

Annual Report



2008

Available online at www.revenue.state.ak.us

Alaska Tax Division 2008 Annual Report

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This annual report covers fiscal year 2008 ended June 30, 2008.

This report provides an overview of programs administered by the Tax Division and statistics of revenue collections and other information related to those programs.

The figures in this Tax Division Annual Report differ slightly from those of the Revenue Sources Book (www.tax.state.ak.us) due to timing issues. Some amounts which should have been recorded in the following fiscal year were recorded in FY 2008 in the state accounting system.

Alaska Tax Division 2008 Annual Report

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Overview

The Tax Division administers the following programs. The programs generate a significant portion of General Fund revenue used for funding state government and programs throughout Alaska.

Programs Administered by the Tax Division

Oil and Gas Taxes

- Conservation Surcharge
- Corporate Income
- Production
- Property

Excise Taxes

- Commercial Passenger Vessel
- Alcoholic Beverages
- Mining License
- Motor Fuel
- Tire Fee
- Tobacco
- Vehicle Rental

Other Taxes

- Electric Cooperative
- Estate
- Large Passenger Vessel
- Gambling Tax
- Regulatory Cost Charges
- Telephone Cooperative

Corporate Income Tax (Other than oil and gas)

Fisheries Taxes

- Dive Fishery Management
- Fisheries Business
- Fishery Resource Landing
- Salmon Enhancement
- Seafood Development
- Seafood Marketing

Other Programs

- Gaming
- Revenue Sources Reporting
- Salmon Price Reporting
- Unclaimed Property

Retrospect

Fiscal year 2008 was a busy and challenging year for the Tax Division on many fronts. The division met many demands during the fiscal year; most notable were implementation of oil and gas production tax legislation enacted from both 2006 and 2007 special sessions and use of technologies to streamline operations.

Oil and gas production revenue. As a result of high oil prices and new oil and gas production tax legislation (see below) enacted in 2007, oil and gas production tax revenues increased significantly in FY 2008, setting a record high of \$6.8 billion in general fund collections. In comparison, oil and gas production tax revenue was \$2.3 billion and \$1.2 billion in FY 2007 and FY 2006, respectively.

Oil and gas production tax legislation. The Legislature passed two major pieces of legislation that revamped the oil and gas production tax structure. In August 2006, the Legislature passed legislation (Petroleum Profits Tax – PPT) that made sweeping changes to the oil and gas production tax structure; changing the tax structure from a production to profits-based tax. In November 2007, the Legislature passed legislation (Alaska’s Clear and Equitable Share – ACES) that revised the PPT tax structure to increase tax rates and expand credit provisions.

The division met challenges associated with the implementation of these two major pieces of legislation in a very short period by

- holding extensive public workshops and hearings to develop and promulgate regulations
- implementing several regulations
- developing monthly reporting forms
- developing a tax return form to conform to new reporting requirements
- developing a web site to accommodate online tax payments/ tax filings
- developing new account structures to separately account for revenues collected under PPT and ACES
- preparing and accounting for a true-up payment under ACES in March 2008
- hiring and training auditors and staff
- responding to numerous legislative and public information requests

Large Passenger Vessel (LPV) Gambling Tax. Ballot initiative measure 2, passed in the August 2006 primary election, authorized a tax on gambling activities on large passenger vessels (such as cruise ships). First year returns for the LPV gambling tax (for calendar year 2007 gambling activities) were due April 15, 2008. The Tax Division successfully implemented the LPV gambling tax by

- implementing regulations
- developing a tax return form
- developing a web site to accommodate online tax payments/ tax filings
- developing new revenue accounting codes
- hiring and training staff
- responding to numerous legislative and public information requests

Imaging. The division expanded imaging from corporate income tax to other tax programs. The division initiated imaging in late FY 2006 and began with imaging corporate income tax files. After completing imaging corporate income tax files – the largest volume of files maintained by the division - in FY 2007, the division expanded imaging to fisheries business and excise tax files in FY 2008. The division anticipates that files for all other tax programs will be imaged in FY 2009. Current period returns and documents are imaged on an ongoing basis. Imaging has streamlined operations, increased staff productivity, enhanced customer service and freed up space needed for staff and operations.

Online technology. The division implemented its Online Tax Information System (OTIS) - an online portal for taxpayers to pay taxes, file returns and view account information online. Taxpayers can pay taxes for any tax type through OTIS. The division implemented its first OTIS return form with the implementation of an online Commercial Passenger Vessel return. An online LPV gambling tax return followed. The division plans to implement online filing for tire fee, vehicle rental and alcoholic beverages tax returns in FY 2009.

Online permitting and licensing – The division initiated efforts to increase online licensing and permitting for fisheries business and gaming through OPAL (Online Permit and License) which was implemented in 2007. The fisheries business unit changed its annual application notification process for 2008 licenses by mailing a postcard rather than a paper application booklet. The postcard encouraged applicants to apply online and directed them to the OPAL web site. Staff encouraged applicants to apply online when corresponding with them via telephone and email. The percentage of online fisheries business license applications increased from 17% in 2007 to 44% in 2008. Online gaming permit applications increased from 27% in 2007 to 36% in 2008. Applications filed through OPAL are processed more efficiently because the online applications are available immediately and free of data entry errors, and information is complete (OPAL edits required data fields before an application can be submitted online).

Internet cigarette tax compliance – The Tobacco Audit group assessed individuals who purchased cigarettes over the internet without paying cigarette taxes and obtaining a required license. In FY 2008, the Tax Division collected \$465,143 in cigarette taxes, penalties and interest as a result of the compliance project.

Mining license tax compliance – The Excise Audit Group conducted a mining tax compliance project by identifying and contacting non-filers. Staff evaluated Department of Natural Resources data against internal data to identify non-filers and educated taxpayers, the Alaska Miner's Association and CPAs in Alaska to educate them on Alaska's mining tax statutes and regulations.

Investigations enhanced – The Tax Division's investigations staff obtained special commissions with the Department of Public Safety and entered an information sharing agreement with U.S. Customs. These efforts will improve the effectiveness of tax investigations. The Investigations Unit implemented a fraud tip hotline for Alaskans to report fraudulent activity.

Figure 1 – Three-Year Comparison of Revenue Collections

Program (All Funds)	FY 2008	% Fund	FY 2007	% Fund	FY 2006	% Fund
Oil and Gas						
Production ¹	\$6,874,597,863	80.89%	\$2,288,986,515	64.55%	\$1,194,317,635	51.14%
Corporate Income ¹	996,991,095	11.73%	676,111,422	19.07%	702,211,982	30.06%
Property ¹	81,565,946	0.96%	65,692,167	1.85%	54,557,701	2.34%
Oil & Gas Conservation Surcharge	<u>11,685,189</u>	<u>0.14%</u>	<u>10,103,767</u>	<u>0.29%</u>	<u>7,758,733</u>	<u>0.33%</u>
Total Oil and Gas	<u>7,964,840,093</u>	<u>93.72%</u>	<u>3,040,893,871</u>	<u>85.76</u>	<u>1,958,846,051</u>	<u>83.87%</u>
Corporate Income - Other than Oil and Gas	182,586,156	2.15%	177,011,212	4.99%	137,993,460	5.91%
Tobacco ²	73,420,572	0.87%	72,675,033	2.05%	65,450,975	2.80%
Mining License	54,408,228	0.64%	79,141,526	2.23%	18,637,996	0.80%
Commercial Passenger Vessel	46,839,178	0.55%	15,981,734	0.45%	N/A	N/A
Motor Fuel ³	41,583,607	0.49%	39,685,312	1.12%	42,110,897	1.80%
Alcoholic Beverages ⁴	38,165,200	0.45%	36,038,464	1.02%	35,225,076	1.51%
Fisheries Business ³	34,992,328	0.41%	35,589,331	1.00%	32,487,173	1.39%
Fishery Resource Landing ³	13,661,758	0.16%	11,011,954	0.31%	10,478,888	0.45%
Seafood Marketing	8,713,682	0.11%	7,680,949	0.22%	6,357,576	0.27%
Vehicle Rental	8,452,873	0.10%	8,018,609	0.23%	7,657,116	0.33%
Regulatory Cost Charges	8,407,631	0.10%	7,885,161	0.22%	7,131,107	0.31%
Large Passenger Vessel Gambling	6,757,501	0.08%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Salmon Enhancement ³	5,484,160	0.06%	4,356,969	0.12%	4,379,249	0.19%
Gaming	2,711,404	0.03%	2,445,627	0.07%	2,409,819	0.10%
Electric Cooperative ³	2,093,229	0.02%	2,029,554	0.06%	1,971,690	0.08%
Telephone Cooperative ³	1,998,127	0.02%	2,062,277	0.06%	1,905,896	0.08%
Tire Fee	1,498,216	0.02%	1,511,917	0.04%	1,618,687	0.07%
Seafood Development	1,386,282	0.02%	1,266,333	0.04%	152,465	0.01%
Dive Fishery Management	373,120	0.0%	426,006	0.01%	273,521	0.01%
Estate	0	0.0%	133,081	0.00%	576,261	0.02%
Salmon Marketing	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>20,981</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>48,795</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
Total All Funds	<u>\$8,498,373,345</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 3,545,865,901</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$2,335,712,698</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

¹ Includes amounts transferred to Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund. Oil and gas property tax amounts are net of credits for local government property tax paid. Amounts paid to local governments are \$276,693,851 in FY 2008, \$247,159,729 in FY 2007, and \$233,512,602 in FY 2006.

² Includes amounts transferred to School Fund and Tobacco Use Education and Cessation Fund.

³ Prior to sharing with municipalities or aquaculture associations.

⁴ Includes amounts transferred to the Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention Fund.

Note: The following are included in program revenue collections above. These amounts were required to be transferred to designated funds under provisions of the Alaska Constitution or Alaska Statutes.

Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund

Oil & Gas Corporate Income	\$391,092,988	89.22%	\$83,518,505	82.63%	\$41,140,602	94.05%
Oil & Gas Production	47,228,656	10.78%	17,510,672	17.32%	2,556,312	5.84%
Oil and Gas Property	<u>8,641</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>50,640</u>	<u>0.05%</u>	<u>50,268</u>	<u>0.11%</u>
Total CBRF	<u>\$438,330,285</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$101,079,817</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$43,747,182</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

School Fund	\$24,918,332	100.00%	\$26,972,936	100.00%	\$27,391,201	100.00%
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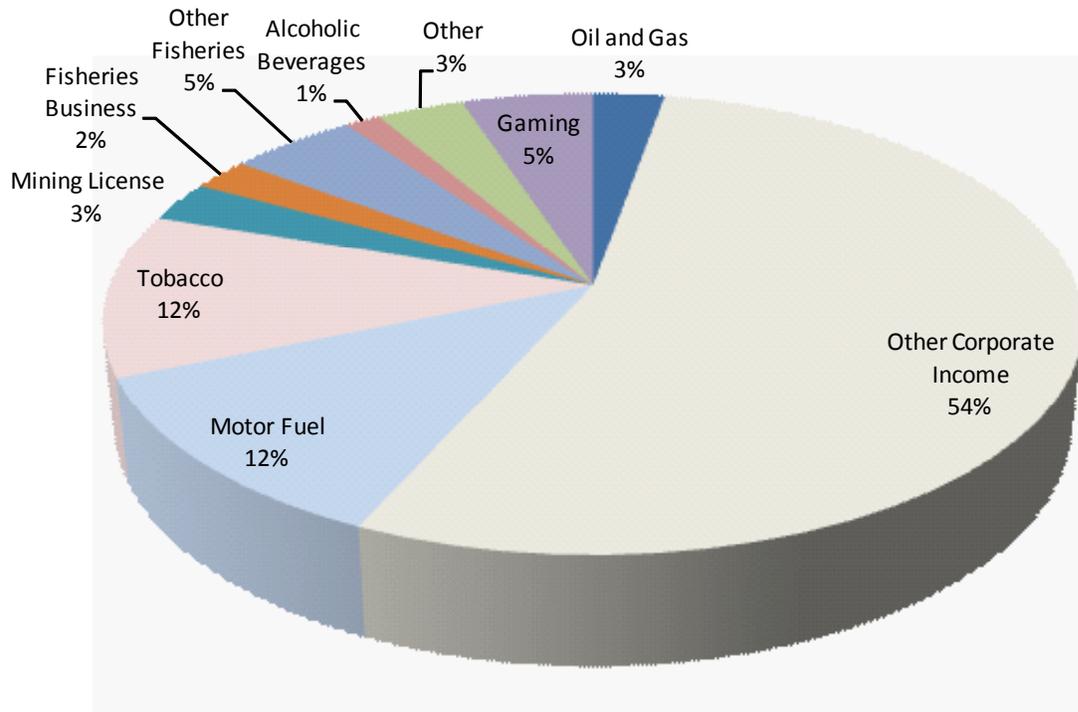
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention Fund

	\$19,080,505	100.00%	\$3,282,925	100.00%	\$2,694,038	100.00%
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Tobacco Use Education and Cessation Fund

	\$3,614,401	100.00%	\$18,018,504	100.00%	\$17,612,538	100.00%
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Figure 2
Tax Returns Filed



Total Tax Returns Filed 29,661

Oil and Gas	822	Fisheries Business	665	Other	998
Production	18			Tire Fee	417
Corporate Income	52	Other Fisheries	1,465	Vehicle Rental	392
Property	752	Salmon Enhancement	872	Commercial Passenger Vessel	158
Other Corporate Income	16,010	Seafood Marketing	309	Electric Cooperative	18
		Seafood Development	182	Telephone Cooperative	8
Motor Fuel	3,539	Fishery Resource Landing	71	LPV Gambling	5
		Dive Fishery Management	31	Regulatory Cost Charges	N/A
Tobacco	3,399	Alcoholic Beverages	410	Gaming*	1,512
Mining	841				

*Annual financial statements and reports filed by permittees, operators, multiple beneficiary permittees, distributors and manufacturers.

N/A - Not Applicable. Returns are filed with the Regulatory Commission of Alaska

2008 Legislation

HB 321 (Ch 8 SLA 08) – Salmon Product Development Tax Credit. This legislation extends the salmon product development tax credit program by three years. The legislation extended the ending date for placing specified property in service to qualify for the credit from December 31, 2008 to December 31, 2011. Credits may only be claimed against fisheries business tax liabilities attributable to salmon processing only. This legislation expanded the list of qualified property to include conveyors used for producing value-added salmon products and requires that the Department of Revenue develop and implement procedures for determining if investments qualify for the salmon product development tax credit.

SB 256 (Ch 11 SLA 08) – Commercial Passenger Vessel (CPV) Tax Sharing. This bill authorizes the department to share CPV taxes in FY 2008 from taxes collected in calendar year 2007. The CPV tax program took effect in 2007, and this bill allows for sharing taxes on a calendar year basis rather than fiscal year basis, as is the case with all other taxes subject to sharing.

SB 59 (Ch 20 SLA 08) – Gaming: Broadcasts/Cabbage Classics/ Prizes. This legislation authorizes broadcasting for dog mushers' contests, charitable raffles and lotteries (in addition to fish derbies and classics that were previously authorized for broadcasting). The legislation recognizes the cabbage classic at the Giant Cabbage Weigh-off at the Alaska State Fair in Palmer operated by the Palmer Rotary Club as an authorized gaming activity. The legislation also raised the maximum award of non-bingo prizes that a permittee may award each year in self-conducted (without an operator) gaming activity raises the maximum award of prizes that may be awarded each year from \$1 million to \$2 million. The legislation took effect July 18, 2008.

HB 61 (Ch 48 SLA 08) – Tax Credit for Contributions to Vocational Education. This legislation expanded the education credit program, authorizing tax credits for contributions to vocational education courses and programs in public secondary schools (grades 7 through 12) and state-operated vocational technical education and training schools. Credits may be claimed against the following taxes: insurance premiums; corporate income; oil and gas production; oil and gas property; mining license; fisheries business; and fishery resource landing. Under this legislation, contributions for vocational education are combined with contributions for postsecondary education for determining the education credit. The maximum annual credit of \$150,000 did not change. This legislation took effect January 1, 2009.

SB 230 (Ch 63 SLA 08) – Transferable Film Tax Credits. This legislation authorizes tax credits for qualified film production expenditures incurred in Alaska. Credits may be applied against corporate income tax liabilities. Credits range from 30% to 44% of qualified expenditures. Tax credits may be sold, transferred, exchanged, or conveyed and must be used within three years after being granted by the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED). The maximum of credits claimed by all taxpayers over the life of the credit program may not exceed \$100 million. The film credit program takes effect after regulations are adopted by DCCED.

The Alaska Legislature amended the oil and gas production tax with passage of ACES legislation in a special session ended November 2007.

HB 4001 (Ch 1 4SSLA 08) – Aviation Fuel Tax Sharing. This legislation appropriates funds necessary to share aviation fuel tax revenues for fiscal year 2009. Due to the suspension of all motor fuel tax as enacted under SB 4002 (see below), aviation fuel tax collections for fiscal year 2009 will be significantly reduced. Aviation fuel tax sharing is based on the amount of taxes collected. This legislation compensates communities for the amount of aviation fuel taxes that would have been collected and shared under AS 43.40.010(e) had the aviation fuel tax not been suspended.

SB 4002 (Ch 2 4SSLA 08) - Motor Fuel Tax Suspension. This legislation suspended motor fuel taxes on all fuel types effective September 1, 2008 through August 31, 2009 and requires motor fuel taxpayers to submit monthly reports of all fuel sales during the period of suspension. This legislation authorizes the Department of Revenue to assess a penalty of up to \$5,000 against persons who fail to file a monthly report.

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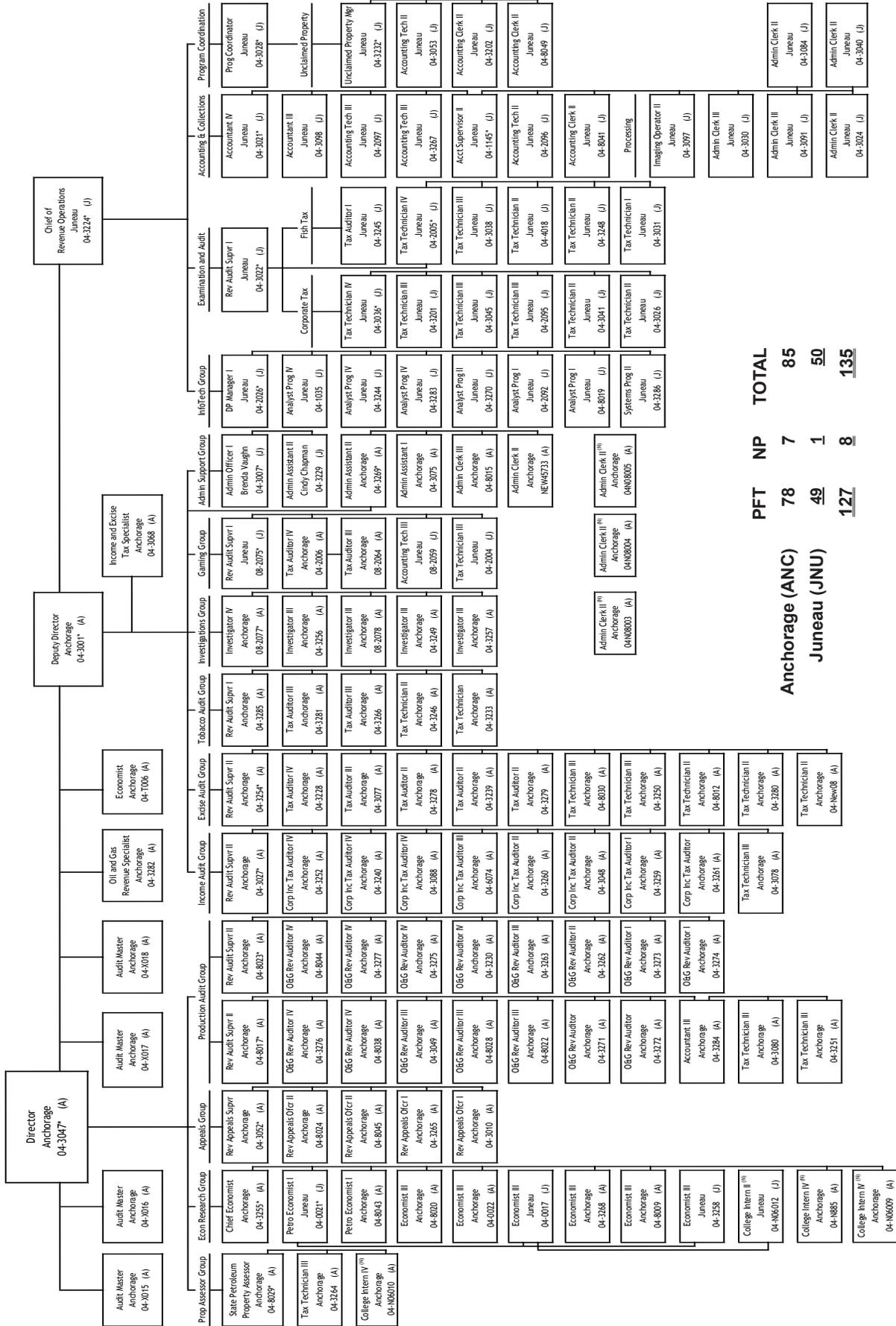
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Organization Chart
As of May, 13, 2008



Division Functions

During fiscal year 2008, the Tax Division was staffed by 127 full-time and 8 non-permanent or college intern positions; and maintained offices in Juneau and Anchorage. The division's FY 2008 operating budget was \$12.8 million.

