tax corrections act of 2023

State of Arizona Senate Fifty-sixth Legislature First Regular Session 2023

CHAPTER 11

SENATE BILL 1473

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 42-2003, 42-5009 AND 42-5122, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEALING SECTION 42-11057, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING SECTIONS 42-13004, 42-16209, 43-1014 AND 43-1088, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO TAXATION.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona: Section 1. Section 42-2003, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-2003. Authorized disclosure of confidential information

A. Confidential information relating to:

- 1. A taxpayer may be disclosed to the taxpayer, its successor in interest or a designee of the taxpayer who is authorized in writing by the taxpayer. A principal corporate officer of a parent corporation may execute a written authorization for a controlled subsidiary. If a taxpayer elects to file an Arizona small business income tax return under section 43-302, a written authorization by $\frac{1}{2}$ THE taxpayer to allow the department to disclose personal income tax information to a designee includes the corresponding Arizona small business income tax return.
- 2. A corporate taxpayer may be disclosed to any principal officer, any person designated by a principal officer or any person designated in a resolution by the corporate board of directors or other similar governing body. If a corporate officer signs a statement under penalty of perjury representing that the officer is a principal officer, the department may rely on the statement until the statement is shown to be false. For the purposes of this paragraph, "principal officer" includes a chief executive officer, president, secretary, treasurer, vice president of tax, chief financial officer, chief operating officer or chief tax officer or any other corporate officer who has the authority to bind the taxpayer on matters related to state taxes.
- 3. A partnership may be disclosed to any partner of the partnership. This exception does not include disclosure of confidential information of a particular partner unless otherwise authorized.
- 4. A limited liability company may be disclosed to any member of the company or, if the company is manager-managed, to any manager.
- 5. An estate may be disclosed to the personal representative of the estate and to any heir, next of kin or beneficiary under the will of the decedent if the department finds that the heir, next of kin or beneficiary has a material interest that will be affected by the confidential information.
- 6. A trust may be disclosed to the trustee or trustees, jointly or separately, and to the grantor or any beneficiary of the trust if the department finds that the grantor or beneficiary has a material interest that will be affected by the confidential information.
- 7. A government entity may be disclosed to the head of the entity or a member of the governing board of the entity, or any employee of the entity who has been delegated the authorization in writing by the head of the entity or the governing board of the entity.
- 8. Any taxpayer may be disclosed if the taxpayer has waived any rights to confidentiality either in writing or on the record in any administrative or judicial proceeding.

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- 9. The name and taxpayer identification numbers of persons issued direct payment permits may be publicly disclosed.
- 10. Any taxpayer may be disclosed during a meeting or telephone call if the taxpayer is present during the meeting or telephone call and authorizes the disclosure of confidential information.
 - B. Confidential information may be disclosed to:
- 1. Any employee of the department whose official duties involve tax administration.
- 2. The office of the attorney general solely for its use in preparation for, or in an investigation that may result in, any proceeding involving tax administration before the department or any other agency or board of this state, or before any grand jury or any state or federal court.
- 3. The department of liquor licenses and control for its use in determining whether a spirituous liquor licensee has paid all transaction privilege taxes and affiliated excise taxes incurred as a result of the sale of spirituous liquor, as defined in section 4-101, at the licensed establishment and imposed on the licensed establishments by this state and its political subdivisions.
- 4. Other state tax officials whose official duties require the disclosure for proper tax administration purposes if the information is sought in connection with an investigation or any other proceeding conducted by the official. Any disclosure is limited to information of a taxpayer who is being investigated or who is a party to a proceeding conducted by the official.
- 5. The following agencies, officials and organizations, if they grant substantially similar privileges to the department for the type of information being sought, pursuant to statute and a written agreement between the department and the foreign country, agency, state, Indian tribe or organization:
- (a) The United States internal revenue service, alcohol and tobacco tax and trade bureau of the United States treasury, United States bureau of alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives of the United States department of justice, United States drug enforcement agency and federal bureau of investigation.
 - (b) A state tax official of another state.
- (c) An organization of states, federation of tax administrators or multistate tax commission that operates an information exchange for tax administration purposes.
- (d) An agency, official or organization of a foreign country with responsibilities that are comparable to those listed in subdivision (a),(b) or (c) of this paragraph.
- (e) An agency, official or organization of an Indian tribal government with responsibilities comparable to the responsibilities of the

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 agencies, officials or organizations identified in subdivision (a), (b) or (c) of this paragraph.

