth in taxation process and public hearings
- b. There are some who recommend amending TNT to incorporate inflation into the certified tax rate. Based on recent trends, such a change would likely have minimal impact in statewide trends. See Figure 1 which suggests there has been little erosion of the property tax in real purchasing power or as a percentage of the state economy, at least in the aggregate.

Residential exemption –Still under review. Figure 2 indicates the residential exemption is a larger issue today than when first adopted.

Other conclusions related to the residential exemption:

- The current residential exemption represents either
 - a substantial revenue loss for schools and other local governments (\$1.2 billion) OR
 - significantly higher tax rates for taxpayers who do not receive the exemption (38% higher)
- Utah's exemption is larger than is typical across the nation
- Residential property taxes in Utah are a significant cost for Utah families, but much lower than in many states
- A disproportionate share of the benefits from the residential exemption accrue to owners of the most valuable properties
- Three options for adjusting the residential exemption:
 - Reduce the exemption, at least for schools

- Offset some of the increased property tax burden with a means-tested income tax credit
- Cap the exemption at a specific dollar amount

Figure 1

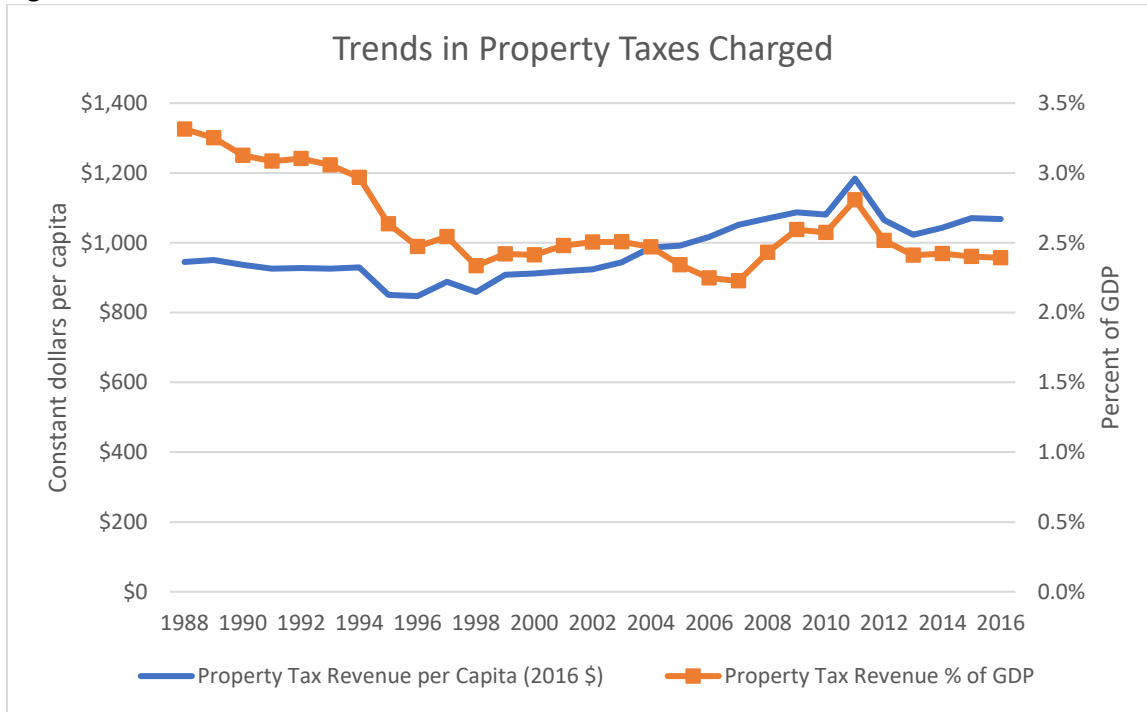
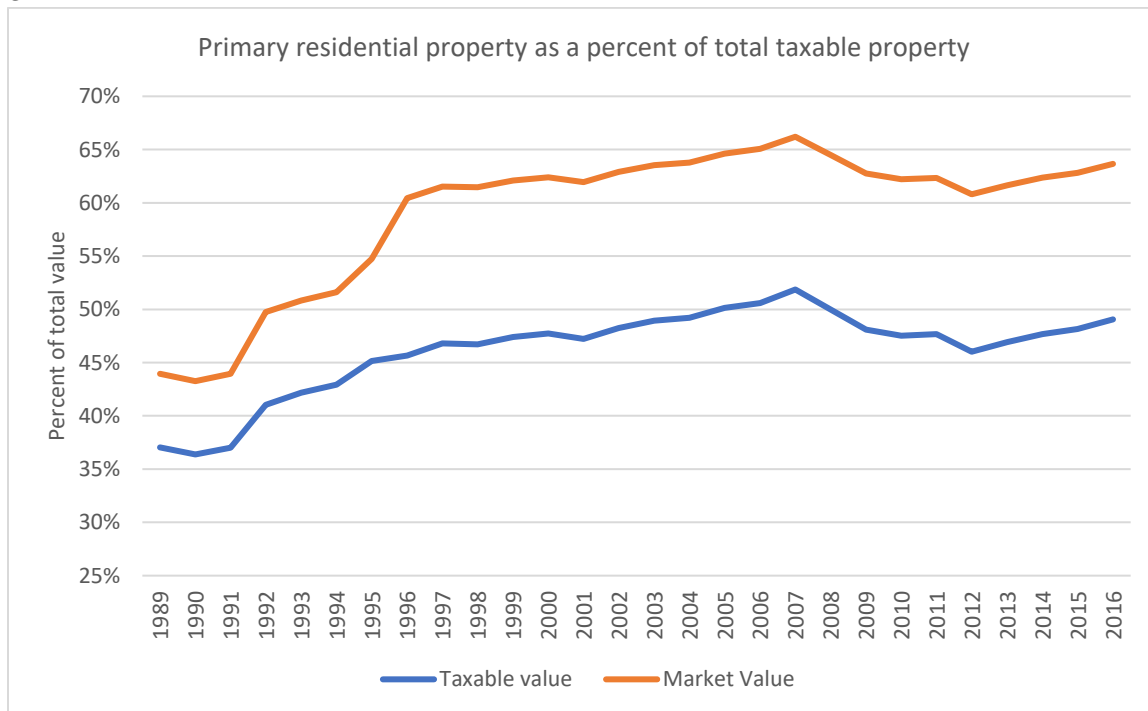


Figure 2



Evaluation of Utah's Sales and Use Tax System Relative to Principles of Good Tax Policy

