

## **Notes to Compensation/Small Seller Exception Changes – BAC Resolution Ver.**

Note 1) Using just “federal authority” is too vague – the states and the business community are working together to get Congress to grant the states remote seller collection authority – The Main Street Fairness Act.

Note 2) A business may have millions (and billions) in “sales for resale” or other sales that are considered “wholesale sales.” If this clarification is not made, a manufacturer or wholesaler with an insignificant amount of retail sales could be required to collect the tax.

Note 3) “Non-remote seller” is preferred over “in-state seller” because not all sellers collecting and remitting a state’s tax are located in the state (e.g., they may have nexus from agents, just volunteering, etc.).

Note 4) Qualifying new remote sellers should not have to use the SSUTA registration system to obtain compensation. Also, volunteer remote sellers that recently registered to collect a state’s tax six months prior to the state being granted remote seller collection authority should also be eligible for the compensation. Lastly, to prevent controversy over a seller changing ownership, reincorporating, etc., a sentence is added to make it clear such a seller is not a “new remote seller.” (Additionally, see changes made in the note 25.)

Note 5) This definition is added to make it clear “sales and use tax” or just “tax” as used in this section refers only to the taxes the states have said are sales and use taxes subject to the Agreement.

Note 6) Just a plain reference to “all sellers” is needed.

Note 7) Adding “at least” to make it clear it can be longer.

Note 8) Remote sellers need more than 60 days to gear up to collect a state’s tax and HR 5660 requires at least six months for any state (not just the first state being granted remote seller collection authority) to have such authority.

Note 9) “Minimum” is added to make it clear the compensation is no longer based on “reasonable.”

Note 10) Make it clear a state also needs to be in substantial compliance with the Agreement (not the certification).

Note 11) The CCRC needs to coordinate their activities with the CRIC annual review process. Otherwise, this could lead to havoc and a confusing annual review process.

Note 12) This change is to make it clear a state must go through the full six month process before its remote seller collection authority restarts.

Note 13) When it is clear a state is no longer providing the required compensation, a remote seller should be able to stop collecting. It is “reasonably certain” if a state discontinues providing compensation or reduces it below the requirements approved by the Governing Board.

Note 14) This is a compliance issue applicable to the entire Agreement; it does not belong in the compensation section of the Agreement. This needs addressed in Section 809 of the Agreement.

Note 15) Clarification to make sure the compensation is applied a “uniform manner” to all the states.

Note 16) Exceeding the minimum compensation is not needed here – it is up to each state, and not the Governing Board, to decide what factors the state will use to provide additional compensation. Cap language also removed.

Note 17) Clarification to make sure other complexities added by the states outside of the Agreement are also taken in consideration.

Note 18) Prefer using “provided” rather than “paid” since compensation is not really paid to sellers, it is provided for on a timely filed return.

Note 19) Sentence added to expressly allow states to provide more than the minimum compensation provided for in this provision. Calculate compensation rate as follows:

- “Tax rate base” is 0.8% for single rate states and 1.0% for states with local jurisdictional reporting.
- “Food/Drug second rate” is 0.1% for a state with a second rate on food and/or drugs.
- “Cap/Threshold on clothing rate” is 0.1% for a state with caps or thresholds on clothing.
- “Compensation rate” is the total of the above rates, as applicable, to each state. The determination of the rate to apply to the following calendar year is based on a state’s tax structure as of August 1 (same date for the annual compliance certification), absent the tax structure being changed on that date with the intent of reducing the compensation a state must provide. (As an alternative, the state’s tax structure at the beginning of each month could be used.)

Note 20) The essential calculations (including their definitions) should be part of this compensation section, any other additional calculations can be provided for by rule.

Note 21) Modified to clarify it includes any changes to the compensation and was “biannually” a typo – twice a year; modified to conduct the review every two years (biennium).

Note 22) Clarification to make sure any restrictions are subject to the Governing Board’s review. A concern remains that this is too open ended.