The division is organized according to the functional groups of Accounting and Collections, Appeals, three Audit Units, Economic Research, Fisheries Tax Examination and Audit, Gaming, Investigations, Oil and Gas Property Tax and support groups; Administrative Support and Information Technology.

Operations

Overview

Operations receives and processes all tax returns and payments, except oil and gas production and property tax returns which are processed in Anchorage. Operations is comprised of Accounting and Collections, Data Entry and Processing, and Fisheries Tax Examination and Audit.

Operations accounts for oil and gas settlement payments received by the state in conjunction with provisions for the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund.

Accounting and Collections

Accounting and Collections processes payments and reconciles Tax Accounting System (TAS) revenues to the state's accounting system (AKSAS). The unit collects delinquent tax accounts, takes enforcement actions such as filing liens and levying assets, PFDs and wages. This unit also approves clearances from state agencies that are making final payment on state contracts.

Accounting and Collections distributes taxes and fees to municipalities in accordance

with statutory requirements and periodically issues warrants to communities for the statutory portion of tax collected. The amount shared is based upon where the tax or fee is derived. In FY 2008, Accounting and Collections distributed \$37,726,534 to 122 Alaska communities. The following taxes and fees are subject to sharing:

- Aviation Motor Fuel
- Commercial Passenger Vessel
- Electric Cooperative
- Fisheries Business
- Fishery Resource Landing
- Telephone Cooperative
- Alcoholic Beverage License

Taxes collected for fisheries business and resource landing activities in an unorganized borough are shared with municipalities through an allocation program administered by the Department of Commerce Community and Economic Development (DCCED). The Tax Division transmits funds to DCCED each year for allocation. For FY 2008, the division transmitted \$3,023,518 for additional sharing.

The division publishes an annual shared tax report which summarizes the amounts shared with each community. The annual report is available online at www.tax.alaska.gov.

The Accounting and Collections unit summarizes and reports financial data, and provides financial oversight and control of agency accounting functions.

The unit data enters tax return information into the division's databases – TAS (Tax Accounting System) and DEE (Data Entry and Examination). More than 30,000 returns are processed annually through this unit, distributed to the appropriate examination unit and ultimately imaged or archived.

The Tax Division's FY 2008 operating budget was \$12.8 million.

The Gaming group publishes an annual report that is available at www.tax.alaska.gov.

Appeals

The Appeals unit conducts informal conferences on protested assessments, issues informal conference decisions, and represents the division in formal hearings before the Office of Administrative Hearings. In addition, Appeals provides assistance for all programs and tax types administered by the division.

Audit and Examination

The audit groups are the division’s core technical and analytical resource that provide support for many functions in the division. Audit drafts and implements regulations, conducts special projects and provides support to Appeals.

The audit and examination function consists of the following groups.

- **Corporate Income** – examines and audits corporate net income tax returns, including oil and gas corporate income tax returns.

The group’s examination section receives and examines corporation, partnership and other informational returns and assists with updating corporate tax return forms to reflect changes in federal and Alaska tax laws.

The unit conducts compliance activities such as securing returns from businesses and individuals required to file tax returns, comparing internal data with information from external agencies (IRS and Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development) to identify potential taxpayers, and following up on compliance leads from internal and external sources.

- **Excise Taxes** - Licenses mining operations, alcoholic beverage manufacturers and distributors,

tobacco manufacturers and distributors, and motor fuel qualified dealers. The unit examines and audits returns for the following tax types: alcoholic beverages, commercial passenger vessel, large passenger vessel gambling, mining license, motor fuel, tire fee, tobacco and vehicle rental.

- **Fisheries Taxes**

The Fisheries Tax unit examines and audits returns for the following tax types: fisheries business, fishery resource landing, salmon enhancement, seafood development, dive fishery management, and Alaska seafood marketing assessments.

The unit also licenses fisheries businesses that process or export fisheries resources from the state. As part of the licensing function, the unit accounts for cash prepayments and other forms of security submitted by processors to secure payment of their fisheries business tax liabilities.

The unit also administers the fish processor surety bonding program as surety against future claims from employees and fishermen.

- **Oil & Gas Production Tax** - The

Production Tax unit is responsible for issuing exploration and other oil and gas tax credit incentive certificates and processing refund requests for eligible tax credit certificates. The unit examines and audits oil and gas production tax returns and tax credit certificates. The unit collects oil and gas sales data used in audits, economic analyses and the department’s prevailing value, and collects oil and gas lease expenditure and cost information used in audit and economic analyses. The unit also issues Advisory Bulletins on oil and gas matters and regulatory

interpretations, and assists in development and drafting of regulations.

Economic Research

Economic Research is responsible for monitoring and forecasting state revenues.

Economic Research monitors state and national economic conditions, national and international oil markets, and conducts research needed to anticipate economic and business trends that affect state tax revenue. The unit works with other state agencies to compile information for the Revenue Sources Book, an annual publication that contains historical and forecasted revenue information to assist the governor and legislature in developing the state’s budget; the book is available at www.tax.alaska.gov.

The Economic Research group also provides monthly updates on the state’s cash flow and a comparison to the amounts projected in the Revenue Sources Book to provide the most up-to-date information.

The Economic Research group publishes average Alaska North Slope crude oil and natural gas price information. The price information, known as “prevailing value,” is one of the key variables used to determine tax liability from oil and gas production. The group provides daily and weekly updates on prices, with a comparison of the recent data to that forecast in the Revenue Sources Book.

The Economic Research group prepares and presents to the legislature fiscal notes projecting the costs and revenues from proposed legislation that would affect the state fiscal system.

The Economics Research group responds to requests from the legislature, administration, taxpayers and the public on a host of issues. The group also serves as an interface for the state with the media on issues related to state revenue and oil production.

Gaming

Gaming issues annual permits to not-for-profit organizations to conduct gaming activities and licenses operators to conduct gaming activities on behalf of permittees. Gaming also issues licenses to pull-tab manufacturers and distributors.

Gaming processes reports and monitors financial compliance of permittees, operators, and distributors. The unit conducts compliance audits to ensure gaming activities are conducted within the scope of gaming laws.

The unit publishes an annual report that includes more detailed information and descriptions of the program. The report is available at www.tax.alaska.gov.

Information Technology

The Information Technology Unit maintains databases and provides technical computer support to the division. The unit also maintains online applications, the division’s websites, imaging systems, and provides assistance in forms publishing.

The unit researches, coordinates, develops and implements technical upgrades that enhance customer service to Alaska’s taxpayers.

Investigations

The Investigations unit focuses on gaming and tobacco tax investigations by conducting field inspections. The group investigates and inspects gaming operations and

The Economic Research group publishes a Revenue Sources Book that is available at www.tax.state.ak.us.

The Investigations group investigates and inspects gaming operations and tobacco distributors and retailers.

tobacco distributors and retailers. The unit investigates leads for all tax programs administered by the division.

Oil & Gas Property Tax

Oil and Gas Property Tax conducts appraisals on all oil and gas related property in the state of Alaska. It also performs compliance and collection functions and processes oil and gas property tax returns.

Additionally, the division or municipalities may initiate audits. Audits and appraisals conducted by the unit are typically highly specialized valuations. The municipalities share in some of the unit's duties under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Engineering and appraisal experts assist under contract as needed.

Unclaimed Property

Transferred to Treasury Division effective July, 1, 2008

Unclaimed Property receives and accounts for personal property that is abandoned by persons who live in or had nexus with Alaska. Properties are presumed abandoned after a period of time of no activity. Abandoned properties, mostly in the form of funds from bank accounts, uncashed checks, and stocks and bonds, are required to be reported and remitted to Unclaimed Property annually.

Unclaimed Property processes claims submitted by owners who learn they have unclaimed property held by the state. Staff verify the owner's identity and remit funds or property to owners upon verification. Unclaimed Property is affiliated with a national website, www.missingmoney.com, that lists unclaimed property information by owner name for properties held by Alaska and other states.

Figure 3 - Revenue Collections Detail

Listed in order of total amount of revenue collected

TAX TYPE	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2006
OIL AND GAS TAXES			
General Fund revenue			
Production	\$6,827,369,207	\$2,271,475,843	\$1,191,761,323
Conservation Surcharge	11,685,189	10,103,767	7,758,733
Property Tax	358,251,156	312,801,256	288,020,035
Local credits	<u>(276,693,851)</u>	<u>(247,159,729)</u>	<u>(233,512,602)</u>
Property tax total	81,557,305	65,641,527	54,507,433
Corporate Income Tax	606,354,607	593,049,417	661,418,505
Alaska Education Credit	<u>(456,500)</u>	<u>(456,500)</u>	<u>(347,125)</u>
Corporate Income tax total	605,898,107	592,592,917	661,071,380
Total Receipts - General Fund	7,526,509,808	2,939,814,054	1,915,098,869
Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund - CBRF			
Corporate Income Tax	391,092,988	83,518,505	41,140,602
Production Tax	47,228,656	17,510,672	2,556,312
Property	<u>8,641</u>	<u>50,640</u>	<u>50,268</u>
Total Receipts - CBRF	438,330,285	101,079,817	43,747,182
Total Receipts - All Funds	<u>\$7,964,840,093</u>	<u>\$3,040,893,871</u>	<u>\$1,958,846,051</u>
CORPORATE INCOME TAX - Non Oil and Gas Corporations			
Corporate Income Tax	\$179,614,285	\$172,207,487	\$130,374,320
Penalties and Interest	3,813,015	5,536,438	8,519,784
Alaska Education Credit	<u>(841,144)</u>	<u>(732,713)</u>	<u>(900,644)</u>
Total Receipts	<u>\$182,586,156</u>	<u>\$177,011,212</u>	<u>\$137,993,460</u>
MINING LICENSE			
Tax Before Credits	\$54,569,042	\$79,393,532	\$18,759,872
Mineral Exploration Incentive Credit	0	(1,380)	0
Alaska Education Credit	<u>(160,814)</u>	<u>(250,626)</u>	<u>(121,876)</u>
Total Receipts	<u>\$54,408,228</u>	<u>\$79,141,526</u>	<u>\$18,637,996</u>

Figure 3 - Revenue Collections Detail*Listed in order of total amount of revenue collected*

TAX TYPE	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2006
TOBACCO			
Cigarette	\$64,451,094	\$64,235,755	\$58,251,891
Tobacco Products	9,234,129	8,506,365	7,614,005
Penalties and Interest	150,976	334,989	176,380
Cigarette License Fees	6,275	\$6,200	\$6,255
Deductions and Stamp Discounts	<u>(421,902)</u>	<u>(408,276)</u>	<u>(597,556)</u>
Total Receipts	73,420,572	72,675,033	65,450,975
School Fund*	(24,912,057)	(26,972,936)	(27,391,201)
Tobacco Use Education and Cessation Fund	<u>(3,614,401)</u>	<u>(3,282,925)</u>	<u>(2,694,038)</u>
Amount Retained in General Fund	<u>\$44,894,114</u>	<u>\$42,419,172</u>	<u>\$35,365,736</u>
<i>*All cigarette license fees are included in this amount.</i>			
COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VESSEL			
Total Receipts	\$46,839,178	\$15,981,734	
Taxes Shared to Municipalities	(9,232,830)	(744,580)	
Amount Transferred to Regional Cruise Ship Impact Fund	<u>(11,684,836)</u>	<u>(3,995,434)</u>	Not Applicable
Amount Retained by the State of Alaska	<u>\$25,921,512</u>	<u>\$11,241,720</u>	
MOTOR FUEL			
Highway	\$30,675,818	\$29,360,245	\$30,871,634
Marine	5,627,878	5,576,852	5,487,931
Jet	4,526,804	4,124,896	5,039,832
Aviation	<u>673,940</u>	<u>685,844</u>	<u>710,663</u>
Total Tax	41,504,440	39,747,837	42,110,060
Penalties and Interest	<u>79,167</u>	<u>(62,525)</u>	<u>837</u>
Total Receipts	41,583,607	39,685,312	42,110,897
Aviation Tax Shared	<u>(148,051)</u>	<u>(147,322)</u>	<u>(129,337)</u>
Amount Retained by State	<u>\$41,435,556</u>	<u>\$39,537,990</u>	<u>\$41,981,560</u>

Figure 3 - Revenue Collections Detail*Listed in order of total amount of revenue collected*

TAX TYPE	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2006
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES			
Liquor	\$18,719,422	\$17,323,104	\$16,642,283
Beer	13,317,219	13,063,186	13,155,523
Wine	5,140,482	4,852,715	4,616,542
Beer (small breweries)	801,127	797,543	810,080
Penalties, Interest and Refunds	<u>186,950</u>	<u>1,916</u>	<u>648</u>
Total Receipts	38,165,200	\$36,038,464	\$35,225,076
Amount transferred to Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention Fund	<u>(19,080,505)</u>	<u>(18,018,504)</u>	<u>(17,612,538)</u>
Amount Retained in General Fund	<u>\$19,084,695</u>	<u>\$18,019,960</u>	<u>\$17,612,538</u>
FISHERIES BUSINESS			
Established			
Shore-based	\$24,865,940	\$21,838,661	\$22,489,848
Floating	5,769,466	4,461,717	5,583,427
Cannery	5,218,570	3,603,230	4,115,868
Developing			
Shore-based	54,486	4,040	8,553
Floating	<u>802</u>	<u>2,523</u>	<u>6,117</u>
Total Tax	35,909,264	29,910,171	32,203,813
Prepayments	3,694,083	5,546,512	3,735,334
Penalties and Interest	504,207	169,178	24,450
License Fees	13,975	14,725	15,001
Less Credits			
A.W. "Winn" Brindle	(177,228)	(167,000)	(132,909)
Alaska Education	(450,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)
Salmon Product Development and Utilization	<u>(4,501,973)</u>	<u>415,745</u>	<u>(3,058,516)</u>
Total Receipts	34,992,328	35,589,331	32,487,173
Fisheries Business Tax Shared			
Direct to Municipalities	(18,268,399)	(16,079,365)	(15,268,647)
DCCED* Municipal Allocation	<u>(1,920,635)</u>	<u>(1,530,472)</u>	<u>(1,867,596)</u>
Amount Retained by State	<u>\$14,803,294</u>	<u>\$17,979,494</u>	<u>\$15,350,930</u>

* Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development

Figure 3 - Revenue Collections Detail*Listed in order of total amount of revenue collected*

TAX TYPE	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2006
FISHERY RESOURCE LANDING			
Tax Before Credits	\$14,085,200	\$12,002,293	\$11,315,026
Penalties, Interest and Refunds	1,042,373	583,309	549,781
Less Credits			
Alaska Education	(1,050,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)
CDQ Contributions	(415,815)	(373,648)	(185,919)
A.W. "Winn" Brindle	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Receipts	13,661,758	11,011,954	10,478,888
Landing Tax Shared			
Direct to Municipalities	(5,286,500)	(4,617,769)	(4,508,020)
DCCED* Municipal Allocation	<u>(1,102,883)</u>	<u>(875,527)</u>	<u>(1,235,290)</u>
Amount to be Retained by State	<u>\$7,272,375</u>	<u>\$5,518,658</u>	<u>\$4,735,578</u>
<i>* Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development</i>			
SEAFOOD MARKETING ASSESSMENT			
Fisheries Business	\$6,447,727	\$5,862,128	\$5,363,911
Fishery Resource Landing	2,265,955	<u>1,818,821</u>	<u>993,665</u>
Total Receipts	<u>\$8,713,682</u>	<u>\$7,680,949</u>	<u>\$6,357,576</u>
VEHICLE RENTAL			
Passenger	\$8,050,884	\$7,635,227	\$7,246,318
Recreational	384,398	360,289	346,439
Penalties and Interest	<u>17,591</u>	<u>23,093</u>	<u>64,359</u>
Total Receipts	<u>\$8,452,873</u>	<u>\$8,018,609</u>	<u>\$7,657,116</u>
REGULATORY COST CHARGES			
Total Receipts	<u>\$8,407,631</u>	<u>\$7,885,161</u>	<u>\$7,131,107</u>

Figure 3 - Revenue Collections Detail

Listed in order of total amount of revenue collected

TAX TYPE	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2006
LARGE PASSANGER VESSEL GAMBLING			
Tax	\$6,757,501		
Penalties and Interest	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Total Receipts	<u>\$6,757,501</u>		
SALMON ENHANCEMENT			
Tax by Aquacultural Region			
Southern Southeast	\$1,496,031	\$1,020,406	\$1,052,179
Northern Southeast	1,296,163	1,501,978	1,138,883
Prince William Sound	1,440,700	785,835	878,906
Kodiak	662,473	614,891	528,003
Cook Inlet	458,668	304,677	647,610
Chignik	120,714	112,352	126,036
Total Tax	5,474,749	4,340,139	4,371,617
Penalties and Interest	9,411	16,830	7,632
Total Receipts	<u>\$5,484,160</u>	<u>\$4,356,969</u>	<u>\$4,379,249</u>
GAMING			
Pull-Tab Tax	\$2,219,335	\$2,013,865	\$1,980,234
Net Proceeds Fee	351,996	293,358	289,201
License and Permit Fees	140,073	138,404	140,384
Total Receipts	<u>\$2,711,404</u>	<u>\$2,445,627</u>	<u>\$2,409,819</u>
ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE			
Total Receipts	\$2,093,229	\$2,029,554	\$1,971,690
Taxes shared	(2,016,589)	(1,953,262)	(1,893,770)
Amount Retained by State	<u>\$76,640</u>	<u>\$76,292</u>	<u>\$77,920</u>
TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE			
Total Receipts	\$1,998,127	\$2,062,277	\$1,905,896
Taxes shared	(1,884,515)	(1,953,132)	(1,804,506)
Amount Retained by State	<u>\$113,612</u>	<u>\$109,145</u>	<u>\$101,390</u>

Figure 3 - Revenue Collections Detail*Listed in order of total amount of revenue collected*