- 6. The auditor general, in connection with any audit of the department subject to the restrictions in section 42-2002, subsection D.
- 7. Any person to the extent necessary for effective tax administration in connection with:
- (a) The processing, storage, transmission, destruction and reproduction of the information.
- (b) The programming, maintenance, repair, testing and procurement of equipment for purposes of tax administration.
 - (c) The collection of the taxpayer's civil liability.
- 8. The office of administrative hearings relating to taxes administered by the department pursuant to section 42-1101, but the department shall not disclose any confidential information without the taxpayer's written consent:
 - (a) Regarding income tax or withholding tax.
- (b) On any tax issue relating to information associated with the reporting of income tax or withholding tax.
- 9. The United States treasury inspector general for tax administration for the purpose of reporting a violation of internal revenue code section 7213A (26 United States Code section 7213A), unauthorized inspection of returns or return information.
- 10. The financial management service of the United States treasury department for use in the treasury offset program.
- 11. The United States treasury department or its authorized agent for use in the state income tax levy program and in the electronic federal tax payment system.
 - 12. The Arizona commerce authority for its use in:
- (a) Qualifying renewable energy operations for the tax incentives under section 42-12006.
- (b) Qualifying businesses with a qualified facility for income tax credits under sections 43-1083.03 and 43-1164.04.
- (c) Fulfilling its annual reporting responsibility pursuant to section 41-1512, subsections U and V and section 41-1517, subsection L.
- (d) Certifying computer data centers for tax relief under section 41-1519.
- (e) Certifying applicants for the tax credit for motion picture production costs under sections 43-1082 and 43-1165.
 - 13. A prosecutor for purposes of section 32-1164, subsection C.
- 14. The office of the state fire marshal for use in determining compliance with and enforcing title 37, chapter 9, article 5.
- 15. The department of transportation for its use in administering taxes, surcharges and penalties prescribed by title 28.
- 16. The Arizona health care cost containment system administration for its use in administering nursing facility provider assessments.

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- 17. The department of administration risk management division and the office of the attorney general if the information relates to a claim against this state pursuant to section 12-821.01 involving the department of revenue.
- 18. Another state agency if the taxpayer authorizes the disclosure of confidential information in writing, including an authorization that is part of an application form or other document submitted to the agency.
- 19. The department of economic security for its use in determining whether an employer has paid all amounts due under the unemployment insurance program pursuant to title 23, chapter 4.
- 20. The department of health services for its use in determining the following:
- (a) Whether a medical marijuana dispensary is in compliance with the tax requirements of chapter 5 of this title for the purposes of section 36-2806, subsection A.
- (b) Whether a marijuana establishment, marijuana testing facility or dual licensee licensed under title 36, chapter 28.2 is in compliance with the tax obligations under this title or title 43.
- 21. The Arizona department of agriculture for the purpose of ascertaining compliance with the licensing provisions in title 3.
- 22. THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PURPOSE OF PERFORMING THE DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS TO OR ON BEHALF OF THIS STATE PRESCRIBED BY TITLE 41, CHAPTER 53.
- C. Confidential information may be disclosed in any state or federal judicial or administrative proceeding pertaining to tax administration pursuant to the following conditions:
 - 1. One or more of the following circumstances must apply:
 - (a) The taxpayer is a party to the proceeding.
- (b) The proceeding arose out of, or in connection with, determining the taxpayer's civil or criminal liability, or the collection of the taxpayer's civil liability, with respect to any tax imposed under this title or title 43.
- (c) The treatment of an item reflected on the taxpayer's return is directly related to the resolution of an issue in the proceeding.
- (d) Return information directly relates to a transactional relationship between a person who is a party to the proceeding and the taxpayer and directly affects the resolution of an issue in the proceeding.
- 2. Confidential information may not be disclosed under this subsection if the disclosure is prohibited by section 42-2002, subsection C or D.
- D. Identity information may be disclosed for purposes of notifying persons entitled to tax refunds if the department is unable to locate the persons after reasonable effort.

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- E. The department, on the request of any person, shall provide the names and addresses of bingo licensees as defined in section 5-401, verify whether or not a person has a privilege license and number, a tobacco product distributor's license and number or a withholding license and number or disclose the information to be posted on the department's website or otherwise publicly accessible pursuant to section 42-1124, subsection F and section 42-3401.
- F. A department employee, in connection with the official duties relating to any audit, collection activity or civil or criminal investigation, may disclose return information to the extent that disclosure is necessary to obtain information that is not otherwise reasonably available. These official duties include the correct determination of and liability for tax, the amount to be collected or the enforcement of other state tax revenue laws.
- G. Confidential information relating to transaction privilege tax, use tax, severance tax, jet fuel excise and use tax and any other tax collected by the department on behalf of any jurisdiction may be disclosed to any county, city or town tax official if the information relates to a taxpayer who is or may be taxable by a county, city or town or who may be subject to audit by the department pursuant to section 42-6002. Any taxpayer information that is released by the department to the county, city or town:
- 1. May be used only for internal purposes, including audits. If there is a legitimate business need relating to enforcing laws, regulations and ordinances pursuant to section 9-500.39 or 11-269.17, a county, city or town tax official may redisclose transaction privilege tax information relating to a vacation rental or short-term rental property owner or online lodging operator from the new license report and license update report, subject to the following:
 - (a) The information redisclosed is limited to the following:
 - (i) The transaction privilege tax license number.
 - (ii) The type of organization or ownership of the business.
- (iii) The legal business name and doing business as name, if different from the legal name.
- (iv) The business mailing address, tax record physical location address, telephone number, email address and fax number.
- (v) The date the business started in this state, the business description and the North American industry classification system code.
- (vi) The name, address and telephone number for each owner, partner, corporate officer, member, managing member or official of the employing unit.
- (b) Redisclosure is limited to nonelected officials in other units within the county, city or town. The information may not be redisclosed to an elected official or the elected official's staff.