Sales and Use Tax Working Group

Utah Tax Review Commission

As considered by the Working Group at its September 22, 2017 Meeting

Tax Principle	1 - 7 Ranking (1=Best 7=Worst)	Specific Examples of Weaknesses on this Principle	Specific Examples of Strengths on this Principle
Simple	6,6,6,6,4,6 Average: 5.7	Exemptions Varying rates Sourcing Enforcement/administration	SST State level admin. Pay as you go Simple for many taxpayers
Economically neutral	5,5,6,5,4,4 Average: 4.8	Not on final consumption Similar transactions treated differently Local distribution Exemptions	Fixed rate for transaction in given location Most goods are taxed Many exemptions similar across states
Reliable	3,4,4,4,3 Average: 3.6	Tax base shrinking relative to overall economy Subject to economic conditions	Increases with inflation and economic growth Significant revenue Can forecast Broad participation
Equitable	5,4,5,4,2,5 Average: 4.2	Regressive Not a user fee Exemptions Local distribution Cross border shopping Not uniformly reported	Perceived as fair by many Fixed rate for given location Broad participation Can shift to nonresident User based Lower rate for food
Responsive to interstate and international competition	4,3,3,4,5,6,4 Average: 4.1	Some services not in base Use tax challenges Production inputs taxed	Similar system to other states Many production inputs exempt Lower rate than 4 of 6 bordering states
Designed to minimize burdens of compliance and administration	6,4,6,5,3,6 Average: 4.7	Increased complexity Exemptions not reported Application of exemptions Use tax	No reporting of exemptions Centralized administration Burden not high for most businesses Consumers do not bare compliance burden
Accountable and transparent	5,2,4,5,5,4 Average: 4.2	Total amount paid Who receives revenue Production inputs (pyramiding) Use tax evasion Effectiveness of exemptions not evaluated	Receipts TC notices changes Rate is disclosed to consumer Most taxpayers think it is transparent

Average: 4.5

Sales Tax Working Group
Sales and Use Tax Principles
(approved at the working groups 10/26/2017 meeting)

Current State of Sales and Use Tax

Over time, Utah's sales tax base has narrowed relative to the economy. This has occurred for a variety of reasons, including technological changes, shifts in consumption patterns, and policy changes that have reduced the tax base.

Broad Base and Low Rate

Public finance economists often recommend that taxes be imposed on a broad base and at a low rate. This general approach tends to enhance simplicity, economic neutrality, reliability, equity, competitiveness, administration and compliance, and accountability of the tax. A sales tax imposed on a broader base at a lower rate could:

1. Enhance **simplicity**, as fewer lines must be drawn between what is taxable or not taxable.
2. Improve **economic neutrality**, with fewer tax-created economic distortions and more economically-driven decisions.
3. Enhance **reliability** by increasing taxpayer certainty, stabilizing revenue collections, and consistently generating sufficient revenue to fund policymakers' desired level of services.
4. Improve sales tax **equity**, with different consumption preferences taxed more similarly. In addition, depending on system design, a broader tax base could reduce the regressivity of the sales tax. However, sales tax regressivity should be viewed in context of the overall state and local tax system. Any remaining regressivity could be offset through other elements of the tax structure, such as the income tax.
5. Advance **economic competitiveness** by reducing tax rates on final use or consumption and ensuring Utah is a competitive state in which to operate, start, and grow a business.
6. **Minimize compliance and administration** burdens, as fewer grey areas make it easier to understand and comply with sales tax laws.
7. Improve **accountability and transparency** of the tax system, as a simpler system minimizes noncompliance and as less preferential tax treatment facilitates broad participation in funding government services.

Guiding Principles for Reforming the Sales Tax

The sales tax has historically been a key revenue source for the state, cities, and counties. To reset the sales tax to better align with the modern economy and impose it on a broader base at a lower rate, the sales tax system should:

- Tax all final personal use or consumption uniformly, including goods and services
- Exempt ordinary and necessary business purchases
- Use policy options rather than exemptions to deal with regressive nature of sales tax
- Tax similar transactions the same



FISCAL FACT

No. 563

Oct. 2017

Sales Tax Base Broadening: Right-Sizing a State Sales Tax

Nicole Kaeding¹
Economist

Key Findings

- Most state sales tax bases are smaller than ideal. The median state sales tax base only includes 23 percent of personal consumption. Sales taxes should tax all final personal consumption.
- States frequently exempt consumer goods, such as clothing and groceries, but these blanket exemptions are ineffective ways to lessen the regressive nature of sales taxes.
- Due to historical accident, most states do not tax services in a notable way.
- States should expand their state sales taxes to include consumer purchases of both goods and services. However, states should exempt business-to-business transactions.
- Expanding sales tax bases improves neutrality. Newly generated revenues can then be used to finance general fund programs or other tax reforms, including paying down reductions in the sales tax rate.
- If states are still concerned about the somewhat regressive nature of sales taxes, several policy options are more effective tools than blanket exemptions. Grocery tax credits, expanded Earned Income Tax Credits, or an increased standard deduction in an income tax would provide assistance without introducing the same degree of economic distortions.

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¹ The author thanks Isai Chavez for his research assistance and analysis.

Introduction

Since the creation of the modern sales tax in 1930, state sales tax bases have been narrower than ideal. Economic theory says that sales taxes should apply to all final personal consumption, yet partly due to historic accident and partly due to policy efforts to exempt some goods, the median state sales tax base covers only 23 percent of final personal consumption. The narrow tax bases undermine neutrality, favoring one product or industry over another.

States have experimented with broadening their sales taxes, but most efforts have been piecemeal and frequently involved additional taxation of business-to-business transactions. Meaningful base broadening, however, remains a worthwhile endeavor, as base expansion allows for greater tax neutrality and revenue stability, and can be paired with more targeted relief for low-income households.

State Adoption of Sales Taxes

In 1930, Mississippi became the first state to adopt a general sales tax.² In the decade that followed, 23 other states followed suit (see map below) as the Great Depression disrupted state and local economies. In 1927, property taxes made up 20 percent of state government revenue and 82 percent of local government revenue. In total, two-thirds of all state and local government revenue came from property taxes. However, from 1929 to 1936, property tax assessments fell substantially, approximately a 20 percent decline. The decline in property values, combined with deteriorating farm prices and high industrial unemployment, reduced property tax collections.³ At the same time, individual and corporate income taxes became less productive. These revenue constraints were coupled with increased spending mandates from the federal government. Participation in new government programs required investments by states.⁴

States began to look for alternative sources of revenue to fund government services and began turning to the sales tax. “The sales tax,” as John Due and John Mikesell have noted, “with its low rate, large yield, and relatively painless collection, was especially attractive.”⁵

² John F. Due and John L. Mikesell, *Sales Taxation: State and Local Structure and Administration* (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1983), 2.