TAX TYPE	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2006
TIRE FEE			
Non-Studded	\$1,089,972	\$1,075,505	\$1,146,502
Studded	404,564	409,979	446,771
Penalties and Interest	<u>3,680</u>	<u>26,433</u>	<u>25,414</u>
Total Receipts	<u>\$1,498,216</u>	<u>\$1,511,917</u>	<u>\$1,618,687</u>
SEAFOOD DEVELOPMENT			
Tax by Development Region			
Bristol Bay	\$1,032,860	\$978,504	Not Applicable
Prince William Sound	352,686	285,984	152,465
Penalties and Interest	<u>736</u>	<u>1,845</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Receipts	<u>\$1,386,282</u>	<u>\$1,266,333</u>	<u>\$152,465</u>
DIVE FISHERY MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT			
Total Receipts *	<u>\$373,120</u>	<u>\$426,006</u>	<u>\$273,521</u>
* All receipts are derived from Southeast Alaska Management area A			
ESTATE			
Total Receipts	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$133,081</u>	<u>\$576,261</u>

Figure 4 Program Revenue and Cost Detail

Sorted by Revenue	FY 2008 Statistics		FY 2008 Program		FY 2008 Per FTE ²	
	Returns	Revenue	Cost ²	FTE ¹	Revenue	Cost
Program						
Oil and Gas Production ³	18	\$6,886,283,052	\$3,590,555	35.8	\$192,354,275	\$100,295
Oil and Gas Corporate Income ⁴	52	996,991,095	441,515	4.4	226,588,885	100,344
Corporate Income - Other than Oil and Gas	16,010	182,586,156	2,957,609	29.4	6,210,413	100,599
Oil and Gas Property ⁵	752	81,565,946	368,999	3.5	23,304,556	105,428
Tobacco ⁶	3,399	73,420,572	1,374,979	13.2	5,562,165	104,165
Mining License	841	54,408,228	501,450	5.1	10,668,280	98,324
Commercial Passenger Vessel	158	46,839,178	118,799	1.2	39,032,648	98,999
Motor Fuel	3,539	41,583,607	600,884	6.0	6,930,601	100,147
Alcoholic Beverages ⁷	410	38,165,200	125,077	1.2	31,804,333	104,231
Fisheries Business	665	34,992,328	542,648	5.5	6,362,241	98,663
Fishery Resource Landing	71	13,661,758	171,475	1.7	8,036,328	100,868
Seafood Marketing	309	8,713,682	30,749	0.3	See Note 8	See Note 8
Vehicle Rental	392	8,452,873	133,586	1.4	6,037,766	95,419
Regulatory Cost Charges	N/A	8,407,631	2,351	<.1	See Note 8	See Note 8
Large Passenger Vessel Gambling	5	6,757,501	105,428	1.1	6,143,183	95,844
Salmon Enhancement	872	5,484,160	135,906	1.4	3,917,257	97,076
Gaming	1,512	2,711,404	1,023,492	10.2	265,824	100,342
Electric Cooperative	18	2,093,229	1,514	<.1	See Note 8	See Note 8
Telephone Cooperative	8	1,998,127	504	<.1	See Note 8	See Note 8
Tire Fee	417	1,498,216	113,247	1.1	1,362,015	102,952
Seafood Development	182	1,386,282	21,088	0.2	See Note 8	See Note 8
Dive Fishery Management	31	373,120	10,396	0.1	See Note 8	See Note 8
Unclaimed Property	N/A	N/A	419,478	4.2	N/A	99,876
Total All Programs	29,661	\$8,498,373,345	\$12,791,729	127.0	\$66,916,326⁹	\$100,722⁹

¹ Full-time Equivalent staff positions

² Based on total operating costs of the Tax Division

³ Includes oil and gas conservation surcharge revenue of \$11,685,189; surcharges are reported on production returns, Includes Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund receipts of \$47,228,656

⁴ Includes Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund Receipts of \$391,092,998

⁵ Includes Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund receipts of \$8,641

⁶ Includes amounts transferred to School Fund and Tobacco Use Education and Cessation Fund: \$24,912,057 and \$3,614,401

⁷ Includes Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention Fund receipts: \$19,080,505.

⁸ Combined program revenues (\$21,585,789) and costs (\$45,514) required .4 FTE.

⁹ Reflects total revenue and total cost divided by FTE.

Figure 5 Revenue Collected from Assessments

Program	FY 2008 Data		
	Audit	Exam	Total
Oil & Gas Corporate Income	\$391,092,988	\$0	\$391,092,988
Oil & Gas Production	47,228,656	0	47,228,656
Corporate Income	4,620,415	1,395,656	6,016,071
Fisheries Business	1,772,473	115,407	1,887,880
Fishery Resource Landing	27,174	699,447	726,621
Tobacco	1,748	608,542	610,290
Commercial Passenger Vessel	0	87,748	87,748
Alcoholic Beverage	57,672	26,615	84,287
Seafood Marketing	0	69,185	69,185
Vehicle Rental	25,442	33,617	59,059
Motor Fuel	90	40,169	40,259
Oil and Gas Property	8,641	0	8,641
Tire Fee	0	6,180	6,180
Salmon Enhancement	0	2,913	2,913
Charitable Gaming	0	2,473	2,473
Dive Fisheries	0	1,122	1,122
Seafood Development	<u>0</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>49</u>
Total	<u>\$444,835,299</u>	<u>\$3,089,123</u>	<u>\$447,924,422</u>

**Alcoholic Beverages Tax
AS 43.60**

50¢ per gallon. At the same time, the rate for wine increased to 15¢ per gallon.

Description

Alaska levies a tax on alcoholic beverages sold in Alaska. The tax is collected primarily from wholesalers and distributors of alcoholic beverages.

Since **1937**, the legislature has made minor changes to the alcoholic beverage tax statutes. In addition, between 1937 and 1983, the legislature increased Alaska’s tax rates to correspond with rate changes made by other states.

Rates

Product	Rate Per Gallon
Liquor (more than 21% alcohol)	\$12.80
Wine (21% alcohol or less)	\$2.50
Beer (Malt Beverages and Cider)	\$1.07
Beer (Small Breweries)	\$0.35

2002 – The legislature significantly increased the tax rates on all three alcoholic beverages effective October 1, 2002. However, this legislation allows breweries meeting the qualifications of 26 U.S.C. 5051(a)(2) (small breweries) to pay tax at the lower rate of 35 cents per gallon on the first 60,000 barrels of beer (malt beverages) sold in Alaska. At the same time, the legislature created the Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention Fund and directed that 50 percent of the alcoholic beverage tax be deposited into this fund for alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs.

Returns

Taxpayers file returns and pay tax monthly. The returns and payment are due by the last day of the month following the month of sale.

Exemptions

Sales to facilities operated by one of the uniformed services of the United States are exempt.

Between 1937 and 2002, alcoholic beverage tax rates have changed as follows.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits all alcoholic beverage tax revenue into the General Fund. The Department of Administration separately accounts for 50 percent of the tax collected and deposits it into the Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention Fund.

Liquor	Per Gallon
1937	\$.50
1941	\$1.00
1945	\$1.60
1946	\$2.00
1947	\$3.00
1957	\$3.50
1961	\$4.00
1983	\$5.60
2002	\$12.80

History

The alcoholic beverage tax dates back to **1933** when the Legislature enacted a tax on beer and wine at a rate of 5¢ per gallon. Taxpayers filed alcoholic beverage tax returns monthly.

In **1937**, the territorial legislature enacted a tax on liquor at a rate of

Fifty percent of taxes on alcoholic beverages is available to fund alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs.

Wine	Per Gallon	Beer (Malt Beverages)	Per Gallon
1933	\$.05	1933	\$.05
1937	\$.15	1947	\$.10
1947	\$.25	1957	\$.25
1957	\$.50	1983	\$.35
1961	\$.60	2002	\$1.07
1983	\$.85		
2002	\$2.50		
		Beer (Small Breweries)	Per Gallon
		2002	\$.35

FY 2008 Statistics

Product	Gallons	Tax Collected
Liquor	1,291,438	\$18,719,422
Beer, Malt Beverage & Cider	11,379,512	13,317,219
Wine	1,877,200	5,140,482
Beer, Small Brewery	2,047,460	801,127
Penalties, Interest and Refunds	N/A	186,950
Total Tax Collected	<u>16,595,610</u>	38,165,200
Transferred to Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention Fund		<u>(19,080,505)</u>
Total Tax Collections – General Fund		<u>\$19,084,695</u>
Number of Returns		410
Number of Taxpayers		35
Program Cost		\$125,077
Staffing (full-time equivalent)		1.2

Commercial Passenger Vessel (CPV) Excise Tax AS 43.52.200 – 295

Description

Alaska imposes an excise tax on travel on commercial passenger vessels, typically cruise ships that have 250 or more berths and provide overnight accommodations in the state’s marine waters. Passengers traveling on qualified commercial passenger vessels are liable for the tax.

Rate

The commercial passenger vessel excise tax rate is \$46 per passenger per voyage.

Returns

Cruise ship companies and commercial passenger vessel owners file returns and pay taxes monthly. The due date is the last day of the month following the month in which voyages ended.

Exemptions

The CPV excise tax does not apply to passengers on board a commercial passenger vessel that does not anchor or moor in state marine waters with the intent to allow passengers to disembark.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits all proceeds from the CPV excise tax into the Commercial Vessel Passenger Tax (CVP) Account in the general fund. Subject to appropriation by the legislature from this account, the division distributes \$5 per passenger to each of the first five ports of call in Alaska unless the port of call imposes a tax on travel on commercial passenger vessels engaged in activities involving overnight

accommodations. If the port of call is a city located within a borough, the division distributes \$2.50 to the city and \$2.50 to the borough. Each port of call receiving funds shall use the funds in a manner calculated to improve port and harbor facilities and other services to properly provide for vessel or watercraft visits and to enhance the safety and efficiency of interstate and foreign commerce.

The division transfers 25% of the revenue deposited in the CVP Tax Account into a Regional Cruise Ship Impact (RCSI) Fund, a sub-account of the CVP Tax Account. Subject to appropriation and regulations adopted by the Department of Revenue, the division distributes funds from the RCSI Fund to municipalities and other governmental entities within the Prince William Sound Region, Southeast Alaska, or any other distinctive region impacted by cruise ship related tourism activities but not entitled to receive funds under port of call provisions above. Funds distributed from the RCSI Fund shall be used to provide services and infrastructure directly related to passenger vessel or watercraft visits or to enhance the safety and efficiency of interstate and foreign commerce related to vessel or watercraft activities.

History

2006 - The CPV excise tax was enacted by 2006 Primary Election Ballot Measure No. 2. The measure was approved by voters at the primary election of August 26, 2006. The results of the election were certified September 18, 2006 and the initiative’s provisions became effective December 17, 2006.

The first full year of CPV excise tax collections was in FY 2008. Total tax collections were \$46.8 million.

FY 2008 Statistics*

Tax Collections	\$46,839,178
Number of Returns	158
Number of Taxpayers	10
Program Cost	\$118,799
Staffing (full time equivalent)	1.2

**Corporate Income Tax
AS 43.20**

Description

Alaska levies a corporate income tax on Alaska taxable income.

For purposes of computing taxable income, Alaska like many states, adopts the federal Internal Revenue Code (IRC) by reference, unless excepted to or modified by specific Alaska statutes.

For a corporation doing business only in Alaska, its taxable income is federal taxable income with certain Alaska modifications.

A corporation that does business both inside and outside Alaska apportions income to Alaska using a formula. The formula apportions a percentage of the corporation's total income to Alaska. The Alaska percentage or "apportionment factor" is an average of three fractions based upon property, payroll and sales, inside and outside the state.

When a corporation is part of a group of corporations that operate as a unit in the conduct a single business, the separate corporations are treated as divisions of a single corporation. The taxpayer must apportion to Alaska a percentage of the combined incomes of all of the corporations in the "unitary" or "combined" group.

For unitary groups that are not oil and gas companies, Alaska adopts "water's edge combination". The combined group includes only those corporations with significant U.S. activity.

Oil and gas companies combine on a worldwide basis. Also, oil companies use a "modified" apportionment formula of property, sales and extraction. The extraction factor is the production of oil and

gas in Alaska divided by production everywhere.

Rate

Alaska taxes corporate income at graduated rates ranging from 1 percent to 9.4 percent.

Credits

Under Alaska's blanket adoption of the IRC, taxpayers can claim all federal incentive credits. Federal credits that refund other federal taxes are not allowed. Multistate taxpayers apportion their total federal incentive credits. Alaska specific credits include:

Education - Taxpayers that contribute to vocational education programs or accredited Alaska universities or colleges for educational purposes may claim a tax credit for 50 percent of the first \$100,000 and 100 percent of the next \$100,000 of contributions. The maximum credit is \$150,000 for each tax year.

Minerals Exploration Incentive

- Taxpayers may claim a credit for 100 percent of eligible costs of exploration activities related to determining existence, location, extent, or quality of a locatable mineral or coal deposit. An approved exploration incentive credit may not exceed \$20 million and must be applied within 15 tax years after the credit is approved. Application of the credit is limited to the lesser of 50 percent of the mining license tax liability or 50 percent of the corporate tax liability.

Oil and Gas Exploration Incentive

- Taxpayers may take a credit for up to 50 percent on state land (or 25 percent on non state lands) of eligible oil and gas exploration costs. An approved oil and gas exploration incentive credit may not exceed \$5 million per project and is limited to \$30 million

Corporate income is taxed at graduated rates ranging from 1 percent to 9.4 percent.

per taxpayer. Taxpayers may apply the credit against 100 percent of corporation net income taxes due.

Gas Exploration and Development

Tax Credit – Taxpayers may take a corporate income credit for 10 percent of qualifying expenditures incurred in exploration and development of natural gas reserves in Alaska, except for the North Slope.

Exemptions

Generally, Alaska follows the IRC when determining an entities taxable status.

Alaska adopts the flow-through federal provisions that exempt S-Corporations from tax.

Federally, S-Corporations are treated as partnerships and S-Corporation shareholders report their proportionate share of the corporation's earnings.

Alaska treats Limited Liability Companies (LLCs) as partnerships if they file as partnerships federally. Electric and telephone cooperatives pay tax under AS 10.25 and are exempt from the corporate income tax.

Returns and Payments

Corporations file returns annually, with the return due three and one-half months after the close of the tax year, one month after the federal tax return is due. Alaska honors the federal filing extensions.

Corporations must make quarterly estimated payments and the total tax is due two and one-half months from the end of the tax year. There are no extensions to pay the tax. Estimated payments of more than \$100,000 and payments accompanying a return greater than \$150,000 must be made online through the Tax Online Payment System (TOPS) or by wire transfer.

Disposition of Revenue

The Division deposits most corporate net income tax collections into the General Fund. For oil and gas corporations only, the Division deposits collections from audit assessments into the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund.

History

1949 - The territorial legislature enacts the Alaska Net Income Tax Act. It is 10 percent of the federal income tax liability on income earned in Alaska. The tax applies to individuals and corporations.

1959 - Alaska adopts the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act (UDITPA) within AS 43.20. This is a model statute that developed by the states to address concerns of the U.S. Congress that collectively, the states were taxing more than 100% of the earnings of multistate corporations. UDITPA requires multistate corporations to apportion a percentage of their total income to the state by the apportionment formula of property payroll and sales. The standard UDITPA formula apportions 100% of the corporation's income among the states where the taxpayer does business, no more, no less.

1970 - Alaska enacts the Multistate Tax Compact in AS 43.19, and becomes one of the early members of the Multistate Tax Commission. The Compact incorporates the standard three-factor apportionment formula of UDITPA. A main purpose of the Compact and the Commission is to promote the enactment of UDITPA, and the uniform application of UDITPA apportionment formula by the states. Uniform application of UDITPA promotes the full reporting of income by taxpayers and avoids the taxation of the same income by more than one state.

A voter initiative passed in August 2006 subjects cruise ship operators to the Alaska corporate income tax.

1975 - The legislature repeals the original tax and makes major revisions. Alaska enacts its own tax rates rather than basing the tax on the federal tax liability. Alaska adopts the federal Internal Revenue Code by reference, unless excepted to, or modified by other Alaska statutes. The tax rate was 5.4% of Alaska taxable income with a surtax of 4 percent based on federal surtax exemptions. For 1975, the surtax exemption was \$50,000.

1978 - The legislature finds that the standard three-factor apportionment formula does not fairly reflect Alaska income for oil and gas corporations. Alaska enacts AS 43.21 and requires oil and gas companies to calculate Alaska taxable income using separate accounting. The oil and gas companies challenge AS 43.21.

1980 - The legislature repeals the parts of AS 43.20 that impose the individual income tax and retains the exemption for S-Corporations.

1981 - In an effort to stem the growing amount of disputed oil and gas income taxes and related litigation, the legislature seeks a compromise tax method. The legislature repeals separate accounting under AS 43.21, and enacts AS 43.20.072, the current "modified" apportionment formula for oil and gas corporations. The modified formula drops the payroll factor and adds the "extraction factor". The legislature also enacts the current graduated tax rate structure with a maximum rate of 9.4%.

1987 - The legislature enacts the Alaska Education Credit.

1991 - The legislature enacts water's edge apportionment with AS 43.20.073. AS 43.20.073 does not apply to oil and gas taxpayers, who continue to report on a worldwide basis.

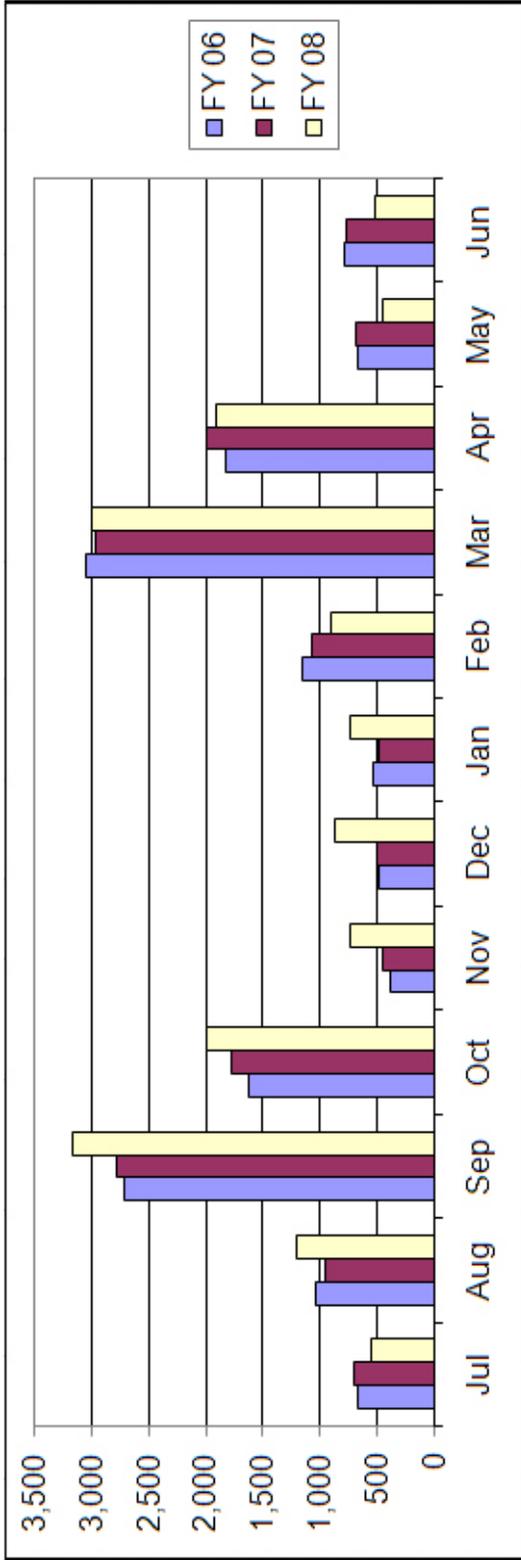
1998 - The Department of Revenue wins the OSG Bulkships case. The Alaska Supreme Court holds that AS 43.20 does not adopt Internal Revenue Code Section 883 by reference. Federally, Sec. 883 exempts from tax foreign corporations that operate ships and aircraft, and avoids double taxation. The Court says that formulary apportionment in AS 43.19 also avoids double taxation and therefore AS 43.19 is an exception to Sec. 883. During the next session, the legislature specifically adopts Sec. 883 and grants explicit tax exemption to the foreign corporations operating cargo ships, cruise ships, and aircraft in Alaska.