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- (c) All redisclosures of confidential information made pursuant to this paragraph are subject to paragraph 2 of this subsection.
- 2. May not be disclosed to the public in any manner that does not comply with confidentiality standards established by the department. The county, city or town shall agree in writing with the department that any release of confidential information that violates the confidentiality standards adopted by the department will result in the immediate suspension of any rights of the county, city or town to receive taxpayer information under this subsection.
- H. The department may disclose statistical information gathered from confidential information if it does not disclose confidential information attributable to any one taxpayer. The department may disclose statistical information gathered from confidential information, even if it discloses confidential information attributable to a taxpayer, to:
- 1. The state treasurer in order to comply with the requirements of section 42-5029, subsection A, paragraph 3.
- 2. The joint legislative income tax credit review committee, the joint legislative budget committee staff and the legislative staff in order to comply with the requirements of section 43-221.
- I. The department may disclose the aggregate amounts of any tax credit, tax deduction or tax exemption enacted after January 1, 1994. Information subject to disclosure under this subsection shall not be disclosed if a taxpayer demonstrates to the department that such information would give an unfair advantage to competitors.
- J. Except as provided in section 42-2002, subsection C, confidential information, described in section 42-2001, paragraph 1, subdivision (a), item (ii), may be disclosed to law enforcement agencies for law enforcement purposes.
- K. The department may provide transaction privilege tax license information to property tax officials in a county for the purpose of identification and verification of the tax status of commercial property.
- L. The department may provide transaction privilege tax, luxury tax, use tax, property tax and severance tax information to the ombudsman-citizens aide pursuant to title 41, chapter 8, article 5.
- M. Except as provided in section 42-2002, subsection D, a court may order the department to disclose confidential information pertaining to a party to an action. An order shall be made only on a showing of good cause and that the party seeking the information has made demand on the taxpayer for the information.
- N. This section does not prohibit the disclosure by the department of any information or documents submitted to the department by a bingo licensee. Before disclosing the information, the department shall obtain the name and address of the person requesting the information.

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- O. If the department is required or allowed to disclose confidential information, it may charge the person or agency requesting the information for the reasonable cost of its services.
- P. Except as provided in section 42-2002, subsection D, the department of revenue shall release confidential information as requested by the department of economic security pursuant to section 42-1122 or 46-291. Information disclosed under this subsection is limited to the same type of information that the United States internal revenue service is authorized to disclose under section 6103(1)(6) of the internal revenue code.
- Q. Except as provided in section 42-2002, subsection D, the department shall release confidential information as requested by the courts and clerks of the court pursuant to section 42-1122.
- R. To comply with the requirements of section 42-5031, the department may disclose to the state treasurer, to the county stadium district board of directors and to any city or town tax official that is part of the county stadium district confidential information attributable to a taxpayer's business activity conducted in the county stadium district.
- S. The department shall release to the attorney general confidential information as requested by the attorney general for purposes of determining compliance with or enforcing any of the following:
- 1. Any public health control law relating to tobacco sales as provided under title 36, chapter 6, article 14.
- 2. Any law relating to reduced cigarette ignition propensity standards as provided under title 37, chapter 9, article 5.
- 3. Sections 44-7101 and 44-7111, the master settlement agreement referred to in those sections and all agreements regarding disputes under the master settlement agreement.
- T. For proceedings before the department, the office of administrative hearings, the state board of tax appeals or any state or federal court involving penalties that were assessed against a return preparer, an electronic return preparer or a payroll service company pursuant to section 42-1103.02, 42-1125.01 or 43-419, confidential information may be disclosed only before the judge or administrative law judge adjudicating the proceeding, the parties to the proceeding and the parties' representatives in the proceeding prior to its introduction into evidence in the proceeding. The confidential information introduced as evidence in the proceeding only if the taxpayer's name, the names of any dependents listed on the return, all social security numbers, the taxpayer's address, the taxpayer's signature and any attachments containing any of the foregoing information are redacted and if either:
- 1. The treatment of an item reflected on such a return is or may be related to the resolution of an issue in the proceeding.

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- 2. Such a return or the return information relates or may relate to a transactional relationship between a person who is a party to the proceeding and the taxpayer that directly affects the resolution of an issue in the proceeding.
- 3. The method of payment of the taxpayer's withholding tax liability or the method of filing the taxpayer's withholding tax return is an issue for the period.
- U. The department and attorney general may share the information specified in subsection S of this section with any of the following:
- 1. Federal, state or local agencies located in this state for the purposes of enforcement of the statutes or agreements specified in subsection S of this section or for the purposes of enforcement of corresponding laws of other states.
- 2. Indian tribes located in this state for the purposes of enforcement of the statutes or agreements specified in subsection S of this section.
- 3. A court, arbitrator, data clearinghouse or similar entity for the purpose of assessing compliance with or making calculations required by the master settlement agreement or agreements regarding disputes under the master settlement agreement, and with counsel for the parties or expert witnesses in any such proceeding, if the information otherwise remains confidential.
- V. The department may provide the name and address of qualifying hospitals and qualifying health care organizations, as defined in section 42-5001, to a business that is classified and reporting transaction privilege tax under the utilities classification.
- W. The department may disclose to an official of any city, town or county in a current agreement or considering a prospective agreement with the department as described in section 42-5032.02, subsection G any information relating to amounts that are subject to distribution and that are required by section 42-5032.02. Information disclosed by the department under this subsection:
- 1. May be used only by the city, town or county for internal purposes.
- 2. May not be disclosed to the public in any manner that does not comply with confidentiality standards established by the department. The city, town or county must agree with the department in writing that any release of confidential information that violates the confidentiality standards will result in the immediate suspension of any rights of the city, town or county to receive information under this subsection.
- X. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the department may not disclose information provided by an online lodging marketplace, as defined in section 42-5076, without the written consent of the online lodging marketplace, and the information may be disclosed only pursuant to subsection A, paragraphs 1 through 6, 8 and 10, subsection B,