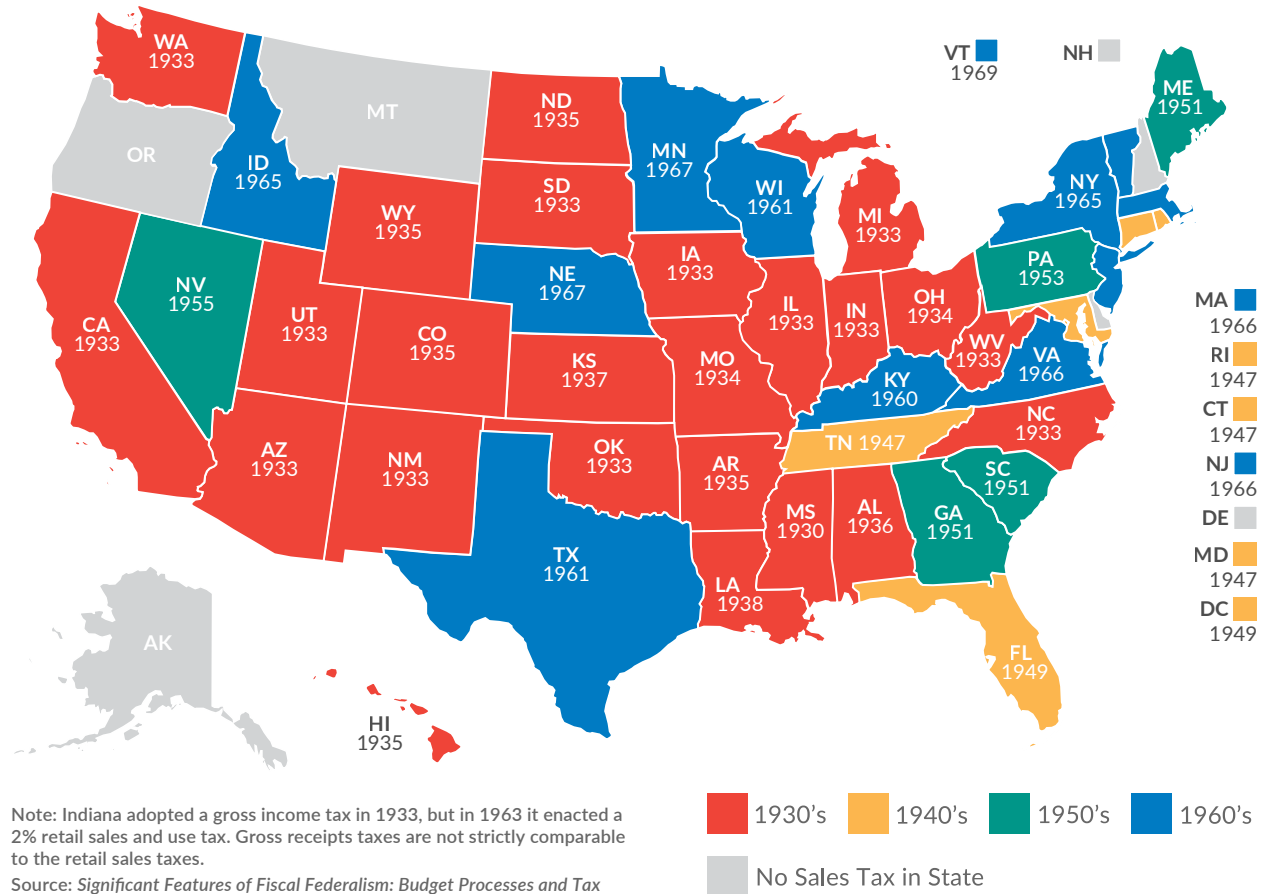
³ Ronald Snell, “State Finance in the Great Depression,” National Conference of State Legislatures, March 2009, <http://www.ncsl.org/print/fiscal/statefinancegreatdepression.pdf>, 3.

⁴ Robert D. Ebel and Christopher Zimmerman, “Sales Tax Trends and Issues,” in *Sales Taxation: Critical Issues in Policy and Administration* (Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers, 1992), 7-9.

⁵ Due and Mikesell, *Sales Taxation: State and Local Structure and Administration*, 2.

FIGURE 1.

When Was a Sales Tax Adopted in Your State?



State Sales Tax Bases are too Narrow

Currently, 45 states impose a sales tax. Only Alaska, Delaware, Montana, New Hampshire, and Oregon forgo a sales tax.⁶ When states began to levy a sales tax in the 1930s, the tax applied to tangible personal property, items such as clothing, home appliances, and furniture, among other taxable goods.⁷

This made the tax relatively easy to administer. It also produced sufficient revenue, as the economy largely consisted of manufacturing and tangible goods. Over time, however, the U.S. economy has changed from a manufacturing-based economy to a service-based economy. Americans are purchasing more services than goods as a percentage of their consumption. In the first quarter of 2017, services accounted for approximately 68 percent of personal consumption expenditures in the United States.⁸ Despite the transformation in the economy, states have responded slowly to updating their sales tax bases.

6 Morgan Scarboro, "Table 19. State and Local Sales Tax Rates" in *Facts and Figures 2017*, Tax Foundation <https://files.taxfoundation.org/20170710170127/TF-Facts-Figures-2017-7-10-2017.pdf>. Alaska has local sales taxes with average local rates of 1.76 percent, while Montana allows local sales taxes in resort areas.

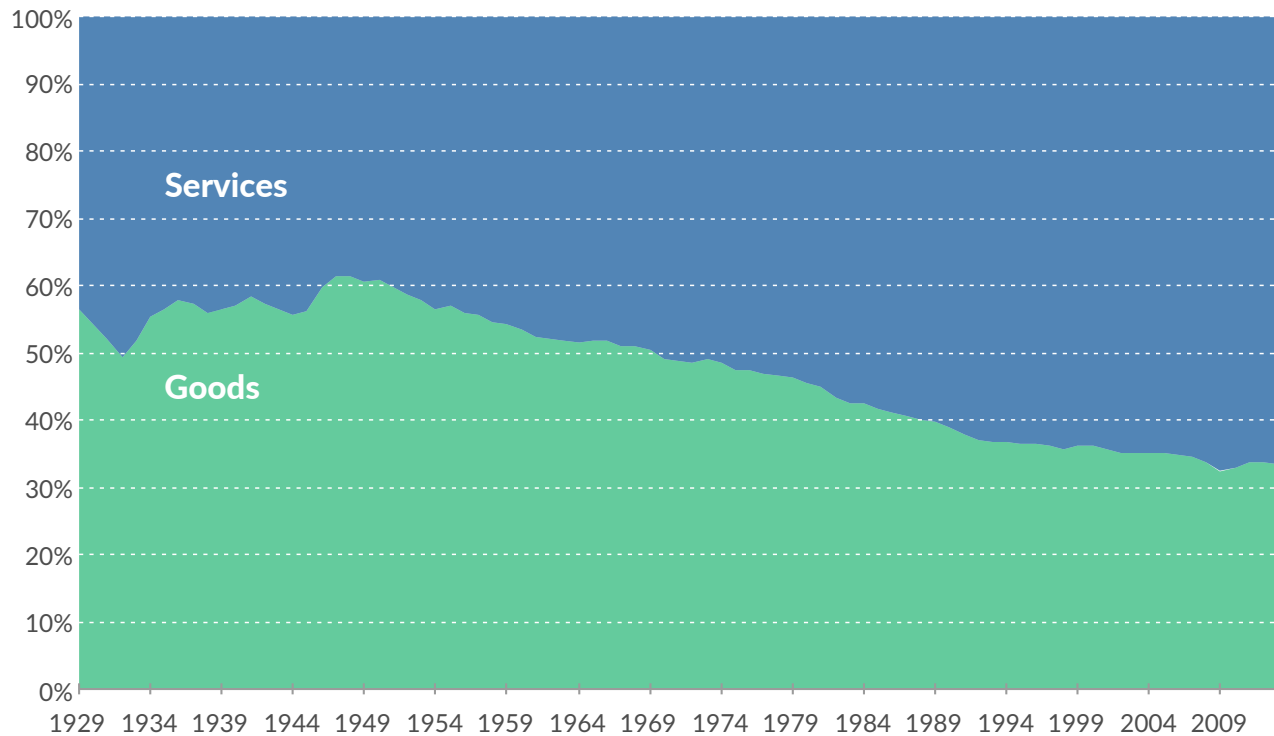
7 Ebel and Zimmerman, "Sales Tax Trends and Issues," 16-17.