2006 - A voter initiative that subjects cruise ship operators to Alaska corporate income tax passed in August 2006. Prior to the initiative, cruise ship operators were exempt from taxation through the department's adoption of Internal Revenue Code Section 883.

2008 - The legislature amended education credit provisions to include cash contributions accepted for secondary level vocational courses and programs by a school district in Alaska and by a state-operated vocational technical education and training school.

The legislature authorized tax credits for qualified film production expenditures incurred in Alaska. Tax credits may be sold, transferred, exchanged, or conveyed and must be used within three years after being granted by the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED). The maximum of credits claimed by all taxpayers over the life of the credit program may not exceed \$100 million.

**Figure 7
Corporations Filing Activity for Fiscal Years 2006, 2007 and 2008**



Fiscal Year	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Total Returns Filed	14,920	15,185	16,062

Detail of FY 2008 Filing Activity

Entity Type	Original	Amended	NOL ¹	Total
Subchapter C	7,072	784	134	7,990
Subchapter S	7,320	42	3	7,365
Exempt	76	1	1	78
Homeowners Assoc.	469	1	1	471
Other ²	100	6	0	106
Total Non Oil & Gas	15,037	834	139	16,010
Oil & Gas	26	26	0	52
Grand Total	15,063	860	139	16,062

¹Net operating loss carryback

²All Subchapter C

**Dive Fishery Management Assessment
AS 43.76.150**

Description

The dive fishery management assessment is an elective assessment on the value of fisheries resources taken using dive gear. The assessment only applies to designated management areas and species, and is assessed at a rate elected by a vote of permit holders.

Rate

Southeast Alaska region commercial dive fishermen elected the following rates for the Southeast Alaska administrative area (Management Area A):

Geoduck	7%
Sea Cucumber	5%
Sea Urchin	7%

Returns

Buyers file returns and pay tax quarterly. The due date is the last day of the month following the calendar quarter of purchase.

Buyers file returns for bonus payments made to fishermen after the close of the fishing season. Returns for these payments are due with additional taxes by the last day of the month following the payment.

Fishermen selling to unlicensed buyers or exporting from the region file returns and pay taxes annually. The due date is March 31 following the year of sale or export.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits all revenue derived from the dive fishery management assessment into the General Fund.

Under AS 43.76.200, the legislature may appropriate dive fishery management assessment revenue to the Department of Fish and Game for the purpose of funding the regional dive fishery development association.

History

1997 - The legislature enacted the dive fishery management assessment statute effective June 1997.

1999 - The Southeast Regional Dive Fishery Association elected a dive fishery management assessment on geoducks, sea cucumbers and sea urchins harvested in the Southeast Alaska administrative area (Management Area A). The assessment, effective April 1999, set rates of 5 percent for geoduck and sea cucumber and 7 percent for sea urchin.

2004 – The legislature authorized three additional rates: 2 percent, 4 percent and 6 percent. Geoduck fishermen subsequently elected to increase the geoduck assessment to 7 percent as of November 1, 2004.

2005 - The legislature authorized an annual filing due date of March 31 for dive fishermen who export or sell to unlicensed buyers, effective January 1, 2005.

The dive fishery management assessment is current imposed in Southeast Alaska only.

FY 2008 Statistics

Tax Collections	\$373,120
Number of Returns	31
Number of Taxpayers	18
Program Cost	\$10,396
Staffing (full time equivalent)	0.1

**Electric Cooperative Tax
AS 10.25.555**

Description

Alaska levies an electric cooperative tax on kilowatt-hours furnished by qualified electric cooperatives recognized under AS 10.25.

Rate

The electric cooperative tax is based on a rate per kilowatt hour (kWh) and on the length of time the cooperative has furnished electricity to consumers as follows.

Length	Rate Per kWh
Less than 5 years	.25 mill
5 years or longer	.5 mill (1 mill = .1¢)

Returns

Electric cooperatives file calendar year returns that are due with payment before March 1 of the following year.

Exemptions

All qualified electric cooperatives are subject to the cooperative tax. Cooperatives pay the electric cooperative tax in lieu of corporate net income tax.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits all revenue derived from electric cooperative taxes into the General Fund.

Electric cooperative taxes sourced from within municipalities are shared 100 percent to respective municipalities less the amount expended by the state in their collection.

The state retains electric cooperative taxes sourced from outside of municipalities.

History

1959 – The legislature enacted the electric cooperative tax as part of the “Electric and Telephone Cooperative Act” which was adopted to promote cooperatives around the state. The due date for filing electric cooperative tax returns was April 1 of the following year.

1960 – The legislature changed the due date for paying taxes to March 1.

1980 – The legislature changed the tax base for calculating the electric cooperative tax from gross revenue to kilowatt-hours. The legislature adopted the current mill rates.

Electric Cooperatives pay the electric cooperative tax in lieu of corporate net income tax.

FY 2008 Statistics

Tax Collections	\$2,093,229
Number of Returns	18
Number of Taxpayers	18
Program Cost	\$1,514
Staffing (full time equivalent)	<0.1

Note: Program Costs reflect the cost of the program. The amount retained by the state after sharing (Table 2) represents prior year costs and unshared tax collected in the current year outside an organized borough or incorporated city.

The Estate tax was phased out by federal law – it no longer applies to estates of decedents whose date of death is January 1, 2005 or later.

**Estate Tax
AS 43.31**

Description

Alaska levies an estate tax on the transfer of an estate upon death.

Rate

The Alaska estate tax is the amount of state credit allowed on the estate's federal tax return.

Returns

State returns are required only for estates of decedents whose date of death was before January 1, 2005, and the estate has a federal filing requirement. Estates of decedents whose date of death is January 1, 2005 or later are not required to file a report.

Estate returns and tax payments are due 15 months from the decedent's date of death.

The tax payment due date may be extended in one-year increments, not to exceed 5 years. Interest accrues on the amount of tax due during the extension period. The return filing due date may be extended for up to 15 years.

Exemptions

Estates under \$1.5 million were generally exempt from paying estate taxes prior to 2005, taking into consideration the estate tax credit (formerly the unified credit) allowed under the Internal Revenue Code.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits all revenue derived from estate taxes into the General Fund.

History

1919 - The territorial legislature adopted a tax on inheritances and transfers of property from estates. Tax rates varied from 1 percent to 17.5 percent of the property's value.

1970 - The Alaska legislature enacted the current estate tax statutes. Estate tax statutes tie to the state credit allowed under Internal Revenue Code estate tax laws.

1991 - Interest on delinquent tax subject to compound interest under AS 43.05.225. Beginning FY 2003, the state estate tax will phase out as a consequence of changes in federal law.

2001 – The federal Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act enacted. As a consequence of the federal act, the state tax credit was phased out gradually over a four-year period. The state tax credit no longer applies to estates of decedents whose date of death is January 1, 2005 or later. However, the division may continue to collect tax from estates for years prior to January 1, 2005, as a result of returns filed, audits, or other enforcement activities.

Fisheries Business Tax AS 43.75

Description

Alaska levies a fisheries business tax (also known as the “raw fish tax”) on fisheries businesses and persons who process fisheries resources in or export unprocessed fisheries resources from Alaska. The tax is based on the price paid to commercial fishermen for the raw resource or fair market value when there is no arms length transaction prior to processing or export. The division collects fisheries business taxes from processors and persons who export unprocessed fishery resources from Alaska.

Rate

Fisheries business tax rates are based on the location and type of processing activity and whether a fishery resource is classified as “established” or “developing” by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Rates are as follows:

Processing Activity

Established	Rate
Floating	5%
Salmon Cannery	4.5%
Shore-based	3%
Developing	Rate
Floating	3%
Shore-based	1%

Returns

Fisheries businesses file calendar year returns that are due with payment on March 31 of the following year.

After filing the calendar year return, taxpayers file returns to report post-season, bonus payments made

to fishermen. Returns for these payments are due with additional taxes by the last day of the month following the month of bonus payments.

Exemptions

Commercial fishermen who process and freeze fish on board to maintain its quality before sale to a licensed processor are exempt.

Credits

Education - Taxpayers that contribute to vocational education programs or accredited Alaska universities or colleges for educational purposes may claim a tax credit for 50 percent of the first \$100,000 and 100 percent of the next \$100,000 of contributions. The maximum credit is \$150,000 for each tax year.

Scholarship Contributions - Taxpayers that contribute to the A.W. “Winn” Brindle memorial scholarship account may claim a tax credit for the amount of contribution not to exceed 5 percent of their tax liability.

Salmon Product Development

Credit - Taxpayers are allowed tax credits against the fisheries business tax on salmon for expenditures promoting the development of salmon products. The credit on salmon for expenditures promoting the development of salmon products was extended to December 31, 2011.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits all revenue derived from the fisheries business tax into the General Fund. The legislature may appropriate revenue from the tax for revenue sharing as follows:

The Fisheries Business Tax is Alaska's oldest tax, enacted in 1899.

The first fisheries business tax was enacted in 1899 by the U.S. Congress.

Processing Activity Inside Municipality

The division shares 50 percent of tax collected with the incorporated city or organized borough in which the processing took place. If an incorporated city is within an organized borough, the division divides the (50 percent) shareable amount equally between the incorporated city and the organized borough.

Processing Activity Outside Municipality

The division shares 50 percent of tax collected from processing activities outside an incorporated city or an organized borough through an allocation program administered by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development.

History

1899 – the U.S. Congress adopted a “salmon case” tax to fund fisheries-related activities in pre-territorial Alaska. The Organic Act passed in 1912 established an organized territorial government in Alaska. In 1913, the First Territorial Legislature adopted the “salmon pack” tax which applied to salmon canneries based on canned salmon (7¢ per case); and the “cold storage” tax which applied to other fisheries and was based on business receipts. Between 1913 and 1949, the legislature amended the tax several times by changing tax rates and expanding the tax base to include different fisheries.

1949 – The territorial legislature restructured the fisheries business tax to be based on value of the fisheries rather than volumes (case or business receipts). The new “raw fish” tax applied to salmon (4 percent), crab and clams (2 percent), and other fishery products (1 percent) processed in canneries.

1951 – The territorial legislature enacted a fishery business license requirement with a \$25 license fee, a tax on floating processors at 4 percent of value and increased the tax rate for salmon canneries to 6 percent.

1962 – The legislature adopted provisions for sharing taxes (10 percent) and requiring calendar year returns for all businesses.

1967 – The tax rate on salmon canneries was amended to 3 percent and provisions were adopted requiring security for a fishery business license under certain conditions.

1979 – The legislature adopted the modern tax structure with different tax rates for established and developing species, as well as increasing the shared tax percentage to 20 percent.

1981 – The shared tax percentage was increased to 50 percent.

1986 – The legislature authorized a fisheries business tax credit of up to 50 percent of fisheries business taxes for capital expenditures associated with constructing and improving shore-side processing operations. The tax credit program was effective for 1987 through 1989 with a carryforward provision through 1991. Taxpayers claimed approximately \$47.5 million of credits under this program. The legislature also enacted the A.W. “Winn” Brindle scholarship credit allowing a credit of up to 5 percent of fisheries business taxes due.

1987 – The legislature enacted the Alaska education tax credit program allowing a tax credit on educational contributions of up to \$100,000 against fisheries business taxes due.

The Alaska Legislature extended the Salmon Product Development credit in 2008 to end in December 2011.

1990 – The legislature enacted provisions for a civil penalty for processing without a license. The division may progressively assess penalties in increments of up to \$5,000 for each infraction to a maximum of \$25,000 for the fifth and subsequent assessments. The legislature also enacted a provision that authorized sharing of 50 percent of taxes sourced from processing activities in the unorganized borough, effective July 1992.

1991 – The legislature restructured the Alaska education credit and increased the maximum amount to \$150,000.

1995 – The legislature reduced the amount of surety bonding for small processors from \$10,000 to \$2,000.

2001 – The legislature modified the tax payment security requirements necessary to obtain a fisheries business tax license. The legislature expanded the existing requirement for a whole-salmon exporter to include any exporter of any unprocessed fisheries resource. Under the legislation, exporters of unprocessed fish can obtain a fisheries business license by posting a \$50,000 surety bond and paying their taxes monthly.

2002 – The legislature authorized credits of up to 50 percent for contributions of not more than \$100,000 and 75 percent of the next \$100,000 in contributions made to the Alaska Veterans’ Memorial Endowment Fund. The tax credit expired July 1, 2003.

2003 - The legislature authorized a Salmon Product Development/ Utilization Credit that allows tax credits against fisheries business taxes for expenditures promoting the value added processing of salmon products and the utilization of salmon waste in Alaska. The amount of the

tax credit cannot exceed 50 percent of the taxpayer’s fisheries business liability for processing of salmon during the tax year.

Effective June 11, 2003 and retroactive to January 1, 2003, the legislation sunsetted on December 31, 2005. Unused credits earned may be carried forward for three years.

2003 – Legislation allowed for monthly payment of the fisheries taxes in lieu of existing forms of security or prepayment as a prerequisite to being licensed. Fisheries businesses that elect the monthly payment option must post a \$50,000 bond or have \$100,000 equity in real property in the state. The provisions of this legislation took effect September 8, 2003.

2004 – Legislation authorized a new Direct Marketing Fisheries Business License and tax structure set at the shore based rate of 1 percent of the value of developing fish species and 3 percent of the value of established fish species. The provisions of this legislation took effect January 1, 2005.

2005 – Effective May 18, 2005, the legislature modified the surety and tax payment requirements for obtaining a fisheries business license. The legislature reduced the amount of surety bonding for small primary fish buyers from \$10,000 to \$2,000. The legislation added as a condition for obtaining a fisheries business license full payment of delinquent: taxes under AS 43, seafood marketing assessments, employment security contributions, OSHA penalties, and local fishery sales taxes.

2006 – The legislature extended the Salmon Product Development Credit for expenditures made through December 31, 2008. The Salmon Utilization Credit was not extended.

2008 – The legislature amended education credit provisions to include cash contributions accepted for secondary level vocational courses and programs by a school district in Alaska and by a state-operated vocational technical education and training school.

The legislature enacted legislation to extend the salmon product development tax credit program by three years. The legislation extended the ending date for placing specified property in service to qualify for the credit from December 31, 2008 to December 31, 2011. This legislation expanded the list of qualified property to include conveyors used for producing value-added salmon products and requires that the Department of Revenue develop and implement procedures for determining if investments qualify for the salmon product development tax credit.

FY 2008 Statistics

Fisheries Business Tax

License Fees and Tax Collections \$34,992,328

Including penalties, interest and credits.

Fisheries Business Licenses Issued	Online	Paper	Total
Direct Marketer	93	143	236
Shore-based	79	90	169
Catch/Processor	33	35	68
Floating	16	21	37
Cannery	12	14	26
Exporter	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	<u>241</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>553</u>

Number of Returns 665

Number of Taxpayers 486

Program Cost \$542,648

Staffing (full time equivalent) 5.5

Fishery resource landing tax revenues are primarily derived from fish processed in the Bering Sea and landed in Unalaska.

Fishery Resource Landing Tax
AS 43.77

Description

Alaska levies a fishery resource landing tax on fishery resources processed outside and first landed in Alaska, based on the unprocessed value of the resource. The unprocessed value is determined by multiplying a statewide average price per pound (derived from Alaska Department of Fish and Game data) by the unprocessed weight.

Alaska collects the fishery resource landing tax primarily from factory trawlers and floating processors that process fishery resources outside of the state's 3-mile limit and bring their products into Alaska for transshipment.

Rate

Tax rates are based on whether the resource is classified as "established" or "developing" by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Tax rates are:

Classification	Rate
Established	3%
Developing	1%

Returns

Taxpayers file returns and pay tax on a calendar year basis with a due date of March 31 of the following year. Taxpayers are required to make quarterly estimated tax payments that are due on the last day of each calendar quarter.

The division grants an automatic extension to file the landing return if it does not provide statewide average prices to taxpayers at least 30 days prior to the due date. If the extension applies, the due date is the last day of the month following the month in which the division issues statewide average prices.

Exemptions

Unprocessed fishery resources landed in the state are exempt from the fishery resource landing tax, although they may be subject to the fisheries business tax.

Credits

Education - Taxpayers that contribute to vocational education programs or accredited Alaska universities or colleges for educational purposes may claim a tax credit for 50 percent of the first \$100,000 and 100 percent of the next \$100,000 of contributions. The maximum credit is \$150,000 for each tax year.

Scholarship Contributions - Taxpayers that contribute to the A.W. "Winn" Brindle memorial scholarship account may claim a tax credit for the amount of contributions not to exceed 5 percent of their tax liability.

CDQ - Taxpayers that harvest a fishery resource under a community development quota (CDQ) may claim a credit of up to 45.45 percent of fishery resource landing taxes for contributions to Alaska nonprofit corporations that are dedicated to fisheries industry-related expenditures.

Other Taxes - Taxpayers that paid taxes on fishery resources to another jurisdiction may claim a credit against the fishery resource landing tax. The credit, equal to the amount of taxes paid in the other jurisdiction, may not exceed the fishery resource landing tax.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits all revenue from the fishery resource landing tax into the General Fund. The legislature may appropriate revenue from the tax for revenue sharing as described below.

Landings Inside Municipality

The division shares 50 percent of taxes from landings within a municipality with the respective municipalities in which landings occurred. If a municipality is within a borough, the division divides the (50 percent) shareable amount between the municipality and borough.

Landings Outside Municipality

The division shares 50 percent of the taxes from landings outside a municipality (unorganized borough) through an allocation program administered by the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development.

History

1993 – The legislature enacted the fishery resource landing tax effective January 1994. The rate was 3.3 percent of the unprocessed value of the resource. The Department of Revenue adopted regulations regarding administration of the tax, effective April 1994.

1994 – The American Factory Trawler Association (AFTA) filed litigation challenging the constitutionality of the landing tax.

1995 – The Alaska Supreme Court rejected AFTA’s request based on AFTA’s failure to exhaust administrative remedies with the Department of Revenue.

1996 – The landing tax was restructured to mirror the fisheries business tax program. The legislature revised the tax rate to 3 percent for established species and 1 percent for developing species. The 0.3 percent portion of the previous 3.3 percent tax rate was incorporated into seafood marketing assessment statutes (AS 16.51). The legislature also amended the landing

tax statutes to provide for tax credits for education and A.W. “Winn” Brindle scholarship contributions. All changes were retroactive to January 1994, the inception date of the landing tax.

1997 – AFTA dismissed its challenge to the landing tax and in June the state issued a formal hearing decision upholding the constitutionality of the tax. Shared tax amounts from calendar year 1994 and 1995 returns, previously held in escrow, were released to municipalities.

1999 – The American Fisheries Act (P.L. 105-277) required a fishery cooperative to execute a contract with each cooperative member that obligated the member to make a payment to the state for pollock harvested in the Alaska pollock fishery that is not landed in Alaska. AS 43.77.015 required that those payments be treated as if they were landing taxes.

2001 – The legislature amended landing tax statutes to require quarterly payment of estimated fishery resource landing taxes, effective calendar year 2002.

2002 – The legislature authorized credits of up to 50 percent for contributions of not more than \$100,000 and 75 percent of the next \$100,000 in contributions made to the Alaska Veterans’ Memorial Endowment Fund. The tax credit expired July 1, 2003.

2008 – The legislature amended education credit provisions to include cash contributions accepted for secondary level vocational courses and programs by a school district in Alaska and by a state-operated vocational technical education and training school.