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 paragraphs 1, 2, 7 and 8 and subsections C, D and G of this section. Such information:

- 1. Is not subject to disclosure pursuant to title 39, relating to public records.
- 2. May not be disclosed to any agency of this state or of any county, city, town or other political subdivision of this state.
- Sec. 2. Section 42-5009, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

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42-5009. <u>Certificates establishing deductions; liability for making false certificate; tax exclusion; definitions</u>
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- A. A person who conducts any business classified under article 2 of this chapter may establish entitlement to the allowable deductions from the tax base of that business by both:
- 1. Marking the invoice for the transaction to indicate that the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from the transaction was deducted from the tax base.
- 2. Obtaining a certificate executed by the purchaser indicating the name and address of the purchaser, the precise nature of the business of the purchaser, the purpose for which the purchase was made, the necessary facts to establish the appropriate deduction and the tax license number of the purchaser to the extent the deduction depends on the purchaser conducting business classified under article 2 of this chapter and a certification that the person executing the certificate is authorized to do so on behalf of the purchaser. The certificate may be disregarded if the seller has reason to believe that the information contained in the certificate is not accurate or complete.
- B. A person who does not comply with subsection A of this section may establish entitlement to the deduction by presenting facts necessary to support the entitlement, but the burden of proof is on that person.
- C. The department may prescribe a form for the certificate described in subsection A of this section. Under such rules as it may prescribe, the department may also describe transactions with respect to which a person is not entitled to rely solely on the information contained in the certificate provided for in subsection A of this section but must instead obtain such additional information as required by the rules in order to be entitled to the deduction.
- D. If a seller is entitled to a deduction by complying with subsection A of this section, the department may require the purchaser that caused the execution of the certificate to establish the accuracy and completeness of the information required to be contained in the certificate that would entitle the seller to the deduction. If the purchaser cannot establish the accuracy and completeness of the information, the purchaser is liable in an amount equal to any tax, penalty and interest that the seller would have been required to pay under

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 this article if the seller had not complied with subsection A of this section. Payment of the amount under this subsection exempts the purchaser from liability for any tax imposed under article 4 of this chapter. The amount shall be treated as tax revenues collected from the seller in order to designate the distribution base for purposes of section 42-5029.

- E. If a seller is entitled to a deduction by complying with subsection B of this section, the department may require the purchaser to establish the accuracy and completeness of the information provided to the seller that entitled the seller to the deduction. If the purchaser cannot establish the accuracy and completeness of the information, the purchaser is liable in an amount equal to any tax, penalty and interest that the seller would have been required to pay under this article if the seller had not complied with subsection B of this section. Payment of the amount under this subsection exempts the purchaser from liability for any tax imposed under article 4 of this chapter. The amount shall be treated as tax revenues collected from the seller in order to designate the distribution base for purposes of section 42-5029.
- F. The department may prescribe a form for a certificate used to establish entitlement to the deductions described in section 42-5061, subsection A, paragraph 46 and section 42-5063, subsection B, paragraph 3. Under rules the department may prescribe, the department may also require additional information for the seller to be entitled to the deduction. If a seller is entitled to the deductions described in section 42-5061, subsection A, paragraph 46 and section 42-5063, subsection B, paragraph 3, the department may require the purchaser who executed the certificate to establish the accuracy and completeness of the information contained in the certificate that would entitle the seller to the deduction. If the purchaser cannot establish the accuracy and completeness of information, the purchaser is liable in an amount equal to any tax, penalty and interest that the seller would have been required to pay under this article. Payment of the amount under this subsection exempts the purchaser from liability for any tax imposed under article 4 of this chapter. The amount shall be treated as tax revenues collected from the seller in order to designate the distribution base for purposes of section 42-5029.
- G. If a seller claims a deduction under section 42-5061, subsection A, paragraph 25 and establishes entitlement to the deduction with an exemption letter that the purchaser received from the department and the exemption letter was based on a contingent event, the department may require the purchaser that received the exemption letter to establish the satisfaction of the contingent event within a reasonable time. If the purchaser cannot establish the satisfaction of the event, the purchaser is liable in an amount equal to any tax, penalty and interest that the seller would have been required to pay under this article if the seller had not

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been furnished the exemption letter. Payment of the amount under this subsection exempts the purchaser from liability for any tax imposed under article 4 of this chapter. The amount shall be treated as tax revenues collected from the seller in order to designate the distribution base for purposes of section 42-5029. For the purposes of this subsection, "reasonable time" means a time limitation that the department determines and that does not exceed the time limitations pursuant to section 42-1104.