8 Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Table 2.3.5. Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product," July 28, 2017.

FIGURE 2.

Percent of Total Personal Consumption Expenditures

Goods vs. Services, U.S. (1929–2013)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*, "Personal Income and Outlays."

The economic transition to a service-based economy is not the only reason sales tax bases are shrinking. This trend has accelerated as states exempted a variety of household goods to mitigate the perceived regressivity of the sales tax. Together, these two long-term trends have led to improper sales tax bases. The median state's sales tax base only includes 23 percent of a state's personal income.⁹

The sales tax in Hawaii, New Mexico, North Dakota, and South Dakota have broad bases that include many business-to-business transactions.

⁹ Morgan Scarborough, "Table 22. State Sales Tax Breadth," in *Facts & Figures 2017*, Tax Foundation, <https://files.taxfoundation.org/20170710170127/TF-Facts-Figures-2017-7-10-2017.pdf>.

TABLE 1.
Sales Tax Breadth (Fiscal Year 2015)

State	Sales Tax Breadth	Rank	State	Sales Tax Breadth	Rank
U.S. Median	23%		Neb.	35%	24
Ala.	35%	23	Nev.	49%	6
Alaska	--	--	N.H.	--	--
Ariz.	41%	11	N.J.	24%	42
Ark.	43%	8	N.M. (a)	59%	5
Calif.	28%	35	N.Y.	27%	36
Colo.	35%	26	N.C.	34%	29
Conn.	26%	37	N.D. (a)	73%	2
Del.	--	--	Ohio	35%	24
Fla.	40%	12	Okla.	34%	29
Ga.	32%	32	Ore.	--	--
Hawaii (a)	104%	1	Pa.	26%	39
Idaho	38%	14	R.I.	26%	38
Ill.	23%	43	S.C.	32%	33
Ind.	40%	13	S.D. (a)	65%	3
Iowa	35%	22	Tenn.	34%	28
Kan.	36%	19	Texas	42%	9
Ky.	36%	20	Utah	34%	27
La.	37%	18	Vt.	25%	41
Maine	41%	10	Va.	23%	44
Md.	26%	39	Wash.	38%	15
Mass.	22%	45	W.Va.	37%	16
Mich.	36%	20	Wis.	37%	16
Minn.	33%	31	Wyo.	62%	4
Miss.	47%	7			
Mo.	31%	34			
Mont.	--	--			

Note: (a) The sales tax in Hawaii, New Mexico, North Dakota, and South Dakota have broad bases that include many business-to-business transactions.
Source: Professor Emeritus John Mikesell, Indiana University

Commonly Exempted Goods

Despite goods representing a declining share of the economy, they remain an important component of consumption, representing 32 percent of total personal consumption.¹⁰ While services have in large part been exempt from taxation due to historic reasons, goods are frequently exempt from sales tax bases due to proactive exemptions issued by state legislatures. This is frequently due to perception of the regressive nature of the sales tax. Proponents of exempting consumption goods point out that the sales tax is regressive. They argue that low-income households spend a larger portion of their income on these goods, and therefore, there is an inherent inequity in taxing necessities.¹¹ It is unfair to tax basic needs, per their argument. While it is true that such a tax would be regressive, that does not mean that exemptions are the correct policy choice. These arguments sometimes presuppose that sales taxes should only apply to luxury goods, not necessities, but again, this is a political argument, not one of economics.¹²

These arguments also tend to overestimate the extent to which sales taxes are regressive. In the short term, sales tax are regressive, but economic research shows that over a lifetime, the sales tax is “only slightly regressive.”¹³ According to Laird Graeser, “... individuals adjust their spending patterns to approximate their long-term economic power and consumer proportionately to this long-term expectation of income....Assuming that all consumption is taxed equally, lifetime consumption taxes are proportional to lifetime income.”¹⁴ Even so, states frequently “address regressivity issues by modifying their sales tax base.”¹⁵

The common exempted goods in the United States include: clothing, groceries, and prescription drugs.¹⁶ Twenty-five states and the District of Columbia exempted two or more of these goods in 2017 (see Table 2). These goods represent a significant portion of a state tax base. Louisiana estimates that its sales tax exemption for groceries cost the state \$424 million in fiscal year 2016, while its exemption for prescription drugs costed \$358 million for the same fiscal year.¹⁷ Arkansas, which still taxes groceries at 1.5 percent, lost an estimated \$197 million in fiscal year 2012, the most recent year for which data are available.¹⁸

10 Bureau of Economic Analysis, “Table 2.3.5. Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product,” July 28, 2017.

11 John F. Due and John L. Mikesell, *Sales Taxation: State and Local Structure and Administration* (Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Press, 1994), 9.

12 Economic theory actually goes even further. If true efficiency is the goal, necessities should be taxed at an even higher rate as their elasticities are higher, meaning higher costs are less likely to decrease consumption.

13 Laird Graeser and Allen Murray, “Sales Tax on Services: State Trends,” in *Sales Taxation: Critical Issues in Tax Policy and Administration* (Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers, 1992), 101.

14 Ibid.

15 Graeser and Murray, in *Sales Taxation: Critical Issues in Tax Policy and Administration*, 81.

16 Scott Drenkard, “Three Big Problems with Sales Taxes Today – and How to Fix Them,” Tax Foundation, February 10, 2017, <https://taxfoundation.org/three-big-problems-sales-tax/>.

17 Louisiana Department of Revenue, “State of Louisiana Tax Exemption Budget, 2016-2017,” March 2017, [http://revenue.louisiana.gov/Publications/TEB%20\(1617\)%20.pdf](http://revenue.louisiana.gov/Publications/TEB%20(1617)%20.pdf).