Fishery resource landing tax revenues are shared with municipalities for taxes attributable to landings within a municipality.

FY 2008 Statistics

Tax Collections	\$13,661,758
<i>Including penalties, interest and credits.</i>	
Number of Returns	71
Number of Taxpayers	53
Program Cost	\$171,475
Staffing (full time equivalent)	1.7

Municipalities and qualified nonprofits may conduct certain gaming activities that benefit nonprofits in Alaska.

**Gaming
AS 05.15**

Description

Under Alaska law, municipalities and qualified nonprofit organizations may conduct certain gaming activities. The purpose of these activities is to derive public benefit in the form of money for nonprofits and revenues for the state.

To ensure that the appropriate level of public benefit is being derived, the division performs the following: 1) issues permits to nonprofits; 2) licenses all operators, and pull-tab distributors and manufacturers; 3) collects fees and taxes; 4) audits various permittees and licensees; 5) inspects gaming locations; and 6) investigates complaints. The division also provides educational and orientation information to the public and to prospective permittees and licensees.

Rate

Annual permit and license fees for games of chance and contests of skill are as follows.

Permits

- \$20 if an applicant did not have a permit during the preceding year
- \$20 if an applicant had gaming gross receipts of less than \$20,000 during the preceding year
- \$50 if an applicant had gaming gross receipts of \$20,000 or more but not exceeding \$100,000 during the preceding year
- \$100 if an applicant had gaming gross receipts exceeding \$100,000 during the preceding year

Licenses

- \$500 for an operator license
- \$1,000 for a pull-tab distributor license
- \$2,500 for a pull-tab manufacturer license

Reports

The division requires the following reports:

- Municipalities and qualified organizations file quarterly reports that are due the 45th day following each calendar quarter in which the permittee had gross receipts of \$50,000 or more.
- Permittees file annual reports on a calendar year basis, accompanied with payment of the additional fee, if required under AS 05.15.020(b), by March 15th of the following year. Under this statute, if the gross receipts for the activities were \$20,000 or more, an additional fee of 1 percent of the net proceeds received during the preceding year is due.
- Operators and multiple-beneficiary permittees file quarterly reports that are due on the last business day of the month following each calendar quarter. Annual reports for the calendar year are due no later than February 28 of the following year. (See below for explanation of the multiple-beneficiary permit.)
- Operators are required to submit a report to permittees monthly. The report must include a daily summary of activity conducted under the permit and an accounting of gross receipts, expenses and net proceeds for the month.
- Pull-tab manufacturers must report by the last business day of the month on each series of pull-tabs distributed in the preceding month.
- Distributors must collect a tax of 3 percent of an amount equal to the gross receipts less prices awarded on each series of pull-tabs distributed. Distributors must report by the last business day of each month, each pull-tab series distributed in the preceding month and pay the taxes collected.

Exemptions

There are no exemptions that apply to gaming.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits permit and license fees, net proceeds fees and pull-tab taxes into the General Fund.

History

1960 – The legislature legalized gaming and gives oversight for all gaming activities to the Department of Revenue.

1984 – The Department authorized pull-tabs.

1988 – The legislature legalized operators. Pull-tabs legalized by statute, and prize limits are increased.

1989 – Under Administrative Order, gaming functions transferred to the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development.

1993 - Under Administrative Order, gaming functions transferred to the Department of Revenue.

HB 168 significantly changed various aspects of the statutes governing charitable gaming in Alaska.

Third-party vendors were brought under statutory control which allow permittees to contract with them directly to sell pull-tabs and the Department was authorized to issue Multiple-Beneficiary Permits (MBP). MBPs enable two to six permittees to conduct gaming activities jointly. Minimum payments increased from 15 percent to 30 percent of adjusted gross income for pull-tab games and require a minimum of 10 percent of adjusted gross income for all other activities.

1995 - The legislature legalized cruise ship gambling activities in Alaska waters during the 1995

season. The gaming statutes required that cruise ships pay a fee to game in Alaska, and this generated more than \$500,000 in State revenue during the 1995 season. This law expired after 1995. Additionally, the legislature eliminated Monte Carlo nights.

1996 – The legislature authorized three new gaming activities – “Sled Dog Race Classic,” “Deep Freeze Classic” and “Snow Machine Classic.” The legislature also created the McGrath Kuskokwim River Ice Classic and the Creamer’s Field Goose Classic. The legislature prohibited the donation of net proceeds from pull-tabs and bingo activities to registered lobbyists and certain political organizations.

2001 - The legislature added the Bristol Bay Native Corporation Education Foundation to the list of qualified organizations allowed to conduct “salmon classic” games of chance, effective January 1, 2002.

The Alaska Supreme Court in *Botehlo v. Griffin*, 25 P3d at 693 ruled that “Alaska’s gaming laws create the effective equivalent of a charitable trust” by requiring a portion of the money spent on gaming to benefit the public generally.

2002 - Effective January 1, 2003, the legislature added the Boys and Girls Club of the Kenai Peninsula to the list of qualified organizations allowed to conduct “mercury classic” games of chance.

2003 – Effective January 1, 2005, the legislature allows a permittee that conducts a contest of skill and awards more than \$500,000 in prizes to the participants in that contest of skill, to exclude \$500,000 in prizes awarded to those participants from the \$1,000,000 maximum prize limitation.

2004 - The legislature authorized the Department of Revenue to issue permits for animal classic games, providing the animal classic was in existence prior to November 1, 2002, effective July 25, 2004.

2005 – The legislature authorized the Department of Revenue to issue permits for two new games of chance – "Calcutta pools" (related to amateur and professional sporting events) and a "crane classic" (the best guess of the time of arrival of the first Sandhill Crane to a particular place), effective September 5, 2005.

2008 – The legislature authorized broadcasting for dog mushers' contests, charitable raffles and lotteries (in addition to fish derbies

and classics that were previously authorized for broadcasting). The legislation recognizes the cabbage classic at the Giant Cabbage Weigh-off at the Alaska State Fair in Palmer operated by the Palmer Rotary Club as an authorized gaming activity. The legislation also raised the maximum award of non-bingo prizes that a permittee may award each year in self-conducted (without an operator) gaming activity from \$1 million to \$2 million. The legislation took effect July 18, 2008.

FY 2008 Statistics

Taxes and Fees Collected	\$2,711,404
Program Cost	\$1,023,492
Staffing (full time equivalent)	10.2

Applications*	Online	Paper	Total
Permittees	396	696	1,092
Operators	N/A	29	29
Multiple-beneficiary Permittees	1	14	15
Distributors	7	5	12
Manufacturers	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>
Total Applications	<u>409</u>	<u>747</u>	<u>1,156</u>

N/A - Online application not available

Reports

Permittees	1080
Operators	140
Multiple-beneficiary Permittees	68
Distributors	134
Manufacturers	<u>90</u>
Total Reports	<u>1,512</u>

* The application count is based on a calendar year. Total applications received are not an accurate indicator of how many licenses or permits were issued, nor does it include a count of submitted amended applications.

Large Passenger Vessel (LPV) Gambling Tax AS 05.16

Description

Alaska imposes a tax on adjusted gross income of gambling activities aboard large passenger vessels in the state. Gambling activities include the use of playing cards, dice, roulette wheels, coin-operated instruments or machines, or other objects or instruments used for gaming or gambling, and any other gambling activities aboard large passenger vessels in Alaska. The tax is imposed on the operator of gaming or gambling activities.

Rate

The large passenger vessel gambling tax rate is 33% of adjusted gross income. Adjusted gross income means gross income less prizes awarded and federal and municipal taxes paid or owed on the income.

Returns

Operators of gaming and gambling activities on large passenger vessels file calendar year returns that are due April 15 of the following year.

Exemptions

There are no exemptions for the LPV gambling tax.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits all proceeds from the LPV gambling tax into the commercial vessel passenger tax (CVP) account in the general fund.

History

The LPV gambling tax was enacted by 2006 Primary Election Ballot Measure No. 2. The measure was approved by voters at the primary election of August 26, 2006. The results of the election were certified September 18, 2006 and the initiative's provisions became effective December 17, 2006.

The first full year of LPV gambling tax collections was in FY 2008. Total tax collections were about \$6.8 million.

FY 2008 Statistics

Tax Collections (all General Fund)	\$6,757,501
Number of Returns	5
Number of Taxpayers	5
Program Cost	\$105,428
Staffing (full time equivalent)	1.1

Mining License Tax AS 43.65

Description

Alaska levies a mining license tax on mining net income and royalties received in connection with mining properties and activities in Alaska. The Tax Division collects mining license taxes primarily from businesses engaged in coal and hard rock mining.

Mining Net Income	Rate
\$0 - 40,000	No Tax
\$40,001 - \$50,000	\$1,200 plus 3% over \$40,000
\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$1,500 plus 5% over \$50,000
Over \$100,000	\$4,000 plus 7% over \$100,000

Returns

Mining licensees file annual returns based on the mining business' fiscal year. Calendar year returns and payment of tax are due April 30; fiscal year returns and payment are due before the first day of the fifth month after the close of the fiscal year.

Exemptions

Except for sand and gravel operations, new mining operations are exempt from the mining license tax for a period of 3½ years after production begins.

Credits

Education - Taxpayers that contribute to vocational education programs or accredited Alaska universities or colleges for educational purposes may claim a tax credit for 50 percent of the first \$100,000 and 100 percent of the

next \$100,000 of contributions. The maximum credit is \$150,000 for each tax year.

Minerals Exploration Incentive

- Taxpayers may claim a credit for eligible costs of exploration activities related to determining existence, location, extent, or quality of a locatable mineral or coal deposit. An approved exploration incentive credit may not exceed \$20 million and must be applied within 15 tax years after the credit is approved. Application of the credit is limited to the lesser of 50 percent of the person's mining license tax liability related to the mining operation for which eligible mining costs were incurred or 50 percent of the person's total mining license tax liability for all mining operations.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits revenue from the mining license tax into the General Fund. Payments received after a tax assessment are deposited into the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund (CBRF).

History

The mining license tax dates back to 1913 and the legislature restructured it several times over the years. The original mining license tax, enacted in 1913, imposed a 0.5 percent tax on mining net income of more than \$5,000. There was no tax on net income less than \$5,000.

1915 – The territorial legislature increased the tax rate to 1 percent. The tax-free net income base remained at \$5,000.

1927 – The tax-free net income base was increased to \$10,000 and a three-tier tax rate structure was adopted with rates ranging from 1 percent to 1.75 percent for net income of more than \$1 million.

The mining license tax structure adopted in 1955 is still in place today.

1935 – The territorial legislature restructured the tax to an eight-tier tax structure with rates ranging from 0.75 percent to 4 percent for net income of more than \$1 million. The legislature decreased tax-free net income to \$5,000.

1937 – The tax-free net income base was eliminated and all net income was subject to tax. A nine-tier tax structure was adopted with tax rates ranging from 0.75 percent to 8 percent for net income of more than \$1 million.

1947 – The mining license tax was restructured by reinstating a tax-free net income base of \$1,000 and restructuring the tax rates to a five-tier structure with rates ranging from 4 percent to 8 percent for net income of more than \$100,000.

1951 – The legislature authorized a 3½ year exemption for new mining operations. This exemption does not apply to sand and gravel mining operations.

1953 – The tax-free net income base was increased to \$10,000 and rates changed to range from 3 percent to 7 percent for net income of more than \$100,000.

1955 – The rate structure as it exists today was adopted.

1987 – The Alaska education tax credit program was enacted allowing for a tax credit up to \$100,000.

1991 – The Alaska education credit was restructured and the maximum amount was increased to \$150,000.

1995 – The legislature authorized the minerals exploration incentive credit. The credit is limited to \$20 million and taxpayers may apply the credit against 50 percent of mining license liabilities over a 15-year period.

2002 – The legislature authorized credits of up to 50 percent for contributions of not more than \$100,000 and 75 percent of the next \$100,000 in contributions made to the Alaska Veterans' Memorial Endowment Fund. The tax credit expired July 1, 2003.

2008 – The legislature amended education credit provisions to include cash contributions accepted for secondary level vocational courses and programs by a school district in Alaska and by a state-operated vocational technical education and training school.

FY 2008 Statistics

Tax Collections (all General Fund)	\$54,408,228
Number of Returns	841
Number of Taxpayers	374
Program Cost	\$501,450
Staffing (full time equivalent)	5.1

The motor fuel tax dates back to 1945 when the legislature imposed a tax of 1¢ per gallon on all motor fuel.

**Motor Fuel Tax
AS 43.40**

Description

Alaska levies a motor fuel tax on motor fuel sold, transferred or used within Alaska. The division collects motor fuel taxes primarily from wholesalers and distributors that hold “qualified dealer” licenses issued by the division.

Rates

Fuel Type	Rate per Gallon
Highway	8¢
Marine	5¢
Aviation Gasoline	4.7¢
Jet Fuel	3.2¢

Returns

Taxpayers file returns and make payment monthly. There are four separate returns: diesel, gasoline, aviation and gasohol.

The due date is the last day of the month following the month of sale or taxable use. Taxpayers may deduct 1 percent of the tax due, limited to a maximum of \$100 per return, as a timely filing credit.

Refunds

Consumers may claim a refund for the full tax rate if the consumer used the fuel for exempt purposes; or for the difference between the tax rate and 2¢ per gallon if the consumer used the fuel off-highway.

Resellers, usually retailers, may claim a refund for the full tax if the reseller paid the tax, and then sold the fuel for exempt use and did not collect the tax.

Exemptions

In addition to sales between qualified dealers, the following sales and use are exempt from motor fuel tax:

- Heating
- Federal, state and local government agencies
- Foreign flights (jet fuel)
- Exports
- Power plants/utilities
- Charitable institutions
- Bunker fuel (residual fuel oil or #6 fuel oil)

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits revenue derived from motor fuel taxes into the General Fund. Revenue from each category of fuel is accounted for separately in the division’s tax accounting system. For example, proceeds from tax on motor fuel used in boats and watercraft are deposited in a special watercraft fuel tax account and proceeds from tax on motor fuel used in highway vehicles are deposited in a special highway fuel tax account within the General Fund.

The division shares with the respective municipalities 60 percent of taxes attributable to aviation fuel sales at municipally owned or operated airports. All other proceeds of the taxes on aviation fuel are deposited into a special aviation fuel tax account.

History

The motor fuel tax dates back to 1945 when the legislature imposed a tax of 1¢ per gallon on all motor fuel. Over time, the legislature enacted separate tax rates for each of the fuel categories as they exist today. Motor fuel tax rates have changed as follows.

Highway	Rate Per Gallon
1945	1¢
1947	2¢
1955	5¢
1960	7¢
1961	8¢
1964	7¢
1970	8¢

Gasohol	Rate Per Gallon
1997 <i>(2¢ November through February where required)</i>	8¢ / 2¢

Marine	Rate Per Gallon
1945	1¢
1947	2¢
1955	5¢
1957	2¢
1960	3¢
1971	4¢
1977	5¢

Aviation Gasoline	Rate Per Gallon
1945	1¢
1947	2¢
1955	3¢
1968	4¢
1994	4.7¢

Jet Fuel	Rate Per Gallon
1957	1.5¢
1968	2.5¢
1994	3.2¢

1994 – The legislature enacted a tax decrease for bunker fuel. The tax rate decreases from 5¢ to 1¢ per gallon on bunker fuel sales exceeding 4.1 million gallons. The tax decrease expired on June 30, 1998.

1997 – The legislature repealed the gasohol exemption. The legislature enacted a provision that reduces the tax on gasohol from 8¢ to 2¢ per gallon in areas and at times when the use of gasohol is required. However, gasohol has not been required since the winter of 2002-2003 and gasohol is currently taxed at the full tax rate of 8¢.

Legislation was also passed that fully exempted gasohol blended with at least 10 percent alcohol derived from wood or seafood waste. This legislation expired on June 30, 2004.

The legislature expanded the foreign flight exemption to include flights originating from foreign countries in addition to the existing exemption for flights with a foreign destination. This legislation included a permanent exemption for bunker fuel (residual fuel oil known as #6 fuel oil) which nullified the 1994 bunker fuel tax rate reduction.

1998 - The legislature authorized taxpayers to take a “bad debt” credit for sales deemed to be worthless and for sales to persons who file bankruptcy.

2003 – The legislature enacted legislation that made it easier for the state to issue motor fuel excise tax refunds for credit card purchases made by federal, state and local government agencies.

2004 – The provision that exempted gasohol blended with at least 10 percent alcohol derived from wood or

seafood waste from the motor fuel tax expired on June 30, 2004. Currently all gasohol is taxed at the rate of 8 cents per gallon.

2008 – In special session, the legislature suspended the motor fuel tax on all fuel types effective September 1, 2008 through August 31, 2009. Motor fuel distributors are required to file monthly reports of all fuel sales during the period of suspension.

FY 2008 Statistics

Tax Collections

Highway	\$30,675,818
Marine Fuel	5,627,878
Jet Fuel	4,526,804
Aviation Gasoline	673,940
Penalties & Interest	<u>79,167</u>
Total Tax Collections	\$41,583,607
Less Aviation Fuel Tax Shared	<u>(148,051)</u>
Total Amount Retained by State	<u>\$41,435,556</u>

Motor Fuel Type

Gallons

Highway	369,568,110
Marine Fuel	115,536,050
Jet Fuel	142,874,628
Aviation Gasoline	14,822,878
Gasohol	388,300

*** Gallons noted may not compute if calculated as: Gallons X Tax Rate = Tax Collected
Gallons are recorded on the tax return and calculated based on the return tax period,
whereas tax collections are calculated based on the amount received within a time
period and may include payments or refunds from a previous tax period.*

Number of Returns	3,539
Number of Taxpayers	234
Program Cost	\$600,884
Staffing (full time equivalent)	6.0

The Oil and gas conservation surcharge revenues fund a hazardous substance release emergency fund.

**Oil and Gas Conservation Surcharge
AS 43.55**

Description

The Conservation Surcharge on Oil applies to all oil production within Alaska. The surcharge is a per barrel tax on oil production intended to fund the oil and hazardous substance release prevention account of the oil and hazardous substance release prevention and response fund. The Oil and Gas Production Tax (AS 43.55) and Conservation Surcharge on Oil are severance taxes.

Rate

The surcharge is comprised of two components: 1) a \$.04/bbl charge on all oil production excluding public royalty barrels and 2) an additional \$.01/bbl charge on all oil production whenever the balance in the state oil and hazardous substance release prevention and response fund falls below \$50 million. The balance of the fund was less than \$50 million for all of FY 2007 so that the surcharge was \$.04/bbl for the entire fiscal year.

History

1989 - Following the grounding of the Exxon Valdez, this tax was enacted in order to provide a hazardous substance release emergency fund. A \$.05/bbl hazardous release surcharge is imposed on oil production until the newly created hazardous substance release fund achieves a balance of \$50 million.

1994 - The hazardous release surcharge is modified to the so-called "split nickel" with an ongoing charge of \$.03/bbl and an additional charge of \$.02/bbl whenever the hazardous substance release fund balance falls below \$50 million.

2006 - Ongoing "split nickel" charge increased from \$.03 to \$.04 per barrel and the additional charge was decreased from \$.02 to \$.01 per barrel.

FY 2008 Statistics

Tax Collections	\$11,685,189
Number of Returns*	
Number of Taxpayers*	

** The Conservation Surcharge on oil is reported on the same return and by the same taxpayers as is Alaska's other production tax, Oil and Gas Production Tax (AS 43.55). The Division has not segregated program cost and staffing related to each individual tax. The division reports the total production tax cost and staffing in the discussion of Oil and Gas Production Tax.*

Oil and Gas Production Tax
AS 43.55

Description

Alaska levies a tax on oil and gas production income derived from production activities in the state.

The legislature amended oil and gas production tax statutes in a special session that ended November 2007 that culminated in the passage of the Alaska Clear and Equitable Share (ACES).