- H. The department shall prescribe forms for certificates used to establish the satisfaction of the criteria necessary to qualify the sale of a motor vehicle for the deductions described in section 42-5061, subsection A, paragraph 14, paragraph 28, subdivision (a) and paragraph 44 and subsection U. Except as provided in subsection J of this section, to establish entitlement to these deductions, a motor vehicle dealer shall retain:
- 1. A valid certificate as prescribed by this subsection completed by the purchaser and obtained before the issuance of the nonresident registration permit authorized by section 28-2154.
- 2. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE DEDUCTIONS PROVIDED BY SECTION 42-5061, SUBSECTION A, PARAGRAPH 14, SUBDIVISION (b) AND SECTION 42-5061, SUBSECTION U, a copy of the nonresident registration permit authorized by section 28-2154.
- 3. A legible copy of a current valid driver license issued to the purchaser by another state or foreign country that indicates an address outside of this state. For the sale of a motor vehicle to a nonresident entity, the entity's representative must have a current valid driver license issued by the same jurisdiction as that in which the entity is located.
- 4. For the purposes of the deduction provided by section 42-5061, subsection A, paragraph 14, subdivision (a), a certificate documenting the delivery of the motor vehicle to an out-of-state location.
- I. Notwithstanding subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section, if a motor vehicle dealer has established entitlement to a deduction by complying with subsection H of this section, the department may require the purchaser who executed the certificate to establish the accuracy and completeness of the information contained in the certificate that entitled the motor vehicle dealer to the deduction. If the purchaser cannot establish the accuracy and completeness of the information, the purchaser is liable in an amount equal to any tax, penalty and interest that the motor vehicle dealer would have been required to pay under this article and under articles IV and V of the model city tax code as defined in section 42-6051. Payment of the amount under this subsection exempts the purchaser from liability for any tax imposed under article 4 of this chapter and any tax imposed under article VI of the model city tax code as defined in section 42-6051. The amount shall be treated as tax revenues

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collected from the motor vehicle dealer in order to designate the distribution base for purposes of section 42-5029.

- J. To establish entitlement to the deduction described in section 42-5061, subsection A, paragraph 44, a public consignment auction dealer as defined in section 28-4301 shall submit RETAIN A COPY OF the valid certificate prescribed by subsection H of this section to the department and retain a copy for its records.
- K. Notwithstanding any other law, compliance with subsection H of this section by a motor vehicle dealer entitles the motor vehicle dealer to the exemption provided in section 42-6004, subsection A, paragraph 4.
- L. The department shall prescribe a form for a certificate to be used by a person that is not subject to tax under section 42-5075 when the person is engaged by a contractor that is subject to tax under section 42-5075 for a project that is taxable under section 42-5075. The certificate permits the person purchasing tangible personal property to be incorporated or fabricated by the person into any real property, structure, project, development or improvement to provide documentation to a retailer that the sale of tangible personal property qualifies for the under section 42-5061, subsection Α, paragraph subdivision (b). A prime contractor shall obtain the certificate from the department and shall provide a copy to any such person working on the project. The prime contractor shall obtain a new certificate for each project to which this subsection applies. For the purposes of this subsection, the following apply:
- 1. The person that is not subject to tax under section 42-5075 may use the certificate issued pursuant to this subsection only with respect to tangible personal property that will be incorporated into a project for which the gross receipts are subject to tax under section 42-5075.
- 2. The department shall issue the certificate to the prime contractor on receiving sufficient documentation to establish that the prime contractor meets the requirements of this subsection.
- 3. If any person uses the certificate provided under this subsection to purchase tangible personal property to be used in a project that is not subject to tax under section 42-5075, the person is liable in an amount equal to any tax, penalty and interest that the seller would have been required to pay under this article if the seller had not complied with subsection A of this section. Payment of the amount under this section exempts the person from liability for any tax imposed under article 4 of this chapter. The amount shall be sourced under section 42-5040, subsection A, paragraph 2.
- M. Notwithstanding any other law, compliance with subsection L of this section by a person that is not subject to tax under section 42-5075 entitles the person to the exemption allowed by section 465, subsection (k) of the model city tax code when purchasing tangible

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 personal property to be incorporated or fabricated by the person into any real property, structure, project, development or improvement.

- N. The requirements of subsections A and B of this section do not apply to owners, proprietors or tenants of agricultural lands or farms who sell livestock or poultry feed that is grown or raised on their lands to any of the following:
 - 1. Persons who feed their own livestock or poultry.
- 2. Persons who are engaged in the business of producing livestock or poultry commercially.
- 3. Persons who are engaged in the business of feeding livestock or poultry commercially or who board livestock noncommercially.
- O. A vendor who has reason to believe that a certificate prescribed by this section is not accurate or complete will not be relieved of the burden of proving entitlement to the exemption. A vendor that accepts a certificate in good faith will be relieved of the burden of proof and the purchaser may be required to establish the accuracy of the claimed exemption. If the purchaser cannot establish the accuracy completeness of the information provided in the certificate, the purchaser is liable for an amount equal to the transaction privilege tax, penalty and interest that the vendor would have been required to pay if the vendor had not accepted the certificate.
- P. Notwithstanding any other law, an online lodging operator, as defined in section 42-5076, shall be entitled to an exclusion from any applicable taxes for any online lodging transaction, as defined in section 42-5076, facilitated by an online lodging marketplace, as defined in section 42-5076, for which the online lodging operator has obtained from the online lodging marketplace written notice that the online lodging marketplace is registered with the department to collect applicable taxes for all online lodging transactions facilitated by the online lodging marketplace, and transaction history documenting tax collected by the online lodging marketplace, pursuant to section 42-5005, subsection L.
- Q. The department shall prescribe the form of a certificate to be used by a person purchasing an aircraft to document eligibility for a deduction pursuant to section 42-5061, subsection B, paragraph 8, subdivision (a), item (v) or an exemption pursuant to section 42-5159, subsection B, paragraph 8, subdivision (a), item (v), relating to aircraft. The person must provide this certificate and documentation confirming that the operational control of the aircraft has been transferred or will be transferred immediately after the purchase to one or more persons described in section 42-5061, subsection B, paragraph 8, subdivision (a), item (i), (ii) or (iv) or section 42-5159, subsection B, paragraph 8, subdivision (a), item (i), (iii) or (iv). Operational control of the aircraft must be transferred for at least fifty percent of the aircraft's flight hours. If such operational control is not transferred for at least fifty percent of the aircraft's flight hours