18 Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, “Exemptions from the 6% Arkansas Gross Receipts Tax and Compensating Use Tax,” April 2012, <http://www.dfa.arkansas.gov/offices/exciseTax/salesanduse/Documents/SalesTaxExemptionsFY2011.pdf>.

TABLE 2.

Common Goods Exempted from State Sales Taxes

	Groceries	Clothing	Prescription Medication		Groceries	Clothing	Prescription Medication
Alabama	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Nevada	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
Alaska	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	New Hampshire	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax
Arizona	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	New Jersey	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Arkansas	1.50%	Taxable	Exempt	New Mexico	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
California	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	New York	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Colorado	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	North Carolina	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
Connecticut	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	North Dakota	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
Delaware	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	Ohio	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
Florida	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Oklahoma	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt
Georgia	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Oregon	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax
Hawaii	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Pennsylvania	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Idaho	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Rhode Island	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Illinois	1.00%	Taxable	1.00%	South Carolina	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
Indiana	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	South Dakota	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt
Iowa	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Tennessee	5.00%	Taxable	Exempt
Kansas	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Texas	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
Kentucky	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Utah	1.75%	Taxable	Exempt
Louisiana	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Vermont	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Maine	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Virginia	2.50%	Taxable	Exempt
Maryland	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Washington	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
Massachusetts	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	West Virginia	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
Michigan	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Wisconsin	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
Minnesota	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Wyoming	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
Mississippi	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	District of Columbia	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
Missouri	1.225%	Taxable	Exempt				
Montana	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax				
Nebraska	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt				

Source: 2018 State Business Tax Climate Index

Exemptions can force odd choices for consumers. New York's clothing exemption only applies to clothing or footwear costing less than \$110. This creates an incentive to purchase an item that is slightly less than \$110 rather than one that is slightly above \$110, regardless of the consumer's preference for one item or the other.¹⁹

But sales tax exemptions can extend far behind clothing, groceries, and prescription drugs. Many states exempt flags, newspapers, and magazines from the sales tax, items that are far from being considered necessities. Pennsylvania even exempts youth sports programs.²⁰ A number of states in

19 New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, "Clothing and Footwear Exemption," Tax Bulletin ST-122, March 10, 2014, https://www.tax.ny.gov/pubs_and_bulls/tg_bulletins/st/clothing_and_footwear.htm.

20 Governor Tom Wolf, "2017-2018 Governor's Executive Budget," February 7, 2017, D-69, <http://www.budget.pa.gov/PublicationsAndReports/CommonwealthBudget/Documents/2017-18%20Proposed%20Budget/2017-18%20Budget%20Document%20-%20Web.pdf>.

recent years have moved to exempt feminine hygiene products from sales taxes.²¹ States can also engage in short-term sales tax exemptions, known as sales tax holidays. In 2017, 16 states held sales tax holidays,²² ranging from back to school holidays to ones for hurricane preparedness in Florida. Sales tax holidays involve political gimmicks, and favor one industry or product over another.²³

States also tend to exempt items which are subject to additional excise taxes, such as gasoline or cigarettes. Only four states, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, completely include gasoline in their sales tax base.²⁴ It is often stated that these products are exempt from the sales tax base because of concerns over double taxation; however, this argument falls flat. These taxes have two separate purposes. Gasoline, along with other items, is indeed final personal consumption, and it should be taxed accordingly. It can also then be true that gasoline is a good proxy for road usage, and an excise tax to fund general transportation expenditures is necessary. But the presence of an excise tax does not negate that gasoline should be subject to a general sales tax. If the total tax burden is deemed too high, the preferred approach is to lower the excise tax, not to exempt the item from the general sales tax.²⁵

Services

While several states have made forays in this direction, such as Florida's brief attempt in 1986,²⁶ most states do not broadly tax personal services in their sales tax base. The lack of sales tax on services is one of "historical accident, not logic."²⁷ As John Due described, "Acquisition of services by households constitute consumption expenditure in the same fashion as the purchase of commodities; there is no basic difference between the two that warrants different tax treatment."²⁸

Not taxing services, similar to exempting goods, introduces distortions into consumer decisions. Imagine that a state taxes the purchase of appliances, but does not tax repair services.²⁹ This encourages the consumer to repair the current appliance, rather than purchase a new one. There are obviously many reasons why someone could decide that repairing an appliance is preferable to purchasing new, but now the sales tax treatment has given repair companies a competitive advantage over appliance retailers.³⁰ The tax code should not favor the repair industry over the retailing industry.

Table 3 shows four selected personal services and whether they are taxable in each state.

21 Nicole Kaeding, "Tampon Taxes: Do Feminine Hygiene Products Deserve a Sales Tax Exemption?" Tax Foundation, April 26, 2017, <https://taxfoundation.org/tampon-taxes-sales-tax/>.

22 Joseph Bishop-Henchman and Scott Drenkard, "Sales Tax Holidays: Politically Expedient but Poor Tax Policy, 2017," Tax Foundation, July 25, 2017, <https://taxfoundation.org/sales-tax-holidays-2017/>.

23 Ibid.

24 Jared Walczak, Scott Drenkard, and Joseph Bishop-Henchman, *2018 State Business Tax Climate Index*, Tax Foundation.

25 Due and Mikesell, *Sales Taxation*, 1983, 77.

26 James Francis, "The Florida Sales Tax on Services: What Really Went Wrong," in *The Unfinished Agenda for State Tax Reform*, (Denver: National Conference of State Legislatures, 1988), 129-149.

27 John F. Due, "Proposed Application of the Illinois Sales Tax to Services," *Illinois Business Review* 44, no.3. (June 1987), 3.

28 Due, "Proposed Application of the Illinois Sales Tax to Services," 3.

29 William F. Fox, "Sales Taxation of Services: Has its Time Come," in *Sales Taxation: Critical Issues in Tax Policy and Administration* (Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers, 1992), 52.

30 Ibid.

TABLE 3.
Taxation of Personal Services, Selected Services

	Dry Cleaning	Fitness	Barber	Veterinary		Dry Cleaning	Fitness	Barber	Veterinary
Alabama	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Nebraska	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Alaska	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	Nevada	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Arizona	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	New Hampshire	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax
Arkansas	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	New Jersey	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt
California	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	New Mexico	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Colorado	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	New York	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Connecticut	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	North Carolina	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Delaware	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	North Dakota	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Florida	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Ohio	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt
Georgia	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Oklahoma	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt
Hawaii	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Oregon	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax
Idaho	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Pennsylvania	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Illinois	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Rhode Island	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Indiana	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	South Carolina	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Iowa	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	South Dakota	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable
Kansas	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Tennessee	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Kentucky	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Texas	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Louisiana	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Utah	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Maine	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Vermont	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Maryland	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Virginia	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Massachusetts	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Washington	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt
Michigan	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	West Virginia	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Minnesota	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Wisconsin	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Mississippi	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Wyoming	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Missouri	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Exempt	District of Columbia	Taxable	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable
Montana	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax	No Sales Tax					

Source: 2018 State Business Tax Climate Index

Benefits of Broadening the Base

An overly narrow sales tax base introduces a number of problems. Sales taxes are not neutral across consumer purchases, and they are not as effective at raising revenue as they could be. Furthermore, exempting items is also not an ideal way to address regressivity. Base broadening fixes these issues, and also reduces tax administration costs. However, all base broadening must provide exemptions for business-to-business transactions.