Like the PPT legislation enacted in 2006, the ACES tax is levied on the net value of oil and gas production. The ACES system continues to authorize credits for capital expenditures, exploration costs, prior year investments and small producer incentives, as the PPT did, but there were some amendments to the rate and timing of these credits, and enhancements to certain credits to further encourage investments in Alaska.

The ACES tax also subjects legacy fields Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk to a standard deduction for operating expenditures. The standard deduction amount is based on 2006 operating expenditures reported by respective companies with a 3% per year inflation component. The standard deduction provision will sunset at the end of calendar year 2009, unless the legislature votes to extend it.

In regard to administrative changes, the ACES legislation requires more thorough reporting from companies. Companies will be required to report volumes and expenditures used to calculate their estimated monthly installments. On March 31st of each

year, companies will submit an annual tax return that will “true-up” any tax liabilities or overpayments made throughout the year. Twice yearly, companies will be required to provide the Department of Revenue with their best estimates of future oil production and lease expenditures. These reporting requirements will greatly enhance the department’s ability to forecast expenditures and revenues from oil and gas production.

Among other administrative changes, ACES provides for audit masters who are exempt from the state classified pay scale, and specifies that auditors have six years to complete production tax audits. The department expects that these two provisions will enable the state to be more thorough in its review of company-reported expenditures.

The majority of the ACES tax is retroactive to July 1, 2007, although some provisions are retroactive to the implementation of the PPT (April 1, 2006). Work on regulations began December 2007 and the first ACES monthly estimated payments were filed at the end of February 2008. The first annual filing and “true-up” of five months difference between PPT and ACES tax rates from July 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007 were due March 31, 2008.

Rate

The base tax rate under ACES is 25% (it was 22.5% under PPT) and the progressive surcharge tax rate under ACES is 0.4% for every dollar the net profit per barrel exceeds \$30 (it was 0.25% on profits exceeding \$40 per barrel under PPT). For production tax values greater than \$92.50, the progressivity rate changes to 0.1% for every additional dollar of profit & on a barrel of oil.

The legislature passed ACES legislation in a November 2007 Special Session.

In 2006, the filing requirement for the oil and gas production tax changed from monthly to calendar year. Taxpayers still make monthly estimated payments.

Returns

Oil and gas taxpayers file calendar year returns that are due with payment on March 31 of the following year. Taxpayers are required to make monthly estimated payments, based on activities of the prior month, due the last day of the following month.

Exemptions

The tax on oil is levied on all production except for public (government) royalty production. The tax on gas is levied on all production except for public (government) royalty production and gas used in production operations including enhanced recovery, or flared for safety purposes.

Credits

Education - Taxpayers that contribute to vocational education programs or accredited Alaska universities or colleges for educational purposes may claim a tax credit for 50 percent of the first \$100,000 and 100 percent of the next \$100,000 of contributions. The maximum credit is \$150,000 for each tax year.

Disposition of Revenue

All revenue derived from the Oil and Gas Production Tax is deposited in the General Fund except that payments received as a consequence of an assessment or litigation are deposited in the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund (CBRF).

History

1955 – The legislature enacts an oil and gas production tax of 1 percent of production value.

1967 – A 1 percent disaster production tax is enacted to provide relief after the Fairbanks flood.

1968 – The legislature increases oil and gas production tax from 1 percent to 3 percent of production value.

1970 – The legislature repeals the disaster oil and gas production tax. The legislature changes the oil production tax to a graduated tax with rates of 3 percent on the first 300 barrels per day per well, 5 percent on the next 700 barrels per day per well, 6 percent on the next 1500 barrels per day and 8 percent on production exceeding 2500 barrels per day per well.

1972 – The legislature establishes a minimum oil production tax based on “cents per barrel” equivalent to percent of value tax on oil with wellhead value of \$2.65 per barrel.

1973 – The legislature revises the “stairstep” rate schedule to lower production levels. The legislature indexes the cents per barrel minimum to the wholesale price index for crude oil published by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

1977 – The legislature raises the nominal gas production tax rate to 10 percent. The legislature raises the nominal oil production tax rate to 12.25 percent and adopts the oil and gas economic limit factors.

1981 – As part of legislation that repealed the separate accounting oil and gas corporation income tax, the nominal tax rate on oil produced prior to 1981 was raised to 15 percent and fields coming into production after 1981 are taxed at 12.25 percent for five years after which the rate increases to 15 percent. The oil economic limit factor is now subject to a rounding rule so that if the calculated factor is greater than or equal to 0.7 during the first 10 years of production, the factor is set to 1.0.

1989 – The legislature changes the economic limit factor for oil production taxes to include a field size factor in the formula, fixes the production at the economic limit (not rebuttable) at 300 barrels per well per day, and drops the rounding rule. The legislature fixes production at the economic limit for gas production at 3000 mcf per well per day.

2002 – The legislature authorized credits of up to 50 percent for contributions of not more than \$100,000 and 75 percent of the next \$100,000 in contributions made to the Alaska Veterans' Memorial Endowment Fund. The tax credit expired July 1, 2003.

2003 – To encourage drilling for oil and gas within the state, AS 43.55.025 provided a new tax credit for exploration costs. The minimum credit is 20 percent and the maximum 40 percent for qualified expenditures.

2005 - Prudhoe Bay area oil fields are aggregated for purposes of calculating the economic limit factor, effective February 1, 2005.

2005 – To expand the exploration credit enacted the previous year, the deadline was extended until July 1, 2010 for qualifying work south of the Brooks Range (i.e. non-North Slope). New rules also changed the 3 mile and 25 mile rules for the Cook Inlet allowing closer distances between potential exploration targets and existing wells and production units.

2005 – The legislature amended royalty received by the state on gas production by directing the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources to accept the transfer price of gas as established by the Regulatory Commission of Alaska under certain conditions. The legislation also extended and amended the requirements

applicable to the credit that may be claimed for certain oil and gas exploration expenses incurred in Cook Inlet against oil and gas production (severance) taxes. This legislation also amended the credit against those taxes for certain exploration expenditures from leases or properties in the state. The legislation was signed in to law July 21, 2005 with an immediate effective date.

2006 – The legislature passed sweeping legislation in a special session that ended in August 2006 that established an income based tax (Petroleum Profits Tax - PPT); established new tax rates on oil and gas production; repealed the Economic Limit Factor (volume based tax), and provided credits for certain qualifying expenditures and taxpayers.

2007 – The legislature amended PPT legislation in a special session that ended November 2007 that culminated in the passage of the Alaska Clear and Equitable Share (ACES). Like the PPT legislation enacted in 2006, the ACES tax is levied on the net value of oil and gas production. The base tax rate under ACES is 25% (it was 22.5% under PPT) and the progressive surcharge tax rate under ACES is 0.4% for every dollar the net profit per barrel exceeds \$30 (it was 0.25% on profits exceeding \$40 per barrel under PPT). For production tax values greater than \$92.50, the progressivity rate changes to 0.1% for every additional dollar of profit on a barrel of oil.

2008 – The legislature amended education credit provisions to include cash contributions accepted for secondary level vocational courses and programs by a school district in Alaska and by a state-operated vocational technical education and training school.

The Alaska Legislature amended the oil and gas production tax with passage of ACES legislation in a special session ended November 2007.

FY 2008 Statistics**Tax Collections**

General Fund	\$6,827,369,207
Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund	<u>47,228,656</u>
Total	<u>\$6,874,597,863</u>

Number of Returns	18
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Number of Taxpayers	13
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Program Cost	\$3,590,555
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Staffing (full time equivalent)	35.8
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Oil and Gas Property Taxes (Exploration, Production and Pipeline Transportation Properties) AS 43.56

Description

Alaska levies an oil and gas property tax on the value of taxable exploration, production and pipeline transportation property in the state. The division has established procedures for the three distinct classes of property.

- **Exploration Property** – valued on the estimated price which the property would bring in an open market and under the then prevailing market conditions in a sale between a willing seller and a willing buyer, both conversant with the property and with prevailing general price levels.
- **Production Property** – valued on the basis of replacement cost of similar new property, less depreciation based on the economic life of the proven reserves.
- **Pipeline Transportation Property** – generally valued on its economic value relative to the reserves feeding into the pipeline.

Rate

The state tax rate is 20 mills, or 2%, of the assessed value.

Returns

Taxpayers file annual returns reporting taxable property as of January 1 of the assessment year. Returns are due on or before January 15. Payment is due on or before June 30.

Exemptions

Oil and gas reserves, oil or gas leases, and the lease or rights to explore or produce oil or gas are exempt, as are intangible drilling

and exploration expenditures. Certain aircraft, motor vehicles, communication facilities, and buildings may be exempt even though they are associated with oil or gas exploration, production, or pipeline transportation. Oil or gas pipeline transportation systems owned and operated by a public utility are exempt.

Credits

Municipal property taxes paid.

Taxpayers receive a credit against state oil and gas property tax for property taxes paid to municipalities on taxable property. The credit is limited to the amount of state tax otherwise due.

Oil or Gas Property Education Credit.

- Taxpayers that contribute to vocational education programs or accredited Alaska universities or colleges for educational purposes may claim a tax credit for 50 percent of the first \$100,000 and 100 percent of the next \$100,000 of contributions. The maximum credit is \$150,000 for each tax year.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits revenue from oil and gas property taxes into the General Fund. Payments received after a tax assessment are deposited into the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund (CBRF).

History

The legislature enacted this tax in 1973 during the first special session of the eighth legislature. The state assists local governments by assessing property subject to the tax, insuring uniform treatment of all taxable property.

2008 – The legislature amended education credit provisions to include cash contributions accepted for secondary level vocational courses and programs by a school district in Alaska and by a state-operated vocational technical education and training school.

Oil or gas pipeline transportation systems owned and operated by a public utility are exempt from property tax.

FY 2008 Statistics

Property Taxes Billed	\$358,251,156
Less Municipal Tax Credit	<u>(276,693,851)</u>
Net Tax Due to State - General Fund	81,557,305
CBRF Tax Collections	<u>8,641</u>
Total Tax Collections	<u>\$81,565,946</u>
Number of Returns	752
Number of Taxpayers	121
Program Cost	\$368,999
Staffing (full time equivalent)	3.5

The Alaska legislature enacted the RCC program in 1992 to fund the cost of regulating utilities.

**Regulatory Cost Charges
Utilities AS 42.05.254(e)
Pipeline AS 42.06.286(c)**

the General Fund. The legislature may make appropriations from the General Fund to fund RCA based on regulatory cost charges collected.

Description

Alaska levies regulatory cost charges (RCC) on regulated utilities. The charges fund the Regulatory Commission of Alaska (RCA) that regulates utilities and pipeline carriers in Alaska. Regulated utilities collect charges from consumers, and remit the collections to the Tax Division.

History

1992 – The Alaska legislature enacted the RCC program to fund RCA's costs of regulating utilities. The RCC legislation provided for a sunset date of December 1994. Rates went into effect through regulations, which became effective November 1992.

Rate

Rates are available on the Alaska Regulatory Commission's web site at <https://rca.alaska.gov/RCAWeb/RCALibrary/FormsLibrary.aspx>. Select the RCC Quarterly Report Form for calendar year of interest to obtain rates for that period.

1994 – In the fall of 1994, RCA promulgated regulations which established RCC rates for FY 1995 on an annualized basis. The regulations took effect December 1994.

Returns

Quarterly returns and payment of RCCs are due on the 30th day following the calendar quarter. Utilities and carriers are required to file a copy of the return with RCA.

1995 – The legislature reauthorized the RCC program that became effective June 1995. In October 1995, RCA adopted regulations to reestablish quarterly payments.

Exemptions

Utilities not regulated by RCA are exempt from the RCC program.

1999 – The legislature authorized separate RCC rates for each regulated utility and changed the methodology for calculating rates.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits all revenue derived from the RCC program into

2007 – Alaska Regulatory Commission implemented online report filing through their web site. RCA assumed responsibility for processing returns and collecting data; the division continues to collect revenue as required by statute.

FY 2007 Statistics

Total RCC Collections	\$8,407,631
<i>Electric, Telephone, Pipeline Carriers and Other Utilities</i>	
Program Cost	\$2,351
Staffing (full time equivalent)	<0.1

The salmon enhancement tax is an elective tax levied on salmon sold in or exported from established aquaculture regions.

Salmon Enhancement Tax AS 43.76

Description

The salmon enhancement tax is an elective tax levied on salmon sold in or exported from established aquaculture regions in Alaska.

Fishermen pay salmon enhancement taxes to licensed buyers at the time of sale, or to the division for salmon sold to unlicensed buyers or exported from the region. Buyers remit taxes collected from fishermen to the division.

Rate

Commercial fishermen elected tax rates for the following regional aquaculture associations:

Region	Rate	Effective
Southern Southeast	3%	1981
Northern Southeast	3%	1981
Cook Inlet	2%	1981
Prince William Sound	2%	1985
Kodiak	2%	1988
Chignik	2%	1991

Returns

Buyers file returns and pay tax monthly. The due date is the last day of the month following the month of purchase.

Buyers file returns for bonus payments made to fishermen after the close of the fishing season. Returns for these payments are due with additional taxes by the last day of the month following the payment.

Fishermen selling to unlicensed buyers or exporting from the region file returns and pay taxes annually. The due date is March 31 following the year of sale or export.

Exemptions

Salmon harvested under a special harvest area permit (typically, salmon harvested on behalf of salmon hatcheries) is exempt from the salmon enhancement tax.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits all salmon enhancement tax revenue into the General Fund.

Under AS 43.76.025(c), the legislature may appropriate salmon enhancement tax revenue to provide financing for qualified regional aquaculture associations.

History

The legislature adopted the Salmon Enhancement Act in 1980. The Act authorized a 2 percent or 3 percent tax, upon election by commercial fishermen within established aquaculture regions, on salmon transferred to buyers in Alaska. Commercial fishermen in Southern and Northern Southeast aquaculture regions elected a 3 percent tax and Cook Inlet region elected a 2 percent tax.

1981 – The legislature amended the Act to subject salmon exported from Alaska to the tax.

1985 – Commercial fishermen in the Prince William Sound aquaculture region elected a 2 percent tax.

1988 – Commercial fishermen in the Kodiak aquaculture region elected a 2 percent tax.

1989 – The legislature amended statutes to allow for a 1 percent tax

1991 – Commercial fishermen in the Chignik aquaculture region elected a 2 percent tax.

2004 – The legislature authorized additional salmon enhancement tax rates, subject to permit holder elections held by qualified regional associations. In addition to the current 1 percent, 2 percent or 3 percent options, 10 additional options were made available,

ranging from 4 percent to 30 percent. This legislation clarified who must pay the Salmon Enhancement Tax. When a buyer does not withhold the tax, fishermen must pay the tax with an annual return. The legislation took effect January 1, 2005.

FY 2008 Statistics

Tax Collections	\$5,484,160
<i>Including interest and penalties</i>	
Number of Returns	872
Number of Taxpayers	210
Program Cost	\$135,906
Staffing (full time equivalent)	1.4

**Seafood Development Tax
AS 43.76.350**

Alaska file returns and pay taxes annually. The due date is March 31 following the year of sale or export.

Description

The seafood development tax is an elective tax levied on certain fishery resources using specific gear types sold in or exported from designated seafood development regions. Fishermen pay seafood development taxes to licensed buyers at the time of sale or to the division for resources sold to unlicensed buyers or exported from Alaska. Buyers remit taxes collected from fishermen to the division.

Exemptions

Resources harvested under special harvest area permit (typically, salmon harvested on behalf of salmon hatcheries) is exempt from the seafood development tax.

Disposition of Revenue

The Division deposits all seafood development tax revenue into the General Fund. Under AS 43.76.380(d), the legislature may appropriate seafood development tax revenue to provide financing for qualified regional seafood development associations.

Rate

Commercial fishermen harvesting salmon by drift gillnet elected tax rates for the following development regions:

History

2004 – The legislature adopted the Seafood Development Tax Act. The Act authorized a tax of between ½ and 2 percent, upon election by commercial fishermen harvesting within designated regions, on fishery resources transferred to buyers in or exported from Alaska.

Region	Rate	Effective
Prince William Sound	1%	2005
Bristol Bay	1%	2006

2005 – Commercial salmon drift gillnet fishermen in the Prince William Sound seafood development region elected a 1% tax.

2006 - Commercial salmon drift gillnet fishermen in the Bristol Bay seafood development region elected a 1% tax.

Returns

Buyers file returns and pay tax monthly. The due date is the last day of the month following the month of purchase. Buyers file returns for bonus payments made to fishermen after the close of the fishing season. Returns for these payments are due with additional taxes by the last day of the month following the bonus payment. Fishermen selling to unlicensed buyers or exporting from

The seafood development tax is an elective tax levied on certain fishery resources using specific gear types.

FY 2008 Statistics

Tax Collections	\$1,386,282
<i>Including interest and penalties</i>	
Number of Returns	182
Number of Taxpayers	48
Program Cost	\$21,088
Staffing (full time equivalent)	0.2

Seafood Marketing Assessment AS 16.51.120

Description

Alaska levies a seafood marketing assessment on seafood processed or first landed in Alaska. The state also levies the assessment on unprocessed fisheries products exported from Alaska. The Tax division collects the assessment from fisheries processors and fishermen who export fish out of Alaska.

Rate

The seafood marketing assessment is 0.5 percent of the value of seafood products exported from, processed or first landed in Alaska.

Returns

Taxpayers file calendar year returns with payment by April 1 of the following year. Taxpayers file monthly returns for postseason (bonus) payments made to fishermen after the filing of the calendar year return. Returns for these payments are due with additional assessments by the last day of the month following the bonus payments.

Exemptions

Processors and fishermen who produce less than \$50,000 of seafood products during a calendar year are exempt from the assessment.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits all seafood marketing assessments into the General Fund. The legislature may appropriate funds to the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.

History

1981 - The legislature enacted an elective seafood marketing assessment of 0.1 percent, 0.2 percent or 0.3 percent (elected by large processors in Alaska). In 1981, processors elected a 0.3 percent assessment to take effect in calendar year 1982.

1996 - The legislature amended seafood marketing assessment statutes to include fishery resources landed in Alaska. The legislation was retroactive to January 1994. Prior to FY 96, revenue collected from the 0.3 percent portion of the original 3.3 percent landing tax rate was accounted for in a separate account designated as (landing tax) seafood marketing assessments.

2004 - The legislation directed ASMI to hold elections and determine whether to retain the assessment and a second election to determine whether to increase the assessment from 0.3 percent to 0.5 percent. Elections were held as prescribed by law. The vote retained the Seafood Marketing assessment, increased the Seafood Marketing rate to 0.5 percent and eliminated the Salmon Marketing Tax effective January 1, 2005.

The seafood marketing assessment is levied on seafood processed or first landed in Alaska. Assessments fund the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.

FY 2008 Statistics

Assessment Collections	\$8,713,682
Number of Returns	309
Number of Taxpayers	261
Program Cost	\$30,749
Staffing (full time equivalent)	0.3

Telephone cooperatives pay the telephone cooperative tax in lieu of corporate net income tax.

Telephone Cooperative Tax AS 10.25.550

Cooperatives pay the telephone cooperative tax in lieu of corporate net income tax.

Description

Alaska levies a telephone cooperative tax on gross revenue of qualified telephone cooperatives under AS 10.25. The Tax Division collects taxes from cooperatives.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits revenue from the telephone cooperative tax into the General Fund.

Rate

The telephone cooperative tax rate is based on revenue and the length of time in which the cooperative has furnished telephone service to consumers as follows:

Telephone cooperative taxes sourced from within municipalities are shared 100 percent to respective municipalities less the amount expended by the state for collection of taxes.

Length	Percent of Revenue
Less than 5 years	1%
5 years or longer	2%

The state retains telephone cooperative taxes sourced from outside of municipalities.