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during the recapture period, the owner of the aircraft is liable for an amount equal to any tax that the seller or purchaser would have been required to pay under this chapter at the time of the sale, plus penalty and interest. The recapture period begins on the date that operational control of the aircraft is first transferred and ends on the later of the date the aircraft is fully depreciated for federal income tax purposes or five years after operational control was first transferred. For the purposes of this subsection, operational control of the aircraft must be within the meaning of federal aviation administration operations specification A008, or its successor, except that:

- 1. If it is determined that operational control has been transferred for less than fifty percent but more than forty percent of the aircraft's flight hours, the owner of the aircraft is liable for an amount equal to any tax that the seller or purchaser would have been required to pay under this chapter at the time of the sale, plus interest.
- 2. If the aircraft is sold during the recapture period, the seller is not liable for the amount determined pursuant to this subsection unless the operational control of the aircraft had not been transferred for at least fifty percent of the aircraft's flight hours at the time of the sale.
- R. Notwithstanding any other law, a shared vehicle owner is entitled to an exclusion from any applicable taxes for a shared vehicle transaction that is facilitated by a peer-to-peer car sharing program and for which the peer-to-peer car sharing program has collected and remitted applicable taxes.
- S. For the purposes of this section, "peer-to-peer car sharing program", "shared vehicle owner" and "shared vehicle transaction" have the same meanings prescribed in section 28-9601.

Sec. 3. Section 42-5122, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-5122. <u>Tax exemption</u>; <u>sales to Indian tribes</u>, <u>tribally owned businesses</u>, <u>tribal entities and affiliated Indians</u>

The taxes imposed by this chapter do not apply to the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from any of the following:

- 1. Business activities performed by $\frac{1}{2}$ THE Indian tribe, $\frac{1}{2}$ tribally owned business, $\frac{1}{2}$ tribal entity or $\frac{1}{2}$ affiliated Indian if the business activity takes place on $\frac{1}{2}$ THE Indian reservation.
- 2. Business activities performed by a nonaffiliated Indian or non-Indian vendor on an Indian reservation for $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ THE Indian tribe, $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ tribal entity or $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ affiliated Indian.
- 3. Contracting activities performed on an Indian reservation by $\frac{1}{2}$ THE Indian tribe, $\frac{1}{2}$ tribally owned business, $\frac{1}{2}$ tribal entity or $\frac{1}{2}$ affiliated Indian.

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- 4. Contracting activities performed for $\frac{1}{2}$ THE Indian tribe, $\frac{1}{2}$ tribally owned business, $\frac{1}{2}$ tribal entity or $\frac{1}{2}$ affiliated Indian on $\frac{1}{2}$ THE Indian reservation by a nonaffiliated Indian or non-Indian contractor.
- 5. Retail sales of tangible personal property to an THE Indian tribe, a tribally owned business, a tribal entity or an affiliated Indian if the sale of tangible personal property takes place on an THE Indian reservation. A sale is deemed to take place on an THE Indian reservation if the tangible personal property is ordered from and delivered on an Indian reservation.
- 6. The sale of a motor vehicle to an enrolled member of an Indian tribe who resides on the Indian reservation established for that Indian tribe.

Sec. 4. Repeal

Section 42-11057, Arizona Revised Statutes, is repealed.

Sec. 5. Section 42-13004, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-13004. <u>Data processing equipment and systems</u>

- A. County assessors shall use data processing systems that are prescribed by the department, but a county assessor who has a data processing system that is compatible with the system prescribed by the department may continue to use that system if it is coordinated with the system prescribed by the department.
- B. A county may contract with a private supplier or with another political subdivision for equipment or services that are necessary to meet the requirements of the department if the data processing system is compatible and coordinated with the system prescribed by the department.
- C. If a county does not own, lease or contract for data processing equipment or services that are necessary to meet the department's requirements, the department may contract with the county to furnish the equipment or services to the county.
- D. On application by the board of supervisors, the department shall authorize a county to prepare its own tax rolls and assessment abstracts if the data processing system used by the county in preparing the rolls and abstracts is compatible and coordinated with the system prescribed by the department.
- E. The office of THE county assessor is responsible for paying the cost of its data processing system and permanent records that are prescribed by the department.
- F. Monies collected by the department pursuant to subsections C and E of this section shall be distributed as follows:
- 1. The first sixty cents per parcel collected pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement between the department and the county assessor for data processing services shall be deposited in the state general fund.