The presence of exemptions creates demand for further exemptions as political interests organize to demand more exemptions. Broadening the tax base sends a strong signal in the opposite direction.

Improved Neutrality

The overall goal of expanding the sales tax base is increased neutrality within the tax code. Consumers are likely to shift towards untaxed purchases, regardless of their actual preferences. Ideally, the sales tax would apply to all consumer transactions, as to not bias consumer behavior.³¹

Investment can also be misappropriated due to sales tax exemptions. Firms or industries might see increased demand, encouraging further expansion through capital expenditures.

Lower Rates and Greater Revenue Stability

Narrower bases also limit the ability to collect necessary revenues. A broader sales tax base provides the opportunity for additional revenue, because there is a larger basket of goods and services to tax. In contrast, exempting items from the sales tax base means that the tax rate on taxable items must be higher than it would otherwise be. Pennsylvania's sales tax exemptions on groceries, prescription drugs, and clothing totaled \$3.2 billion in fiscal year 2016, compared to the \$10 billion in total sales tax collections for the state. The sales tax on all the remaining taxable items must be significantly higher to offset the \$3.2 billion in exempted purchases. These are obviously not the only sales tax exemptions in Pennsylvania; adding all of Pennsylvania's exemptions would result in an even greater imbalance. Tax rates in Pennsylvania are notably higher to generate the \$10 billion in revenue than they could be if the base was expanded to include these previously exempted transactions.

Additionally, narrow sales tax bases hinder a key feature of consumption taxes: revenue stability. Sales tax revenue collections are currently dominated by large purchases, such as appliances, furniture, or motor vehicles, all types of items where purchases slow during times of economic weakness. Expanding the sales tax base to include items deemed to be essential, such as food and clothing, limits the volatility of collections. Even during recessions, these basic necessities would be purchased, though the items purchased might vary slightly, for instance, away from expensive cuts of meat like steak to less expensive like ground beef. Carving away the base introduces more volatility to revenue collections.

31 Kaeding, "Tampon Taxes: Do Feminine Hygiene Products Deserve a Sales Tax Exemption."

Not the Ideal Way to Offset Regressivity

Blanket exemptions are also blunt instruments for ameliorating regressivity, which as discussed previously is often overstated. Exempting all grocery items, while sold as a help to low-income taxpayers, benefits all consumers, regardless of their income level. Arguably, the exemption actually benefits higher-income individuals more than lower-income individuals as their total grocery spending will be higher. These families might “spend substantial amounts on expensive cuts of meat, fresh fruit out of season, exotic seafoods, and other items.”³² Households that shop at more expensive grocery chains or buy more expensive items benefit disproportionately from the exemption.³³

Additional research has found that broadening sales tax bases and using the new revenues to reduce rates is actually less regressive than the status quo. For instance, a study by the Minnesota Department of Revenue found that an expanded base and lower rate of 5 percent (down from 6.5 percent) would be less regressive than their current structure.³⁴

Funding Other Tax Reforms

Additionally, sales tax base broadening can be used to fund other tax reforms. Expanding the sales tax base increases revenue, providing the funds necessary to offset tax changes in other areas. For instance, North Carolina’s tax reform in 2013 lowered and flattened its individual income tax, and lowered corporate income tax. The changes were in part financed with a broadened sales tax base that included admissions charges to live entertainment, movies, and certain attractions.

The District of Columbia followed a similar path. Its tax reform package in 2014 included an expansion of the sales tax to include gym memberships, among other items.³⁵ These sales tax base expansions helped finance cuts to the individual and corporate income tax and an expanded Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

Simplifying Tax Administration

Broadening the sales tax base also eases tax administration.³⁶ Much time and effort is spent trying to distinguish between taxable and nontaxable items, leading to complex and complicated questions on how to define various items.

³² Due and Mikesell, *Sales Taxation*, 1983, 68.

³³ The federal government also prohibits sales taxation of food items purchased with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamp) funds, meaning that truly low-income individuals are already exempted without broader grocery exemptions.

³⁴ John P. James, “Sales Tax on Services: A Tax Administrator’s Perspective,” in *Sales Taxation: Critical Issues in Tax Policy and Administration* (Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers, 1992), 69-70.

³⁵ Joseph Bishop-Henchman, “D.C. Council to Vote on Tax Reform Package Today,” Tax Foundation Blog, June 24, 2014, <https://taxfoundation.org/dc-council-vote-tax-reform-package-today/>.

³⁶ Due and Mikesell, *Sales Taxation*, 1983, 67.

Many states, for example, do not tax groceries, but do tax candy and soda. But what are the defining features of candy?³⁷ This quickly becomes a difficult question. In many states, the inclusion of flour makes an item food and therefore exempt, while candy without flour would be taxable. The presence of sweeteners could make something candy too. New Jersey includes sweetened chocolate chips in its tax base, but excludes unsweetened chocolate chips.³⁸

The Wisconsin Department of Revenue released a guidance document in 2010 discussing the various tests for determining whether an ice cream cake was subject to the sales tax.³⁹ Taxability hinges on several key questions, such as whether the retailer provides utensils and if there are multiple food items, like fudge and a cake layer, in the ice cream cake. These kinds of tax structures create unnecessary compliance costs for businesses and for the state.

Now, all of this is not to say that expanding the sales tax base is without challenge. Questions regarding siting⁴⁰, particularly around services, are important, but broader bases reduce the costs of tax administration.⁴¹

Business-to-Business Transactions

While all final consumption, both goods and services, should be taxed within a sales tax, it is crucial that consumption by businesses should be exempted.⁴² This is not due to a preference for businesses over the general public, but rather an attempt to avoid “tax pyramiding.”⁴³

By taxing inputs, goods or services, the price of the final product becomes more expensive; taxes are assessed multiple times as the goods or services come to market, increasing costs and yielding higher prices for consumers. Firms would pass the burden of the tax forward to their customers to manage their profit margins, and the multiple layers of sales taxes on inputs would turn the state sales tax into a gross receipts tax.

But passing the tax forward isn't always possible. In firms or industries with strong price competition, firms would be hesitant to pass costs directly to consumers. In some cases, such as products with suggested manufacturers' retailing pricing and national pricing strategies, the retailer is strictly prohibited from passing the costs forward.⁴⁴ In those instances, the firm instead might shift the increased costs to labor, perhaps by cutting hour and benefits or limiting overall hiring.