Returns

Telephone cooperatives file calendar year returns that are due with payment before March 1 of the following year.

History

1959 – The legislature enacted the telephone cooperative tax as part of the “Electric and Telephone Cooperative Act” to promote cooperatives around the state. The due date for filing telephone cooperative tax returns was April 1 of the following year.

Exemptions

All qualified telephone cooperatives are subject to the cooperative tax.

1960 – The legislature changed the due date for filing returns to March 1.

FY 2008 Statistics

Tax Collections	\$1,998,127
Number of Returns	8
Number of Taxpayers	8
Program Cost	\$504
Staffing (full time equivalent)	<0.1

Note: Program Costs reflect the cost of the program. The amount retained by the state after sharing (Table 2) represents these costs and unshared tax collected outside an organized borough or incorporated city.

**Tire Fee
AS 43.98.025**

Description

Alaska imposes a tire fee on all new tires sold in Alaska. An additional tire fee is imposed on the sale of tires with metal studs weighing more than 1.1 grams each (heavy studs). The additional tire fee also applies to the installation of heavy studs in new or used tires. The division collects tire fees primarily from tire dealerships.

Rate

A \$2.50 tire fee applies to each new tire. An additional \$5 fee applies to each studded tire (\$7.50 total tire fee for new studded tires).

Returns

Taxpayers are required to file returns and remit fees quarterly. Returns and payment are due 30 days following the calendar quarter in which the new tires were sold or studs were installed.

Taxpayers may retain 5 percent of the amount collected, limited to a maximum of \$900 per quarter, to cover expenses associated with collecting and remitting fees.

Exemptions

The following tires and services are exempt if the purchaser provides the tire seller with a certificate of use:

- Tires and services sold to federal, state or local government agencies for official use.
- Tires for resale.

The \$2.50 tire fee does not apply to used tires and certain replacements of defective tires.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits all revenue from the tire fee into the General Fund.

History

2003 - The legislature enacted the tire fee, effective 9/26/2003.

Alaska imposes a tire fee on all new tires sold in Alaska.

FY 2008 Statistics

New Tires (non-studded)	\$1,089,972
Studded tires and stud installations	404,564
Penalties & Interest	<u>3,680</u>
Tax Collections	<u>\$1,498,216</u>
Number of Returns	417
Number of Taxpayers	98
Program Cost	\$113,247
Staffing (full-time equivalent)	1.1

**Tobacco Tax
AS 43.50**

Description

Alaska levies a tax on cigarettes and other tobacco products. The cigarette tax is levied on cigarettes imported into the state for sale or personal consumption. The tobacco products tax is levied on other tobacco products (other than cigarettes) imported into the state for sale. The division collects tobacco taxes primarily from licensed wholesalers, distributors and retailers.

Rates

Cigarettes – See rates table below. The cigarette tax must be paid through purchase of cigarette tax stamps. A stamp must be affixed to the bottom of every pack of cigarettes imported into the state for sale or personal consumption.

Nonparticipating Manufacturer Equity Tax – An additional tax of 12.5 mills (25 cents per pack of 20 cigarettes) is levied on each cigarette imported or acquired from a manufacturer that did not sign the tobacco Master Settlement Agreement. All revenue collected from this tax is deposited in the General Fund.

Other Tobacco Products – The tax rate on Other Tobacco Products, which includes tobacco products

other than cigarettes such as cigars and chewing tobacco, is 75 percent of the wholesale price. The wholesale price is the established price at which a manufacturer sells tobacco products to a distributor. The division may adjust the wholesale price upon which tax was calculated if the wholesale price was not established in an arms-length transaction.

Legislation passed during a special legislative session in June 2004 increased the cigarette tax rate to 90 mills (9 cents) per cigarette on July 1, 2006 and 100 mills (10 cents) per cigarette on July 1, 2007. In addition, as of January 1, 2005, there is an additional tax of \$.25 per pack of 20 cigarettes on cigarette brands that are manufactured by manufacturers that did not sign the tobacco Master Settlement Agreement (NPM cigarettes). There was no increase in the other tobacco products tax rate.

Returns

Taxpayers must pay the cigarette tax by purchasing cigarette tax stamps. The other tobacco products tax is paid at the time a tax return is filed. Tax returns are required to be filed on a monthly basis and are due the last day of the month following the month that cigarette tax stamps were purchased or other tobacco products were imported into the state for sale.

Tobacco tax revenues have increased significantly due to recent rate increases.

Cigarette Tax Rates

July 1, 2007	Per cigarette	Per 20
Base Rate (School Fund)	38 mills \$0.038	\$0.76
Additional Tax (General Fund)	62 mills 0.062	1.24
Total	100 mills \$0.10	\$2.00

8.9% of tax revenues from cigarettes are deposited into a Tobacco Use Education and Cessation Fund.

Taxpayers that purchase cigarette tax stamps are entitled to a stamp discount of 3 percent on the first \$1,000,000 and 2 percent on the second \$1,000,000 of cigarette tax stamps purchased in a calendar year. The total stamp discount in each calendar year may not exceed \$50,000. Taxpayers who import other tobacco products for sale may deduct 0.4 percent of the other tobacco products tax due to cover expenses of accounting and filing returns. There is no limit on this deduction.

Exemptions

Sales to authorized military personnel by a military exchange, commissary, or ship store; and sales by an Indian reservation business located within an Indian reservation to members of the reservation are not subject to the tax.

Disposition of Revenue

Cigarette Taxes – Revenue from the base rate is deposited in the School Fund. Revenue from the additional tax is initially deposited into the General Fund. Of the amount deposited in the General Fund, 8.9 percent of revenue is deposited into the Tobacco Use Education and Cessation Fund, a subfund of the General Fund.

The division deposits all cigarette and tobacco products license fees into the School Fund, to be used for the rehabilitation, construction, repair and associated insurance costs of state school facilities.

History

The tobacco tax dates to 1949 when the legislature enacted a tax of 3 cents per pack on cigarettes and 2 cents per ounce on tobacco. There were no exemptions provided in the tax legislation.

1951 – The legislature increased the cigarette tax to 5 cents per pack.

1955 – The legislature eliminated the tobacco products tax and, although the cigarette tax rate remained at 5 cents, the legislature converted the rate to a mill rate per cigarette (2.5 mills per cigarette). The legislature enacted a 1 percent deduction provision to cover accounting expenses. The legislature also created the School Fund and directed all proceeds from the cigarette tax be deposited in this fund.

1961 – The legislature increased the cigarette tax to 4 mills per cigarette (8 cents per pack). The legislature dedicated revenue from the additional 3 cents to the General Fund.

1977 – The legislature exempted military sales from the cigarette tax.

1983 – The Department of Revenue adopted regulations exempting sales of cigarettes by Indian Reservation businesses to members of the reservation.

1985 – The legislature increased the cigarette tax to 8 mills per cigarette (16 cents per pack).

1988 – The legislature enacted the tobacco products tax imposing a tax of 25 percent of the product wholesale price. The legislature authorized taxpayers to deduct 1 percent of the tax to cover accounting expenses.

1989 – The legislature increased the cigarette tax rate to 14.5 mills (29 cents per pack of 20).

1997 – Effective October 1, 1997, the legislature increased the cigarette tax rate to 50 mills or \$1

per pack of 20; and the tobacco products tax rate was increased to 75 percent of wholesale price. The legislature reduced the deduction percentage to cover accounting expenses from 1 percent to 0.4 percent.

1999 – Effective June 3, 1999, Alaska became a signatory to the nationwide tobacco Master Settlement Agreement (MSA). The MSA is an agreement between 46 states, including the State of Alaska, and certain cigarette manufacturers which have voluntarily agreed to reimburse states for costs associated with cigarette smoking. The Agreement applies only to “participating manufacturers” (those manufacturers who have agreed to participate in the settlement).

The Agreement includes language to prevent “nonparticipating manufacturers” (those manufacturers who have not agreed to participate in the settlement) from deriving short-term profits and from becoming judgment-proof before liability arises. This language requires every nonparticipating manufacturer to place funds in an escrow account for each cigarette sold in the state. Per the agreement, the state is responsible to obtain data to determine the amount required to be placed in an escrow account by each nonparticipating manufacturer.

2001 – Effective July 1, 2001, the Department of Revenue gained new tools to enforce the nationwide Master Settlement Agreement signed by the major cigarette producers and states. It allows the department to share information with other states and entities that may aid in the enforcement of the agreement. It also prohibits tobacco products licensees from importing and selling cigarettes in Alaska made by nonparticipating manufacturers that fail to comply with the agreement.

2003 – The legislature required all cigarette manufacturers to certify to the division that they are either a signatory to the tobacco Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) or in compliance with Alaska Statute 45.53. The division is required to post on its website a list of the compliant cigarette manufacturers and their brands. Only those brands of cigarettes included in the list may be sold in Alaska.

2004 – Effective January 1, 2004, the cigarette tax must be paid through the use of cigarette tax stamps. An Alaska cigarette tax stamp must be affixed to each cigarette pack prior to sale, distribution or consumption. Cigarettes found in the state that do not bear a cigarette tax stamp are contraband and subject to immediate seizure by the Department of Revenue or any other law enforcement agency in the state. Additionally, the sale of cigarettes at less than cost is prohibited.

During a special session in June 2004, the legislature passed legislation that:

- Increased the cigarette tax by 30 mills to 8 cents per cigarette or \$1.60 per pack of 20 cigarettes, effective January 1, 2005.
- Levied an additional tax of 12.5 mills or 25 cents per pack of 20 cigarettes on cigarettes imported into the state for sale or personal consumption if the cigarettes were manufactured by a nonparticipating manufacturer (NPM). A nonparticipating manufacturer is a manufacturer that did not sign the tobacco Master Settlement Agreement. Revenue from the entire cigarette tax increase and the additional tax on NPM product is deposited in the General Fund.
- Required 8.9 percent of cigarette tax revenue deposited in the General Fund to be deposited into the Tobacco Use Education and

In the last of a series of tax increase enacted in 2004, the tax rate on cigarettes increased from \$1.80 to \$2.00 effective July 1, 2007.

- Cessation Fund, effective January 1, 2005. Amounts deposited in the fund may be appropriated by the legislature for tobacco use education and cessation programs.
- Increased the cigarette tax by 10 mills to 9 cents per cigarette or \$1.80 per pack of 20 cigarettes, effective July 1, 2006. The revenue from this increase will be deposited in the General Fund.
 - Increased the cigarette tax by 10 mills to 10 cents per cigarette or \$2.00 per pack of 20 cigarettes, effective July 1, 2007. The revenue from this increase will be deposited in the General Fund.

FY 2008 Statistics

Tax Collections

General Fund	\$44,894,114
School Fund	24,912,057
Tobacco Use Education and Cessation Fund	<u>3,614,401</u>
Total Tax Collections All Funds	<u>\$73,420,572</u>

Tax Collections by Product

Cigarettes	\$64,451,094
Other Tobacco Products	<u>9,234,129</u>
Subtotal	73,685,223
License Fee Collections	6,275
Penalties & Interest	150,976
Accounting Expense & Tax Stamp Deduction	<u>(421,902)</u>
Total Collections by Product	<u>\$73,420,572</u>

Cigarettes sold or imported into the state – (individual cigarettes) as reported on returns*

Total Cigarettes	660,319,624
Military and Indian Exempt Sales	(6,293,000)
Credits for Returns	<u>(12,091,708)</u>
Taxable Cigarettes	<u>641,934,916</u>

*Does not include cigarettes for which tax stamps were purchased, but were not yet sold or imported into the state

Other Tobacco Products (value) as reported on returns

Total products	\$12,797,086
Military and Indian Exempt Sales	(141,386)
Credits for Returns	<u>(324,018)</u>
Taxable Other Tobacco Products	<u>\$12,331,682</u>

Number of Returns	3,399
Number of Taxpayers	640
Program Cost	\$1,374,979
Staffing (full time equivalent)	13.2

**Unclaimed Property
AS 34.45**

Description

Property is considered unclaimed when a holder has no record of an owner or knows the name of an owner but does not have a correct address. Unclaimed property statutes apply only to intangible and personal property.

Unclaimed property is considered abandoned after it remains unclaimed for a period of time (dormancy period). Following the dormancy period, holders are required to report and remit unclaimed property to the state. Dormancy periods vary by type of property as prescribed by statutes.

Before reporting property to the Tax Division, holders are required to make reasonable efforts in locating owners.

Unclaimed property is held in trust by the state until the property is claimed by its rightful owner.

Most unclaimed property is in the form of cash (checking and savings accounts), stocks and bonds (including dividends) and safe-deposit contents. Other property includes uncashed utility deposits, traveler checks and wages.

Each year, Unclaimed Property receives reports of thousands of names of persons who cannot be located by holders. The state lists owner names on a searchable database at www.missingmoney.com. If an owner finds their name a claim form is completed and upon verification, property is promptly returned to its rightful owner.

Unclaimed Property maintains an inventory of safe-deposit contents and other personal property

submitted by holders under this program.

Following are abandonment periods for property commonly reported under the unclaimed property program.

Type of Property	Years
Safe deposit box contents	1
Utility deposits	1
Wages	1
Life insurance proceeds	2
Customer overpayments	3
Savings & checking accounts	5
Stocks and bonds	5
Travelers' checks	15

Reports

Holders are required to report and remit unclaimed property by November 1 each year. The reports include property that is deemed unclaimed as of June 30 each year.

Exemptions

The following properties are exempt from the unclaimed property program:

- Unused airline tickets
- Unemployment compensation overpayments
- Permanent Fund dividends after March 1990
- ANCSA (Native) corporation stocks

Disposition of Funds

All funds received through the unclaimed property program are deposited into the Unclaimed Property Trust account in the General Fund.

Because not all unclaimed property owners are located, amounts received from holders exceed refunds to owners. The Tax Division maintains a balance in the trust account and periodically transfers excess funds to the General Fund.

Since 1986, unclaimed Property has transferred several million dollars to the General Fund

Since the program's inception, the division has transferred approximately \$54.6 million to the General Fund.

History

1986 – the Alaska legislature adopted the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act which went into effect September 7, 1986. Stocks issued by corporations organized under ANCSA were exempted from unclaimed property statutes.

1988 – unused airline tickets were exempted retroactive to September 7, 1986.

1989 – overpaid contributions by employers to the unemployment compensation fund were exempted retroactive to September 7, 1986.

1992 – as part of the 1992 Budget Act (Ch 405 SLA 92), IEAD was ordered to privatize the unclaimed property program effective July 1, 1992. The program was not privatized because vendor proposals to a Request for Proposal issued by the Division exceeded the state's budgeted costs for administering the program. Also in 1992, permanent fund dividends were exempted effective April 1, 1992.

1996 – provisions for simultaneous report and remit were enacted and the aggregate reporting amount was increased to \$100. Insurance companies were put on the same

reporting cycle as all other holders. Maximum percentages were established for fee finders: 20% for property less than \$500; and 10% for property \$500 or more.

1997 – Unclaimed Property became part of the information superhighway. Information may be obtained via the internet at www.unclaimedproperty.alaska.gov or the National Association of Unclaimed Property Administrators (NAUPA) website at www.unclaimed.org.

2001 – Purchased an unclaimed property software program (UPMS).

2004 – Dormancy periods shortened based on 1995 version of the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act and added insurance demutualization language to AS 34.45.110 – 780.

2005 – Upgraded the unclaimed property software system to allow reports to be uploaded and claims to be imported from a website (UPS2K).

2006 – Unclaimed Property Program moved from Treasury to Tax Division on July 1, 2006.

2008 - Unclaimed Property Program moved from Tax Division to Treasury Division on July 1, 2008.

The unclaimed Property program was transferred to the Treasury Division July 1, 2008.

FY 2008 Statistics

Program Cost	\$419,478
Staffing (<i>full-time equivalent</i>)	4.2

The legislature may appropriate the balance in the vehicle rental tax account for tourism development and marketing.

**Vehicle Rental Tax
AS 43.52**

Description

Alaska levies an excise tax on fees and costs charged for the lease or rental of a passenger or recreational vehicle. The tax is levied on individuals renting vehicles and is collected by the rental/lease agency.

Rate

Vehicle Type	Rate (fees & costs)
Passenger	10%
Recreational	3%

Returns

Vehicle rental/lease agencies file tax returns and remit taxes quarterly. The returns and payments are due the last day of the month following the end of the calendar quarter in which the rental/lease agencies collected the tax.

Exemptions

Vehicle rental tax does not apply to:

- rentals or leases to federal, state, or local government agencies or employees on official business
- a lease or rental that contains a term exceeding 90 consecutive days or to the rental of taxicabs by taxicab drivers
- trucks rented by individuals for moving personal property and for

vehicles provided to customers by automobile dealers as replacement transportation during warranty, recall or service contract repairs.

Disposition of Revenue

The division deposits all revenue from the vehicle rental tax into a special vehicle rental account in the General Fund. The legislature may appropriate the balance in the vehicle rental tax account for tourism development and marketing.

History

2003 – The legislature enacted the vehicle rental tax on August 20, 2003. The tax became effective January 1, 2004.

2004 – The legislature exempted the rental of taxicabs by taxicab drivers from the vehicle rental tax. Effective May 8, 2004 and retroactive to January 1, 2004, the division refunded any tax collected or remitted for taxi cab rentals between January 1 and May 8, 2004.

2006 – The legislature exempted trucks rented by individuals for moving personal property and for vehicles provided to customers by automobile dealers as replacement transportation during warranty, recall or service contract repairs, effective January 27, 2006.

FY 2008 Statistics

Passenger vehicle rental	\$8,050,884
Recreational vehicle rental	384,398
Penalties & interest	<u>17,591</u>
Total Tax Collections	<u>\$8,452,873</u>
Number of Returns	392
Number of Taxpayers	117
Program Cost	\$133,586
Staffing (full time equivalent)	1.4

Investigation Function

referral from the Internet Tobacco Auditors, and from law enforcement referrals.

Description Investigative Function

The Investigations Group consists of a Chief Investigator and four Investigator III's. The focus of the Investigations Group is Cigarette / Tobacco Tax Investigations, and Gaming Regulatory Compliance. The Investigators frequently conduct both administrative and criminal cases related to other tax types including Motor Fuel, Vehicle Rental, Mining, and other Excise Taxes. The investigations are generally initiated by periodic field inspections, tips from the public, and referral from various law enforcement agencies.

Gaming Investigations

The Investigations Group investigates potential gaming statute violations and law violations by licensed vendors, permittees, operators, and distributors. These investigations are generally initiated by routine inspections of premises where licensed activity is conducted, citizen complaints, and requests from Gaming Auditors. During these inspections, the investigators educate the permittees, licensees, and the public about gaming laws and regulations.

Tobacco Investigations

The Investigations Group ensures that all cigarettes imported or sold in Alaska are properly stamped with the Alaska Tax Stamp in accordance of AS 43.50. The investigators seize unstamped or improperly stamped cigarettes and any other tobacco products designated as contraband within the provisions of Alaska statutes. At the time of the investigation, investigators determine potential violations of cigarette minimum pricing and shipping statutes. Most of the tobacco investigations are initiated by field inspections, complaints by citizens,

Other Investigations

The Investigations Group provides investigative support to all groups within the Tax Division and may be called upon to investigate any of the tax types administered by the division, frequently including tax fraud and other tax evasion related crimes.

The Investigations Group is called upon to investigate potential violations of any of the tax types administered by the division.

FY 2008 Statistics

	Gaming	Tobacco	Other	Total
Inspections	106	530	27	663
Other Action	<u>97</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>253</u>
Total	<u>203</u>	<u>671</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>916</u>

Appeals conducts informal conferences and issues decisions in taxpayer appeals of assessments for all tax types

Appeals Function

Description

The Appeals Group consists of four appeals officers and a supervisor. The appeals officers and supervisor conduct informal conferences and issue informal conference decisions in taxpayer appeals of assessments for all tax types administered by the Department of Revenue along with charitable gaming appeals. Appeals officers work with Department of Law attorneys to resolve issues related to audit and compliance actions. Appeals officers also participate with Department of Law attorneys as a team to represent the Department of Revenue in formal hearings before the Office of Administrative Hearings and in settlement negotiations.