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- 2. Any additional monies collected in excess of sixty cents per parcel shall be deposited in the client county equipment capitalization fund established in section 42-11057.
- G. The unencumbered fiscal year-end fund balance shall not exceed three hundred thousand dollars. Any unencumbered fiscal year-end balance in excess of three hundred thousand dollars shall be transferred to the state general fund.
- Sec. 6. Section 42-16209, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-16209. Service on defendants

- A. A copy of the notice of appeal shall be served on the defendant or defendants and on the department within ten days after filing in the manner provided for service of process in the rules of civil procedure or by certified mail.
- B. In an appeal taken by the county or the department, service shall be on the person in whose name the property is listed at the address shown on the current tax roll within ten days after filing.
- C. An affidavit showing service shall be filed with the clerk of the court.
- Sec. 7. Section 43-1014, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

43-1014. Entity-level tax election; partnerships; S corporations; rules

- A. For taxable years beginning from and after December 31, 2021, the partners or shareholders of a business that is treated as a partnership or S corporation for federal income tax purposes may consent to be taxed at the entity level at a tax rate that is the same as the HIGHEST tax rate prescribed by section 43-1011 applicable to the entire portion of its taxable income that is attributable to its resident partners or shareholders and the portion of its taxable income derived from sources within this state that is attributable to its nonresident partners or shareholders for that taxable year. The election under this subsection must be made on or before the due date or extended due date of the business's return under this title.
- B. If the election is made under subsection A of this section, all of the following apply:
- 1. The taxable income of the partnership or S corporation is as follows:
- (a) For a partnership, the Arizona taxable income determined under chapter $14\ \text{of}$ this title.
- (b) For an S corporation, the total of all distributive income passed through to the shareholders under section 43-1126, subsection B.
- 2. If the partnership or S corporation does not pay the amount owed to the department as a result of the election under this section, the department may collect the amount from the partners or shareholders based

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on the proportionate share of income that is attributable to each partner or shareholder for Arizona tax purposes.

- 3. The partnership or S corporation shall pay estimated tax pursuant to section 43-581 as necessary.
- C. The election under subsection A of this section does not apply to the following:
- 1. Partners or shareholders that are not individuals, estates or trusts. The portion of the taxable income attributable to a partner or shareholder that is not an individual, estate or trust is not included in the entity-level tax under subsection A of this section.
- 2. Partners or shareholders who are individuals, estates or trusts and who opt out of the election pursuant to subsection D of this section. The portion of the taxable income attributable to a partner or shareholder who is an individual, estate or trust and who opts out of the election pursuant to subsection D of this section is not included in the entity-level tax under subsection A of this section.
- D. A partnership or S corporation that intends to make the election under subsection A of this section shall notify all partners or shareholders who are individuals, estates or trusts of the intent to make the election and that each partner or shareholder who is an individual, estate or trust has the right to opt out of the election. The notice shall allow each partner or shareholder who is an individual, estate or trust at least sixty days after receiving the notice to notify the partnership or S corporation that the partner or shareholder who is an individual, estate or trust is exercising the partner's or shareholder's right to opt out of the election. If the partner or shareholder who is an individual, estate or trust does not respond within the sixty-day period or waives the right to opt out, the partner or shareholder will be included in the election.
- E. The department shall adopt rules and prescribe forms and procedures as necessary to administer this section.
- Sec. 8. Section 43-1088, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

43-1088. <u>Credit for contribution to qualifying charitable organizations; definitions</u>

- A. Except as provided in subsections B and C of this section, a credit is allowed against the taxes imposed by this title for voluntary cash contributions by the taxpayer or on the taxpayer's behalf pursuant to section 43-401, subsection G during the taxable year to a qualifying charitable organization, other than a qualifying foster care charitable organization, not to exceed:
- 1. \$400 in any taxable year for a single individual or a head of household.
- 2. \$800 in any taxable year for a married couple filing a joint return.

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- B. A separate credit is allowed for voluntary cash contributions during the taxable year to a qualifying foster care charitable organization. A contribution to a qualifying foster care charitable organization does not qualify for, and shall not be included in, any credit amount under subsection A of this section. If the voluntary cash contribution by the taxpayer or on the taxpayer's behalf pursuant to section 43-401, subsection G is to a qualifying foster care charitable organization, the credit shall not exceed:
- 1. \$500 in any taxable year for a single individual or a head of household.
- 2. \$1,000 in any taxable year for a married couple filing a joint return.
- C. Subsections A and B of this section provide separate credits against taxes imposed by this title depending on the recipients of the contributions. A taxpayer, including a married couple filing a joint return, in the same taxable year, may either or both:
- 1. Contribute to a qualifying charitable organization, other than a qualifying foster care charitable organization, and claim a credit under subsection A of this section.
- 2. Contribute to a qualifying foster care charitable organization and claim a credit under subsection B of this section.
- D. A husband and wife who file separate returns for a taxable year in which they could have filed a joint return may each claim only one-half of the tax credit that would have been allowed for a joint return.
- E. For the purposes of this section, a contribution for which a credit is claimed and that is made on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of the taxable year may be applied to either the current or preceding taxable year and is considered to have been made on the last day of that taxable year.
- F. If the allowable tax credit exceeds the taxes otherwise due under this title on the claimant's income, or if there are no taxes due under this title, the taxpayer may carry forward the amount of the claim not used to offset the taxes under this title for not more than five consecutive taxable years' income tax liability.
- G. The credit allowed by this section is in lieu of a deduction pursuant to section 170 of the internal revenue code and taken for state tax purposes.
- H. For taxable years beginning from and after December 31, 2022, the department shall adjust the dollar amounts prescribed in subsection A, paragraphs 1 and 2 of this section and subsection B, paragraphs 1 and 2 of this section according to the average annual change in the metropolitan Phoenix consumer price index published by the United States department of labor, bureau of labor statistics. The revised dollar amounts shall be raised to the nearest whole dollar. The dollar amounts may not be revised below the amounts prescribed in the prior taxable year.