37 Scott Drenkard, “Overreaching on Obesity: Governments Consider New Taxes on Soda and Candy,” Tax Foundation, October 31, 2011, <https://taxfoundation.org/overreaching-obesity-governments-consider-new-taxes-soda-and-candy/>.

38 New Jersey Division of Taxation, “New Jersey Sales Tax Guide: Bulletin S&U-4,” July 2017, 6, <http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/taxation/pdf/pubs/sales/su4.pdf>.

39 Wisconsin Department of Revenue “Sales of Ice Cream Cakes and Similar Items,” November 8, 2010, <https://www.revenue.wi.gov/Pages/TaxPro/news-2010-101108c.aspx>.

40 Siting is the process for determining whether a transaction is taxable under a sales and use tax.

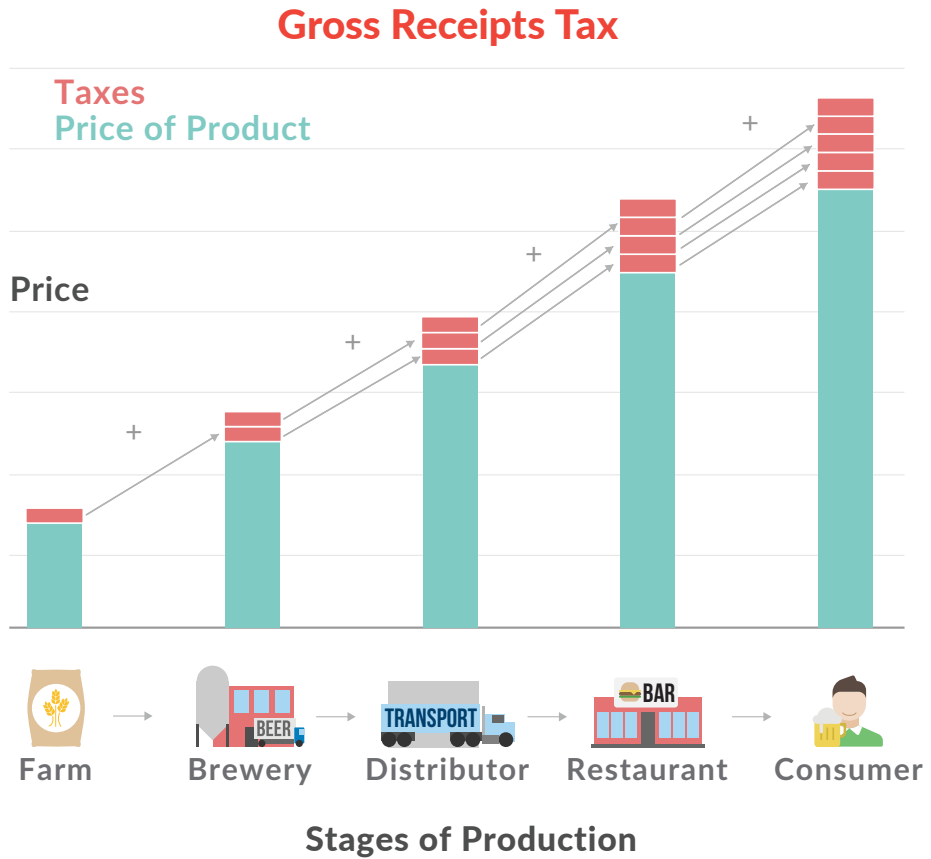
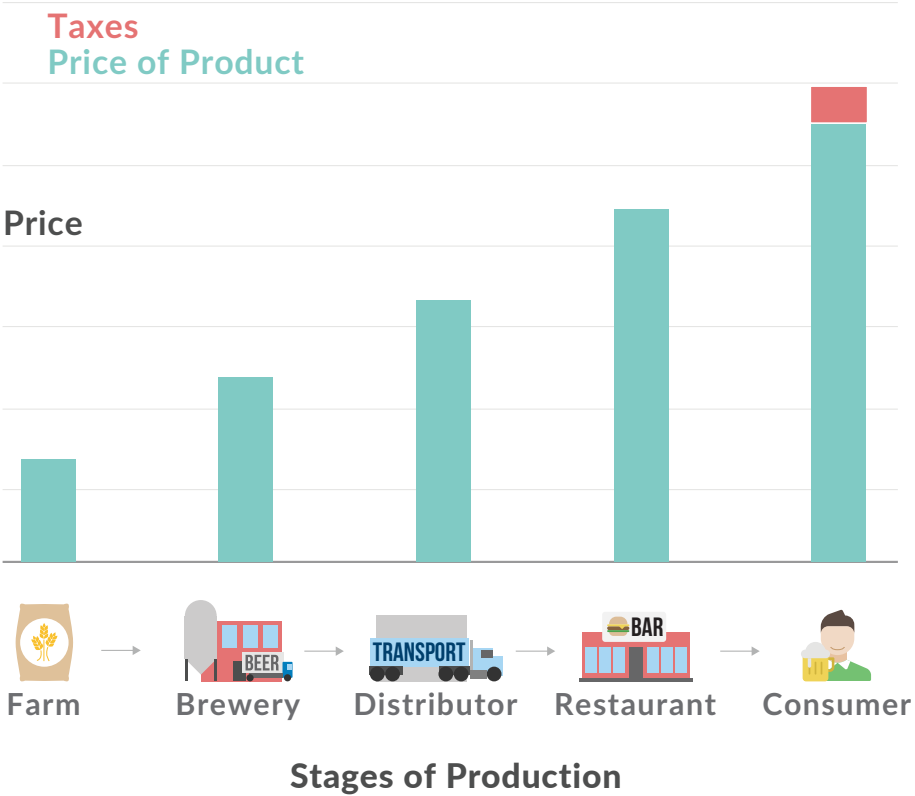
41 Walter Hellerstein, “Sales Taxation of Services: An Overview of the Critical Issues,” in *Sales Taxation: Critical Issues in Tax Policy and Administration* (Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers, 1992), 45-46.

42 Billy Hamilton and John L. Mikesell, “Sales Tax Policy During the Next Decade,” in *Sales Taxation: Critical Issues in Tax Policy and Administration* (Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers, 1992), 30.

43 Patrick Fleener and Andrew Chamberlain, “Tax Pyramiding: The Economic Consequences of Gross Receipts Taxes,” Tax Foundation, December 4, 2006, <https://taxfoundation.org/tax-pyramiding-economic-consequences-gross-receipts-taxes/>.

44 Nicole Kaeding, “Yes, Really. Measure 97 Would Raise Prices,” Tax Foundation, July 28, 2016, <https://taxfoundation.org/yes-really-initiative-petition-28-would-raise-prices/>.