Note 23) Modified to make it clear a seller that submits a return w/payment in good faith will not be denied compensation on that amount if the seller is subsequently found to owe additional tax (e.g., on audit).

Note 24) Without input from the impacted utilities, it is not appropriate to have this compensation restriction. Further, it does not comply with HR 5660.

Note 25) Clarification made to protect the states from a “new remote seller” not meeting such definition. A non-qualifying seller is subject to any applicable penalties and interest.

Note 26) Require states to provide “new remote sellers” with less than \$6,250 in tax collections on a monthly basis additional compensation for six months. Require at least a 5% additional compensation rate if the threshold is set at \$500,000.

Note 27) The delay seems very complicated; in a “nut shell,” the delay is modified to allow the initial states granted remote seller collection authority to delay compensation for up to 15 months, excluding new remote sellers. Two years after the first state(s) commences remote seller collection authority, other states should have enough data from those states to determine if obtaining remote seller collection authority is beneficial. In other words, the initiators (first out of the gate) need the verification, other subsequent states do not. Also, when confirming the amount of compensation provided as compared to the new revenue, the states currently providing compensation (suggest using July 1, 2010) should take that compensation into account. A six month delay is still allowed for all other states to mitigate their initial costs of having to provide additional compensation to their “new remote sellers.”

Note 28) Just accounts for subsequent adjustments since this may not be a one-time adjustment.

Note 29) The monthly filing obligation to remit the tax does not appear to be highly relevant; there is, however, a major issue with service providers collecting taxes in the states where the provider is not physically present. Since services are usually just taxed as enumerated (while tangible personal property is taxed unless exempt/excluded), non-uniform definitions to tax those services is problematic. If the service is not defined in the Agreement, at least initially, it seems appropriate to carve those out.

Note 30) This language is not needed. (It’s already addressed in the small seller exception section of the amendment.) It is also controversial in suggesting the adjustment is only downward.

Note 31) The small seller exception amount should be placed in this amendment for the states and the public to determine if the overall compensation is appropriate based on the threshold used for the small seller exception.

Note 32) Suggest the review be every two years.

Note 33) Notice needs to be greater than 90 days, suggest the six month concept for compensation be used for the small seller exception.

Delegate Steve Kranz of the Business Advisory Council hereby moves that the amendment on compensation and the small seller exception be amended as follows:

The intent of this amendment is to provide standards for and a method for determining compensation to all sellers in anticipation of action by Congress that would grant states the authority to require remote sellers to collect sales and use tax.

#### I. Definitions for purposes of this section

A. “Remote sales” are sales into a state in which the seller would not legally be required to collect sales or use tax, but for the ability of that state to require such “remote seller” to collect sales or use tax [[Note 1]] granted by Congress under federal authority. [[Note 2]] Sales for resale in a state or sales that otherwise constitute wholesale sales are excluded from this definition.

B. “Remote seller” is a seller that would not register in a state but for the ability of that state to require such “remote seller” to collect sales or use tax [[Note 1]] granted by Congress under federal authority.

C. [[Note 3]] “Non-remote ~~in-state~~ seller” is any seller that is not a “remote seller” in a state and is legally required to collect sales or use tax in that state.

D. “New remote seller” is a ~~“remote seller” who~~ [[Note 4]] registers with the Streamlined Sales Tax registration system and did not previously register to collect a state’s tax six months prior to the date a state was granted remote seller collection authority that was not otherwise previously required to collect a state’s sales or use taxes before the state was granted remote seller collection authority. A seller merely reincorporating, changing its name, or having a change in ownership (or any other similar change in its business structure/operations) does not constitute a “new remote seller.”

E. [[Note 5]] “Tax” or “sales and use tax” as used in this section means the taxes of a state subject to the Agreement as a sales and use tax.

#### II. Compensation Requirement

##### A. Requirement for Collection Authority

1. A member state may require “remote sellers” to collect state and local sales and use tax on “remote sales” provided such member state authorizes compensation to all sellers [[Note 6]], ~~in-state and remote~~, in accordance with the requirements of this section.