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- I. Taxpayers taking a credit authorized by this section shall provide the name of the qualifying charitable organization and the amount of the contribution to the department of revenue on forms provided by the department.
- J. A qualifying charitable organization shall provide the department of revenue with a written certification that it meets all criteria to be considered a qualifying charitable organization. The organization shall also notify the department of any changes that may affect the qualifications under this section.
- K. The charitable organization's written certification must be signed by an officer of the organization under penalty of perjury. The written certification must include the following:
- 1. Verification of the organization's status under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code or verification that the organization is a designated community action agency that receives community services block grant program monies pursuant to 42 United States Code section 9901.
- 2. Financial data indicating the organization's budget for the organization's prior operating year and the amount of that budget spent on services to residents of this state who either:
 - (a) Receive temporary assistance for needy families benefits.
 - (b) Are low-income residents.
- (c) Are individuals who have a chronic illness or physical disability.
- 3. A statement that the organization plans to continue spending at least fifty percent of its budget on services to residents of this state who receive temporary assistance for needy families benefits, who are low-income residents or who are individuals who have a chronic illness or physical disability.
- 4. A statement that the organization does not provide, pay for or provide coverage of abortions and does not financially support any other entity that provides, pays for or provides coverage of abortions.
- L. The department shall review each written certification and determine whether the organization meets all the criteria to be considered a qualifying charitable organization and notify the organization of its determination. The department may also periodically request recertification from the organization. The department shall compile and make available to the public a list of the qualifying charitable organizations.
 - M. For the purposes of this section:
- 1. "Individuals who have a chronic illness or physical disability" means individuals whose primary diagnosis is a severe physical condition that may require ongoing medical or surgical intervention.
- 2. "Low-income residents" means persons whose household income is less than one hundred fifty percent of the federal poverty level.

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- 3. "Qualified individual" means any of the following:
- (a) A foster child as defined in section 8-501.
- (b) A person who is participating in an independent living program as prescribed in section 8-521.
- (c) A person who is participating in a transitional independent living program as prescribed by section 8-521.01.
- (d) A person who is participating in an extended foster care program as prescribed in section 8-521.02.
- (e) A person who is under twenty-seven years of age and whose reason for leaving foster care is any of the following:
 - (i) Reaching eighteen years of age.
- (ii) Adoption or legal guardianship after reaching fifteen years of age.
 - (iii) Reunification after reaching fourteen years of age.
- charitable organization" 4. "Qualifying means charitable organization that is exempt from federal income taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code or is a designated community action agency that receives community services block grant program monies pursuant to 42 United States Code section 9901. The organization must spend at least fifty percent of its budget on services to residents of this state who receive temporary assistance for needy families benefits, to low-income residents of this state and their households or to individuals who have a chronic illness or physical disability and who are residents of this state. Taxpayers choosing to make donations through an umbrella charitable organization that collects donations on behalf of member charities shall designate that the donation be directed to a member charitable organization that would qualify under this section on a stand-alone basis. Qualifying charitable organization does not include any entity that provides, pays for or provides coverage of abortions or that financially supports any other entity that provides, pays for or provides coverage of abortions.
- 5. "Qualifying foster care charitable organization" means a qualifying charitable organization that is exempt from federal income taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code or is a designated community action agency that receives community services block grant program monies pursuant to 42 United States Code section 9901 and that each operating year provides services to at least two hundred qualified individuals in this state and spends at least fifty percent of its budget on services to qualified individuals in this state.
 - 6. "Services" means:
- (a) For a qualifying charitable organization, cash assistance, medical care, child care, food, clothing, shelter, job placement and job training services or any other assistance that is reasonably necessary to meet immediate basic needs and that is provided and used in this state.

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- (b) For a qualifying foster care charitable organization, cash assistance, medical care, behavioral health services, child care, food, including snacks at the qualifying foster care charitable organization's foster youth event EVENTS, clothing, SHELTER, job placement services, job training services, character education programs, workforce development programs, secondary education student retention programs, housing or financial literacy services or any other assistance that is reasonably necessary to meet basic needs or provide normalcy and that is provided and used in this state. For the purposes of this subdivision:
- (i) "Behavioral health services" has the same meaning prescribed in section 36-401.
- (ii) "Character education program" means any program described in section 15-719, subsection B that is offered by a qualifying foster care charitable organization.
- (iii) "Job training services" has the same meaning as vocational and technical preparation as defined in section 15-781.
- (iv) "Normalcy" means the condition of experiencing a typical childhood by participating in activities that are age or developmentally-appropriate, as defined in 42 United States Code section 675.
- (v) "Workforce development program" means any program recognized by the workforce Arizona council pursuant to section 41-5401.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR MARCH 28, 2023.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE MARCH 28, 2023.

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