FIGURE 3.
The Effect of Tax Pyramiding Under a Gross Receipts Tax
Ideal Sales Tax on Final Consumption



It also introduces a number of biases. Items with longer production cycles bear a disproportionate share of the tax. Firms may choose to streamline the production process so that everything is made in-house. In this way, they would not be subject to the sales tax on business purchases, creating an incentive for vertical integration.

At its most extreme, taxing all business inputs converts a sales tax into a gross receipts tax.⁴⁵ However, most states exist somewhere in between a purely personal consumption-based sales tax and a gross receipts tax. According to data from the Council on State Taxation, firms paid \$150 billion in general sales taxes on inputs in fiscal year 2015.⁴⁶ Care must be given to ensure that any base broadening does not unintentionally include business-to-business transactions.

Addressing Equity Concerns

As discussed, sales tax exemptions are frequently rooted in concerns over the regressive nature of sales taxes. However, limiting tax bases through blanket exemption is a problematic approach in terms of both neutrality and administration. There are several preferred ways to ameliorate regressivity without providing broad exemptions in a sales tax code.

Expanding to Services

Expanding sales tax bases to services is one way to broaden the tax base in a relatively progressive fashion.⁴⁷ Consumption of many personal services, such as cosmetic and beauty services, fitness, pet grooming and veterinary services, and landscaping, among others, skews towards the higher end of the income scale. Including personal services would increase tax neutrality, while providing for increased revenue, allowing the state to reduce the overall tax rate.

Earned Income Tax Credit

Tax credits could protect low-income households without preventing a broad base sales tax structure. One option for states is to increase the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) for low-income households. Currently, 26 states and the District of Columbia have their own EITC, in addition to the federal one. Twenty-two of these states make the credits fully refundable if the amount exceeds taxes owed.⁴⁸ Providing an EITC would also eliminate nonneutralities introduced by exemptions, while providing an offset to any regressive effects of the sales tax.

45 For more reading on gross receipts taxes, see <https://taxfoundation.org/state-tax/gross-receipts-and-margin-taxes/>.

46 Council on State Taxation and EY, "Total State and Local Business Taxes: State-by-State Estimates for Fiscal Year 2015," Council on State Taxation, December 2016, <http://www.cost.org/globalassets/cost/state-tax-resources-pdf-pages/cost-studies-articles-reports/fy15-state-and-local-business-tax-burden-study.pdf>.

47 Due and Mikesell, *Sales Taxation*, 1983, 89.

48 Jessica Hathaway, "Tax Credits for Working Families: Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)," National Council of State Legislatures (NCSL), April 5, 2017, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/labor-and-employment/earned-income-tax-credits-for-working-families.aspx>.

Grocery Tax Credit

Another option is to apply a grocery tax credit to offset the sales tax paid on food purchases, similar to those instituted in Oklahoma and Idaho. Residents in Idaho receive a tax credit of \$100 to offset sales tax paid on groceries.⁴⁹ Oklahoma's credit is \$40 per year if the household income is below \$20,000, or below \$50,000 for those who have at least one dependent.⁵⁰ In both states the credit is refundable for those without income tax liability.

As noted previously, blanket food exemptions actually provide substantial tax cuts to high-income households as all their grocery purchases are also exempt. Food purchases would no longer be exempt from taxation, as they currently are in most states, which disproportionately benefits those with high food expenditures. A grocery tax credit is a more targeted approach.⁵¹

Increased Standard Deduction

Finally, states can always increase the standard deduction for their income taxes, for those filing single, married filing jointly, or head of households. An increase in the standard deduction has been a part of the successful tax reform packages North Carolina has enacted in the last few years, as a means to protect low-income households.

Impact of E-Commerce on Sales Taxes

The proliferation of internet retailing provides a challenge to states. As more individuals purchase items via online retailers, state sales tax collections have fallen as many retailers do not have sufficient nexus, traditionally defined as property or payroll, in a state to require the retailer to collect and remit sales taxes. Many online retailers fail to meet this standard, putting strain on state sales taxes.

The scope of the issue, however, is not immediately clear. Americans spent almost \$400 billion online in 2016, or approximately 8 percent of all retail sales.⁵² However, given narrow state sales tax bases, it's not obvious that all these transactions would be taxable if they had been purchased in-person via a brick-and-mortar location. A 2009 study⁵³ estimated that state revenue collections would fall by \$11 billion in 2012 due to internet purchases; however, their estimates seem too large based on state experiences.⁵⁴

49 Idaho Code, 63-3024A.

50 Oklahoma Tax Commission, State of Oklahoma, "Tax Expenditure Report 2015-2016," 18, <https://www.ok.gov/tax/documents/Tax%20Expenditure%20Report%202015-2016.pdf>. The \$50,000 income level also applies to those over the age of 65 or with a disability.

51 Hamilton and Mikesell, "Sales Tax Policy During the Next Decade," 34.

52 Rebecca DeNale and Deanna Weidenhamer, "Quarterly Retail E-Commerce Sales 4th Quarter 2016," U.S. Census Bureau News, February 17, 2017, <https://www2.census.gov/retail/releases/historical/ecommm/16q4.pdf>.

53 Donald Bruce, William F. Fox, and LeAnn Luna, "State and Local Government Tax Revenue Losses from Electronic Commerce," The University of Tennessee, April 13, 2009, <http://cber.utk.edu/ecommm/ecom0409.pdf>.

54 Nicole Kaeding, Scott Drenkard, Jeremy Horpedahl, Joseph Bishop-Henchman, and Jared Walczak, "Arkansas: The Road Map to Tax Reform," Tax Foundation, November 2016, 74-77, <https://taxfoundation.org/arkansas-road-map-tax-reform/>.

In 2017, Amazon, the largest online retailer, announced that it would start collecting sales tax on its purchases (excluding items sold via its Marketplace feature) in all states with a sales tax, likely increasing state sales tax collections, and limiting the amount of lost revenue.⁵⁵

Conclusion

Partly due to historic accident and partly due to proactively carving up their tax base, state sales tax bases are exceedingly small, with the median state only taxing 23 percent of its personal income. The lack of a broad tax base introduces a number of distortions to the marketplace, influencing consumer behavior. Expanding state sales tax bases improves neutrality.

Frequently, sales tax base exemptions are presented as a way to make the tax code more progressive, but broad sales tax exemptions can actually benefit high-income households more than low-income households. States concerned about regressivity should consider other options than broad exemptions for entire classes of goods.

Sales taxes are key in a state revenue toolkit for numerous reasons, such as revenue yield and stability, and ease of administration, but if states continue to erode the base through exemptions, the effectiveness of sales taxes will be lessened. Expanding sales tax bases to services and removing previously-passed exemptions would allow states to improve the revenue collections and stability from their taxes, while improving neutrality. States should confront this challenge if they hope to retain this important feature in their revenue toolkits.

⁵⁵ Chris Isidore, "Amazon to start collecting state sales taxes everywhere," CNN.com, March 29, 2017, <http://money.cnn.com/2017/03/29/technology/amazon-sales-tax/index.html>.