2. A member state shall not be required to comply with the requirements for compensation in this section, but if such member state does not comply with the requirements for compensation, it shall not exercise collection authority over “remote sellers”.

##### B. Petition for Collection Authority and Compensation Compliance Determination.

1. Upon a petition by the member state, the Governing Board shall certify which member states are in compliance with the compensation requirements of the Agreement and shall reevaluate such certification on an annual basis. The process for certification is as follows:

a. A member state shall petition the Governing Board for certification that it meets all the compensation requirements of this section. The petition must include the most recent Certificate of Compliance showing such Member state to be in full compliance with the minimum simplification requirements of the Agreement, other than compensation.

b. A petition for collection authority may be submitted to the Governing Board at any time but the Governing Board shall not grant state specific authorization to begin remote seller collections until [[Note 7]] at least 6 months after the general remote seller collection authority has been granted by ~~[[Note 1]] Congress federal authority.~~

c. Upon certification by the Governing Board, the Member state will be authorized to require collection by remote sellers. This authority will commence for such state on the first day of the next calendar quarter at least [[Note 8]] 6 months ~~0 days~~ after the date the Governing Board makes its compensation determination. Such collection authority will continue as long as the Member state: i) provides ~~[[Note 9]] the minimum~~ compensation to all sellers as required or permitted under the Agreement ~~and~~ consistent with II.C.3 of this section and ~~[[Note 10]] ii) otherwise maintains its substantial certification and compliance with each requirement of the Agreement.~~

2. The Governing Board shall establish within its Bylaws a Compensation Certification and Review Committee (“CCRC”) comprised of no less than 11 members. Membership shall be drawn from the Business Advisory Council, the State and Local Advisory Council and delegates to the Governing Board. The Chair of the Compliance Review and Interpretations Committee (“CRIC”) shall be ex officio. [[Note 11]] The actions of the CCRC during its annual reviews shall be coordinated in order for its reports to be timely considered by CRIC to address each state’s compliance with the Agreement in the annual recertification process.

The purpose of this committee is to:

(a) Review each Member state’s petition pursuant to II. B.1;

(b) Perform annual reviews of state compensation plans; and

(c) [[Note 11]] Timely ~~Provide~~ provide recommendations, as applicable, to CRIC and the Governing Board for action on Member states’ petitions made pursuant to Section II.B.1.a and the annual review.

3. At any time after the Governing Board has made the determinations required by the Agreement to grant remote seller collection authority to a member state, any person affected by the Agreement may petition the Governing Board for a determination of a member state’s compliance with the Agreement. Such request shall be deemed a petition for matters of compliance under Section 1002 of the Agreement and shall comply with the rules and procedures for issue resolution in Section 1001 of the Agreement.

4.a. Upon final determination by the Governing Board that a member state’s compensation is not in compliance with the compensation requirements of the Agreement, a member state’s authority to require collection by remote sellers shall automatically terminate 30 days following the date of such final

determination. [[Note 12]] Subsection B.1.c. of this section applies to a state to regain its remote seller collection authority.

b. [[Note 13]] Regardless of when the Governing Board makes its final determination, a remote seller collecting and remitting tax for any state that is not providing the minimum compensation required by this Agreement may stop collecting and remitting the tax to such state at any time it is reasonably certain the state is failing to provide the compensation required by the Agreement. It is “reasonably certain” a state is no longer providing the required compensation to all sellers when the compensation the state is providing during a tax period is below that required by the Governing Board. The remote seller shall not be required to collect such a state’s tax until the state has complied with subsection B.1.c of this section.

5. [[Note 14]] Upon final determination by the Governing Board that a member state is not in compliance with the minimum simplification parts of the Agreement, other than compensation, that Member state shall lose its remote seller collection authority on the earlier of:

~~(a) The date specified by the Governing Board, or~~

~~(b) The later of the first day of January at least 2 years after the Governing Board finally determined the member state was not in compliance or the first day of a calendar quarter following the end of one full session of the member state’s legislature beginning after the Governing Board finally determined the state was not in compliance.~~

Any Member state that loses its collection authority must file a petition with the Governing Board to have its remote seller collection authority restored. The petition, which may be submitted at any time, should identify how the issues which caused loss of certification have been addressed and why certification should be restored.

#### C. Standards for [[Note 9]] Minimum Compensation

1. [[Note 9]] The Member state shall provide at least the minimum reasonable compensation to all sellers for expenses incurred in administering, collecting, and remitting sales and use taxes (other than taxes paid on goods and services purchased for consumption by the seller) to that Member state that is reasonably related to actual costs incurred in collecting and remitting sales and use taxes. The Governing Board may allow, [[Note 15]] in a uniform manner, compensation to:

~~(a) Vary from state to state;~~

~~(b) Vary according to collection costs of sellers of different sizes;~~

~~(c) Vary according to the complexity of a state’s laws, including having a single state rate versus many local jurisdictions, clothing caps or thresholds, intra-state origin sourcing;~~

~~(d) [[Note 16]] Exceed the minimum standard;~~

~~(e) Be reasonably capped;~~

~~(f) Be adjusted in relationship to changes in the size of the small business exemption adopted by the Governing Board;~~

(g) Be decreased as additional simplifications and improvements in technology reduce collection costs; and

(h) Be increased if provisions of the Agreement are adopted [[Note 17]] or other actions of the states that increase collection costs;

~~(i) Be decreased as more states come into compliance and begin paying compensation.~~

2. Compensation will be [[Note 18]] ~~provided~~ paid as a percentage applied to tax remitted on a return. The Governing Board shall promulgate rules to provide appropriate adjustments to accommodate differing filing periods of member states.

3. Each member state shall [[Note 19]] ~~provide minimum compensation~~ establish three rates of compensation based on the following methodology. Without restriction, a member state may provide additional compensation so long as it meets the minimum compensation requirements.

a. Tax rate base is 0.8% for a state with one jurisdictional reporting requirement and 1.0% for all other states.

b. Food/Drug second rate is 0.1% for a state that has a second rate for food or drugs.

c. Cap/Threshold on clothing rate is 0.1% for a state that has a cap or threshold on clothing.

d. Compensation rate is the sum of the tax rate base and, as applicable, the food/drug rate and cap/threshold on clothing rate. This is the minimum compensation that must be provided on each return eligible for compensation. This rate applies to for entire calendar year subsequent to the year the state's tax structure for the compensation rate is determined. The state tax structure for determining the compensation rate shall be based on its structure as of August 1 of the current year, so long as the state's tax structure on that date is other than an intermittent change to the state's tax structure to reduce the compensation it must provide under this section.

~~which shall be a percentage of a portion of sales and use taxes remitted by a seller in the reported month. Rate 1 shall be paid on the first \$6,250.00 of the sales and use tax remitted by a seller in the reported month. Rate 2, which shall not be less than fifty percent (50%) of a Rate 1, shall be paid on the amount of sales and use tax remitted in the reported month exceeding \$6,250.00 and less than or equal to \$62,500.00. Rate 3, which shall not be less than twenty-five percent (25%) of Rate 1, shall be paid on the sales and use tax remitted by a seller in the reported month exceeding \$62,500.00.~~

~~Each member state shall establish Rates 1, 2, 3 to provide total compensation not less than:~~

~~1) One percent (1%) Three fourths of one percent (0.75%) of state and local sales and use tax collections for states that require sellers to report tax by local jurisdiction; or~~

~~2) Nine tenths of One percent (0.9%) One half of one percent (0.5%) of sales and use tax collections for states that do not require sellers to report tax by local jurisdiction.~~

Calculation of the compensation rate for the next succeeding calendar year shall be based on remittances for the previous 12 months ending June 30 of the immediately prior calendar year and the methodology prescribed in the rules to be promulgated by the Governing Board.

No member state shall be required by the Agreement to pay compensation to a seller in any month on sales and use taxes remitted for such month in excess of:

(a) Seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000.00) for member states with sales and use tax collections in the twelve month period ending June 30 of the previous calendar year of not more than one billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000.00); or

(b) One million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) for states with sales and use tax collections in the twelve month period ending June 30 of the previous calendar year of more than one billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000.00) and not more than two billion five hundred million dollars (\$2,500,000,000.00); or

(c) Three million dollars (\$3,000,000.00) for states with sales and use tax collections in the twelve month period ending June 30 of the previous calendar year of more than two billion five hundred million dollars (\$2,500,000,000.00) and not more than five billion dollars (\$5,000,000,000.00); or

(d) Five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00) for states with sales and use tax collections in the twelve month period ending June 30 of the previous calendar year of more than five billion dollars (\$5,000,000,000.00) and not more than seven billion five hundred million dollars (\$7,500,000,000.00); or

(e) Seven million dollars (\$7,000,000.00) for states with sales and use tax collections in the twelve month period ending June 30 of the previous calendar year of more than seven billion five hundred million dollars (\$7,500,000,000.00) and not more than ten billion dollars (\$10,000,000,000.00); or

(f) Ten million dollars (\$10,000,000.00) for member states with sales and use tax collections in the twelve month period ending June 30 of the previous calendar year of not more than ten billion dollars (\$10,000,000,000.00).

The Governing Board may adjust the above caps as necessary due to inflation, growth in sales tax revenues or other relevant factors. The compensation certification and review committee must review any proposed adjustments to these caps and make a recommendation to the Governing Board on such proposed adjustments prior to any vote by the Governing Board on changes to the above caps.

4. Member states that have a second state rate on groceries or drugs or clothing thresholds will be required to pay additional compensation on the tax collected at a lower rate or threshold. 5. [[Note 20]] Any Rules rules needed to calculate the setting forth calculations of minimum compensation amounts and procedures to facilitate providing the payment of compensation shall be approved by the Governing Board prior to any member state exercising its collection authority.

6. [[Note 21]] Any changes altering the minimum compensation and all rules relating to compensation shall be reviewed every two years biannually by the Governing Board in time for member states to incorporate any changes into their next legislative session.



7. Member states, [[Note 22]]subject to Governing Board review and restrictions, may restrict sellers from altering the number of returns filed in order to enhance their own compensation or that of another person.

8. Compensation, addressed by this amendment, is applicable only to sales and use taxes.

9. Compensation shall be [[Note 18]]provided paid for any period month that a return is timely filed and fully paid. No member state is required to pay compensation for an untimely or partially paid return. [[Note 23]]Absent fraud, a return filed and fully paid in good faith does not constitute a partially paid return if it is subsequently determined additional tax is due from the seller. A member state is not required to provide compensation on any additional tax found due.

10. Member states ~~will be~~ are not be required to [[Note 18]]provide pay compensation on sales for which a seller is using a Certified Service Provider and such Certified Service Provider is ~~being~~ compensated for that service by the state.

11. Member states are not required to provide compensation for transactions in which the seller is not responsible for collecting and remitting the tax, and for persons with direct pay permits.

12. Member states shall not assess penalty or interest on tax due pursuant to II.B.1.c. on remote sales transactions occurring during the first six months following commencement of remote seller collection authority.

~~[[Note 24]]13. Each member state, at its option, shall be permitted to lower, reduce, or eliminate the amount or rate of compensation otherwise provided for by this section paid to public utilities providing gas, electric, water or sewer services.~~

#### D. Obligation to Pay

1. a. Member states shall begin [[Note 18]]providing paying compensation to a “new remote seller” upon submission of the seller’s initial return filed after the effective date of the member state’s authorization for compensation that meets the standards of II.C. [[Note 25]]A seller subsequently found not to meet the qualifications of a “new remote seller” may be denied and assessed, including any applicable penalties and interest, for any compensation it was not qualified to claim.

b. [[Note 26]]In addition to the compensation rate established by a member state pursuant to II.C, compensation must be provided paid to “new remote sellers” for a six month period beginning with the first month the new remote seller is required to collect and remit the state’s tax. A state can limit this additional compensation to new remote sellers collecting less than \$6,250 in tax in a given month for the Member State. The additional compensation shall be at least 5% of the tax collected (rate based on a small seller exception level of \$500,000). Notwithstanding the rates of that that such tax shall be calculated based on the following rates: Rate 1 shall be three percent(3%), Rate 2 shall be one and one half percent (1.5%) and Rate3 shall three-fourths of one percent (0.75%). After such six month period, the rates used to calculate compensation for such sellers shall be those rates established by the Member State pursuant to II.C.

2. [[Note 27]]If a member state determines that a “new remote seller” had previously been registered in that state, compensation for that seller may be delayed until the state is required to pay compensation for all “in-state sellers” as set forth in D.3.3. a. A member state may shall elect to delay one of the following methods

~~for commencing providing payment of compensation to for “nonin-remotestate sellers” or “new remote sellers” previously registered in that state for a period: i) not to exceed 15 months from the date the state commences remote seller collection authority or two years from the date the first state commenced remote seller collection authority, whichever occurs first, or ii) six months from the date the state commences remote seller collection authority to address the additional compensation provided under subsection D.1.b. A state imposing such a delay must base the delay upon its need to confirm the state will collect more tax than its cost to provide the minimum compensation provided for in the Agreement, taking into account the compensation it provided to sellers as of July 1, 2010.~~

~~a. Option 1. Pay “in state sellers” and “new remote sellers” previously registered in that state when tax collections from “new remote sellers” reaches the dollar threshold established by the following method:~~

~~1) A state utilizing this option shall track and report its total collections from “new remote sellers to the Governing Board.~~

~~2) When the amount of monthly collections received from such sellers for each of four consecutive months occurring sometime after the date remote seller collection authority began meets or exceeds the amount that would be required to pay the approved average monthly level of compensation for all other sellers, then compensation will be due and owing beginning the first day of the following quarter and thereafter for all sellers.~~

~~3) In a state that is already compensating its sellers, only the difference above the currently paid amount and the amount that would be required to pay the approved average monthly level of compensation for all other sellers will be required to accumulate before implementing the approved compensation; or~~

~~b. Option 2. Begin paying “in state sellers” and “remote sellers” that had been previously registered in that state on the next return remitted fifteen months following the grant of collection authority; or~~

~~e. Option 3. Continue paying compensation to all the sellers previously receiving such payment as long as such compensation meets the requirements of this section.~~

~~4b. A member state that does not receive sufficient sales and use tax collections from remote sellers to justify the state’s continued participation may notify the Governing Board that its remote collection authority should expire and may terminate its obligation to pay compensation at the Governing Board-approved rate. A member state which exercises this option shall give not less than 60 days’ notice of its intent to relinquish remote collection authority.~~

### III. Small Seller Exception

A. The Governing Board shall develop a sales volume threshold for determining which small “remote sellers” qualify for an exemption from the requirement to collect sales or use taxes on “remote sales.” In making such a determination [[Note 28]], and any subsequent adjustments, the Governing Board shall consider whether:

1. The sales are occasional or isolated;

2. The sales are of such low volume that the administrative expense of collection imposes too great a burden on both seller and member state;
3. The collection burden on the remote seller is offset by compensation using data from an independent cost of collection study;
4. The remote seller [[Note 29]] is selling tangible personal property or a service defined, or included in a definition, in the Library of Definitions in Appendix C of the Agreement has a monthly filing requirement in a member state;
5. Certified Service Providers for sellers in that industry group are readily available; and
6. Technology solutions are available to mitigate the filing burden.

~~[[Note 30]] In making such determination, the Governing Board shall identify the total annual dollar volume of gross remote sales nationwide of the seller above which would trigger a collection responsibility for remote sellers. The exemption threshold shall be set at a relatively low level and over time adjusted downward so that only sellers making isolated or occasional sales are excluded from the collection requirement.~~

~~The threshold shall be based on national remote sales volume.~~

~~B. For the first year after remote seller collection authority is authorized by Congress, any remote seller with less than \$100,000.00 in gross national remote sales volume in the preceding 12 months is exempt from the collection requirement.~~ [[Note 31]] For the first year after remote seller collection authority is authorized by Congress, any remote seller with less than \$500,000.00 in gross national remote sales volume in the preceding 12 months is exempt from the collection requirement. ~~That exemption is valid until the following year, when the seller would again have to~~ After the ~~The~~ Governing board makes an initial determination of the sales volume exemption threshold, it shall annually review such threshold [[Note 32]] every two years and may, with not less than [[Note 33]] 6 months ~~90 days~~ notice, modify such threshold. Remote sellers shall be required to annually determine if the small seller exemption applies based on (1) sales volume of the seller and (2) the annual policy determination of the Governing Board. To determine whether a remote seller qualifies for the Small Seller Exemption, the seller computes the total gross national remote sales volume for the most recent 12-month period of beginning July 1 of one calendar year and ending June 30 of the next calendar year. If the total gross national remote sales volume for such period exceeds the small seller exemption threshold amount in effect for such period, then the remote seller shall begin collection and remittance of sales and use tax on remote sales on January 1 of the following year.

C. Once a seller has exceeded the exemption threshold, the seller must be allowed until the beginning of the first calendar quarter commencing within 60 days following the date such threshold is exceeded in order to prepare before the collection obligation becomes effective. If gross national remote sales volume for a seller that is currently collecting and remitting sales and use tax on remote sales falls below the small seller exemption threshold amount then in effect, such seller shall continue to collect and remit such taxes until the end of the following calendar quarter

D. In determining whether a remote seller has exceeded the small seller exemption threshold, the remote sales of such seller should be totaled with the remote sales of any affiliated business owned in whole or substantial part by another remote seller selling the same or substantially similar products and doing business under the same or substantially similar business. No remote seller that is part of an affiliated group with a gross national remote sales volume above the small seller exemption threshold is eligible to qualify for the small seller ~~exemption~~ exception, even if such seller's gross national remote sales volume is below such threshold.

E. The Governing Board shall post information about the Small Seller Exemption on its website at least [[Note 33]]6 months~~90 days~~ prior to the date on which it becomes effective on the first day of a calendar quarter.

F. The Governing Board shall review the small seller exemption threshold [[Note 32]]every two years ~~annually~~, and such threshold may be adjusted no more frequently ~~than annually~~. ~~Remote sellers claiming the small seller exemption must file an exemption certificate with the online registration system, stating that they qualify for the small seller exemption and meet such threshold.~~

#### IV. Repeal

This Section shall be automatically repealed twenty four months after its adoption by the Governing Board if federal authority has not granted states authority to require remote sellers to collect sales and use tax.

#### V. Voluntary Compensation for Remote Sellers

States may choose to compensate remote sellers as a measure of good faith, and offer such compensation as an inducement to registering to collect through the SST registration system.

#### VI. Optional Compensation for Remote Sellers

States may choose to not compensate remote sellers until such time federal legislation authorizes states to require remote sellers to collect sales and use tax.

#### VII. Amendment and Repeal of Existing Sections

A. The Title of Article VI is hereby amended to read:

MONETARY ALLOWANCES FOR NEW TECHNOLOGICAL MODELS AND FOR ORIGIN  
SOURCING COMPENSATION FOR ALL SELLERS

B. These sections are repealed: Section 603: MONETARY ALLOWANCE FOR MODEL 3 SELLERS  
AND ALL OTHER SELLERS THAT ARE NOT UNDER MODELS 1 OR 2

Section 604: ADDITIONAL MONETARY ALLOWANCE REQUIRED FOR MEMBERS MAKING  
CERTAIN ELECTION (Effective January 1, 2010)