Appeals officers also work with the Department of Law attorneys in drafting statutes and regulations for the tax types administered by the Department of Revenue. For example, an appeals officer spent considerable time this year working with Department of Law attorneys drafting the PPT and ACES statutes and regulations. Appeals officers also advise audit staff regarding issues involved in active or past litigation.

Oil and gas production tax cases and corporate income tax cases are a priority due to the complexity of the issues and the amount of tax revenue involved. These cases require more resources to complete than the other tax types administered by the Department of Revenue.

FY 2008 Statistics

	Tax Periods*	Taxpayer Count
Beginning Inventory	159	87
Plus New Cases	368	115
Less Closed Cases	<u>(326)</u>	<u>(134)</u>
Ending Inventory	<u>201</u>	<u>68</u>

* Tax periods correspond to periodic tax return filing requirements of taxpayers. One taxpayer may have several tax periods in appeals at the same time.

Audit Function

The income audit group is responsible for auditing corporate income taxes, including oil and gas corporate income tax returns.

The production audit group is responsible for auditing oil and gas production and property tax returns.

The excise audit group is responsible for auditing excise tax returns including alcoholic beverages, commercial passenger vessel, large passenger vessel, mining license,

motor fuel, vehicle rental and tobacco taxes, and tire fees.

The gaming audit group is responsible for financial compliance of permittees, operators and distributors.

The fish audit group is responsible for auditing fisheries-related tax returns including fisheries business, fishery resource landing, salmon enhancement, seafood development taxes, and seafood marketing assessments.

FY 2008 Statistics

	Audit Collections	Total Tax Collections
Income Audit (Corporate Net Income)		
Oil and Gas Corporations	\$391,092,988	\$996,991,095
Other Corporations	<u>4,620,415</u>	<u>182,586,156</u>
Total Income Audit	<u>\$395,713,403</u>	<u>\$1,179,577,251</u>
Production Audit		
Oil and Gas Production	\$47,228,656	\$6,886,283,052
Oil and Gas Property	<u>8,641</u>	<u>81,565,946</u>
Total Production Audit	<u>\$47,237,297</u>	<u>\$6,967,848,998</u>
Fish Audit		
Fisheries Business	\$1,772,473	\$34,992,328
Fishery Resource Landing	<u>27,174</u>	<u>13,661,758</u>
Total Fish Audit	<u>\$1,799,647</u>	<u>\$48,654,086</u>
Excise Audit		
Tobacco	\$1,748	\$73,420,572
Alcoholic Beverages	57,672	38,165,200
Vehicle Rental	<u>25,442</u>	<u>8,452,873</u>
Total Exise Audit	<u>\$84,862</u>	<u>\$120,254,365</u>
Other Tax Types	<u>-0-</u>	<u>\$182,254,365</u>
Total	<u>\$444,835,209</u>	<u>\$8,498,373,345</u>

The audit group includes income audit, production audit, excise audit, gaming audit and fish audit.

Appendix A Historical Overview of Tax Programs

Tax Type	Legal Reference	First Enacted	Original Tax	Current Tax Structure	Latest Change
Alcoholic Beverages	AS 43.60	1933	Wine 5¢/gallon Beer 5¢/gallon	Per Gallon Liquor \$12.80 Wine \$2.50 Beer (Malt Beverage) and Cider \$1.07 Beer (Small Breweries) \$0.35	Effective 10/1/2002, tax rates increased for alcoholic beverages as referenced under current tax structure.
Commercial Passenger Vessel	AS 43.52	2006	\$46/passenger	\$46/passenger	2006 - voter initiative passed authorizing \$46 tax
Conservation Surcharge on Oil	AS 43.55	1989	5¢/bbl	1¢/bbl increasing to 4¢/bbl when fund balance drops below \$50m	2006 - rates changed to 1¢/bbl and 4¢/bbl.
Corporate Income	AS 43.20	1949	10% of federal income tax liability	1% to 9.4% of net income	2008 – The legislature ex- panded the education cred- it to include contributions for vocational education and authorized a credit for film productions in Alaska.
Dive Fishery Management Assessment	AS 43.76.150	1997	Voluntary tax of 1, 3, 5, or 7% of value	SE AK Mgmt Area A Geoduck = 7% Sea Cucumber = 5% Sea Urchin = 7%	2005 - The legislature authorized an annual filing due date of March 31 for dive fishermen who export or sell to unlicensed buyers, effective January 1, 2005.
Electric Cooperative	AS 10.25.555	1959	1% of gross revenue if operating < 5 years 2% of gross revenue if operating ≥ 5 years	1/4 mill (\$.00025) per kWh if < 5 years; 1/2 mill (\$.0005) per kWh if ≥ 5 years	1980 - tax base on kWh rather than gross revenue
Estate	AS 43.31	1919	(Inheritance Tax) Based on value of property	State tax credit on federal estate tax return	1991 - interest on delinquent tax subject to compound interest under AS 43.05.225. Beginning FY 2003, the state estate tax will phase out as a consequence of changes in federal law
Fisheries Business	AS 43.75	1913	7¢ per case of canned salmon; Other -- dollar amount based on revenue	Floating 5% ¹ and 3% ² of value Shore-based 3% ¹ and 1% ² of value Cannery 4.5% of value Direct Market 3% ¹ and 1% ² of value	2008 - The legislature expanded the education credit to include contributions for vocational education and extended the salmon product development tax credit program by 3 years.

¹ Established species ²Developing species

Appendix A (Continued)

Tax Type	Legal Reference	First Enacted	Original Tax	Current Tax Structure	Latest Change
Fishery Resource Landing	AS 43.77	1993	3.3% of unprocessed value	3% of value ¹ 1% of value ²	2008 - The legislature expanded the education credit to include contributions for vocational education.
¹ Established species ² Developing species					
Gaming	AS 05.15	1960		\$20 annual permit fee for new and renewal permittees. \$50 renewal permit fee for permittees with \$20,000 to \$100,000 in gross receipts. \$100 renewal permit fee for permittees with over \$100,000 in gross receipts. \$500 annual operator license fee. \$1,000 annual distributor fee. \$2,500 annual manufacturer license fee. 3% tax of an amount equal to the gross receipts less prizes awarded on each series of pull tabs distributed.	2008 – The legislature authorized broadcasting for dog mushers’ contests, raffles and lotteries; and authorized the cabbage classic at the Alaska state fair.
Large Passenger Vessel Gambling	AS 05.16	2006	33% of adjusted gross income from gambling activities	33% of adjusted gross income from gambling activities	2006 - voter initiative passed authorizing gambling tax
Mining License	AS 43.65	1913	5% tax on mining net income of more than \$5,000	On net income <\$40,000 no tax. >\$40,001 \$1,200 plus 3% >\$50,001 \$1,500 plus 5% >\$100,000 \$4,000 plus 7%	2008 - The legislature expanded the education credit to include contributions for vocational education.
Motor Fuel	AS 43.40	1945	1¢ per gallon on all fuels	Highway - 8¢/gallon Marine - 5¢/gallon Aviation Gas- 4.7¢/gallon Jet Fuel - 3.2¢/gallon	2008 – Effective September 1, 2008 through August 31, 2009, motor fuel taxes on all fuel types are suspended.
Oil & Gas Property	AS 43.56	1973	20 mills on full and true value	20 mills on full and true value	2008 - The legislature expanded the education credit to include contributions for vocational education.
Oil & Gas Production	AS 43.55	1955	1% of production value	12.25% of production value during first five years of production, 15% thereafter	2008 - The legislature expanded the education credit to include contributions for vocational education.

Appendix A (Continued)

Tax Type	Legal Reference	First Enacted	Original Tax	Current Tax Structure	Latest Change
Regulatory Cost Charge	AS 42.05.253 (Utilities) AS 42.06.285 (Pipelines)	1992	Electric Utilities: \$.000626/kWh Other Utilities: .653% gross revenue Pipelines: .653% gross revenue	Electric Utilities: \$.000364/kWh Other Utilities: .786% gross revenue Pipelines: .786% gross revenue	2006 - rates increased by regulation.
Salmon Enhancement	AS 43.76	1980	Voluntary tax of 1%, 2% or 3% of value as elected by fishermen in an aquaculture region	Southern Southeast 3% Northern Southeast 3% Cook Inlet 2% Pr. William Sound 2% Kodiak - 2% Chignik - 2%	2004 - SB 286 clarified the incidence of the tax; when selling to a buyer who does not withhold the tax, fishermen must now pay the tax on an annual return. Ten additional rates ranging from 4 to 30%
Seafood Development	AS 43.76.350	2005	0.5%-2%	Pr. William Sound 1% Bristol Bay 1%	2006 - Commercial salmon drift gillnet fishermen in the Bristol Bay seafood development region elected a 1% tax.
Seafood Marketing	AS 16.51.120	1981	Voluntary assessment of .1%, .2% or .3% of value as elected by processors	Rate set at 0.5% effective January 1, 2005.	2004 - SB 273 directed a member election of the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI). Fall election determined retention of Seafood Marketing Assessment and increased the rate to 0.5%.
Telephone Cooperative	AS 10.25.550	1959	1% of gross revenue if operating < 5 years; 2% of gross revenue if operating ≥ 5 years or longer	1% of gross revenue if operating < 5 years; 2% of gross revenue if operating ≥ 5 years or longer	1960 – The legislature changed the due date for filing returns to March 1.
Tire Fee	AS 43.98	2003	\$2.50 per new tire for highway-use motor vehicles Additional \$5 per tire with studs over 1.1 grams	\$2.50 per new tire for highway-use motor vehicles Additional \$5 per tire with studs over 1.1 grams	No changes since tire fee enacted in 2003.
Tobacco	AS 43.50	1949	Cigarettes - 3¢ per pack of 20; Tobacco - 2¢ per ounce	90 mills/cigarette (\$1.80 per pack of 20) 75% of wholesale price	2004 - SB 1001 increases the tax to \$1.60 per pack on Jan. 1, 2005, to \$1.80 per pack on July 1, 2006, and to \$2.00 on July 1, 2007. An additional tax of \$.25 per pack is imposed on manufacturers that did not sign the Master Settlement Agreement.

Appendix A (Continued)

Tax Type	Legal Reference	First Enacted	Original Tax	Current Tax Structure	Latest Change
Vehicle Rental	AS 43.52	2004	10% on passenger vehicle rentals of 90 days or less 3% on recreational vehicle rentals of 90 days or less	10% on passenger vehicle rentals of 90 days or less 3% on recreational vehicle rentals of 90 days or less	2006 - exemptions for trucks for moving personal property and vehicles as replacement transportation.
Repealed Tax Programs					
Business License	AS 43.70	1949	\$25 license fee plus .5% of gross receipts > \$20,000 plus .25% of gross receipts > \$50,000	Repealed	Tax repealed effective January 1, 1979. License program transferred to DCCED by Executive Order effective July 1, 1988.
Oil & Gas Conservation	AS 43.57	1955	5 mills per barrel of oil or 50,000 cubic feet of natural gas	Repealed	Tax repealed effective July 1, 1999.
Coin-operated Devices	AS 43.35	1941	12.5% of gross receipts on coin-operated machines	Repealed	Tax repealed effective January 1, 1999.
Individual Income	AS 43.20	1949	10% of federal income tax liability	Repealed	Tax repealed retroactive to 1979.
Salmon Marketing	AS 43.76	1993	1% of value of salmon	1% of value of salmon	Repealed effective January 1, 2005.
School	AS 43.45	1919	\$5 tax on each male person	Repealed	Tax repealed retroactive to 1980.

Appendix B

Comparison of Alcohol Tax Rates – Liquor

January 2008

State	Rate (\$ per gallon)	Rank*	State	Rate (\$ per gallon)	Rank*
Alabama	Footnote ¹	N/A	Montana	Footnote ¹	N/A
Alaska	12.80	1	Nebraska	3.75	16
Arizona	3.00	21	Nevada	3.60	18
Arkansas	2.50	24	New Hampshire	Footnote ¹	N/A
California	3.30	19	New Jersey	4.40	11
Colorado	2.28	29	New Mexico	6.06	4
Connecticut	4.50	9	New York	6.44	3
Delaware	5.46	7	North Carolina	Footnote ¹	N/A
Florida	6.50	2	North Dakota	2.50	24
Georgia	3.79	15	Ohio	Footnote ¹	N/A
Hawaii	5.98	5	Oklahoma	5.56	6
Idaho	Footnote ¹	N/A	Oregon	Footnote ¹	N/A
Illinois	4.50	9	Pennsylvania	Footnote ¹	N/A
Indiana	2.68	23	Rhode Island	3.75	16
Iowa	Footnote ¹	N/A	South Carolina	2.72	22
Kansas	2.50	24	South Dakota	3.93	14
Kentucky	1.92	31	Tennessee	4.40	11
Louisiana	2.50	24	Texas	2.40	28
Maine	Footnote ¹	N/A	Utah	Footnote ¹	N/A
Maryland	1.50	32	Vermont	Footnote ¹	N/A
Massachusetts	4.05	13	Virginia	Footnote ¹	N/A
Michigan	Footnote ¹	N/A	Washington	Footnote ¹	N/A
Minnesota	5.03	8	West Virginia	Footnote ¹	N/A
Mississippi	Footnote ¹	N/A	Wisconsin	3.25	20
Missouri	2.00	30	Wyoming	Footnote ¹	N/A

¹ Sales are through state stores. Revenue is generated from various taxes, fees and net profits.

* Out of 32 states which levy a per gallon tax, highest to lowest.

N/A - Not Applicable

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators

Appendix B

Comparison of Alcohol Tax Rates – Wine

January 2008

State	Rate (\$ per gallon)	Rank*	State	Rate (\$ per gallon)	Rank*
Alabama	1.70	4	Montana	1.06	10
Alaska	2.50	1	Nebraska	.95	13
Arizona	.84	17	Nevada	.70	22
Arkansas	.75	19	New Hampshire	Footnote ¹	N/A
California	.20	43	New Jersey	.70	22
Colorado	.32	37	New Mexico	1.70	4
Connecticut	.60	25	New York	.19	45
Delaware	.97	12	North Carolina	.79	18
Florida	2.25	2	North Dakota	.50	31
Georgia	1.51	6	Ohio	.30	38
Hawaii	1.38	8	Oklahoma	.72	21
Idaho	.45	34	Oregon	.67	24
Illinois	.73	20	Pennsylvania	Footnote ¹	N/A
Indiana	.47	33	Rhode Island	.60	25
Iowa	1.75	3	South Carolina	.90	15
Kansas	.30	38	South Dakota	.93	14
Kentucky	.50	31	Tennessee	1.21	9
Louisiana	.11	46	Texas	.20	43
Maine	.60	25	Utah	Footnote ¹	N/A
Maryland	.40	35	Vermont	.55	28
Massachusetts	.55	28	Virginia	1.51	6
Michigan	.51	30	Washington	.87	16
Minnesota	.30	38	West Virginia	1.00	11
Mississippi	.35	36	Wisconsin	.25	42
Missouri	.30	38	Wyoming	Footnote ¹	N/A

¹ Sales are through state stores. Revenue is generated from various taxes, fees and net profits.

* Out of 46 states which impose a per gallon tax, highest to lowest.

N/A - Not Applicable

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators

Appendix B

Comparison of Alcohol Tax Rates – Beer

January 2008

State	Rate (\$ per gallon)	Rank	State	Rate (\$ per gallon)	Rank
Alabama	.53	4	Montana	.14	36
Alaska	1.07	1	Nebraska	.31	14
Arizona	.16	30	Nevada	.16	30
Arkansas	.23	20	New Hampshire	.30	15
California	.20	21	New Jersey	.12	38
Colorado	.08	44	New Mexico	.41	8
Connecticut	.19	23	New York	.11	40
Delaware	.16	30	North Carolina	.53	4
Florida	.48	6	North Dakota	.16	30
Georgia	.32	12	Ohio	.18	27
Hawaii	.93	2	Oklahoma	.40	10
Idaho	.15	34	Oregon	.08	44
Illinois	.185	26	Pennsylvania	.08	44
Indiana	.115	39	Rhode Island	.10	42
Iowa	.19	23	South Carolina	.77	3
Kansas	.18	27	South Dakota	.27	16
Kentucky	.08	44	Tennessee	.14	36
Louisiana	.32	12	Texas	.19	23
Maine	.35	11	Utah	.41	8
Maryland	.09	43	Vermont	.265	17
Massachusetts	.11	40	Virginia	.26	19
Michigan	.20	21	Washington	.261	18
Minnesota	.15	34	West Virginia	.18	27
Mississippi	.4268	7	Wisconsin	.06	48
Missouri	.06	48	Wyoming	.02	50

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators

Appendix B

Comparison of Highway Gasoline Tax Rates

January 2008

State	Rate (¢ per gallon)	Other Tax ¹ (¢ per gallon)	Total (¢ per gallon)	Rank	State	Rate (¢ per gallon)	Other Tax ¹ (¢ per gallon)	Total (¢ per gallon)	Rank
Alabama	16	2	18	39	Montana	27	0	27	9
Alaska	8	0	8	51	Nebraska	23	0.9	23.9	17
Arizona	18	0	18	39	Nevada	24	0.055	24.055	14
Arkansas	21.5	0	21.5	23	New Hampshire	18	1.625	19.625	34
California	18	0	18	39	New Jersey	10.5	4	14.5	49
Colorado	22	0	22	21	New Mexico	17	1.875	18.875	36
Connecticut	25	0	25	11	New York	8	16.4	24.4	13
Delaware	23	0	23	19	North Carolina	29.9	0.25	30.15	6
Dist of Columbia	20	0	20	29	North Dakota	23	0	23	19
Florida	4	11.6	15.6	48	Ohio	28	0	28	7
Georgia	7.5	11	18.5	37	Oklahoma	16	1	17	44
Hawaii	17	0	17	45	Oregon	24	0	24	15
Idaho	25	1	26	10	Pennsylvania	12	19.2	31.2	4
Illinois	19	1.1	20.1	14	Rhode Island	30	1	31	5
Indiana	18	0	18	39	South Carolina	16	0	16	47
Iowa	20.7	0	20.7	27	South Dakota	22	0	22	21
Kansas	24	0	24	15	Tennessee	20	1.4	21.4	24
Kentucky	19.6	1.4	21	25	Texas	20	0	20	29
Louisiana	20	0	20	29	Utah	24.5	0	24.5	12
Maine	27.6	0	27.6	8	Vermont	19	1	20	29
Maryland	23.5	0	23.5	18	Virginia	17.5	0	17.5	44
Massachusetts	21	0	21	25	Washington	36	0	36	1
Michigan	19	0	19	35	West Virginia	20.5	11.7	32.2	3
Minnesota	20	0	20	29	Wisconsin	30.9	2	32.9	2
Mississippi	18	0.4	18.4	38	Wyoming	13	1	14	50
Missouri	17	0.55	17.55	43					

¹ Includes state sales tax, gross receipts tax and underground storage tank taxes.

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators

Appendix B

Comparison of Aviation Fuel Tax Rates January 2008

State	Jet Fuel (¢ per gallon)	Rank ¹	Aviation Gas (¢ per gallon)	Rank ²	State	Jet Fuel (¢ per gallon)	Rank ¹	Aviation Gas (¢ per gallon)	Rank ²
Alabama	0.8	33	2.4	36	Montana	4.0	17	4.0	33
Alaska	3.2	21	4.7	31	Nebraska	3.0	23	5.0	25
Arizona	3.05	22	5.0	25	Nevada	2.0	26	1.0	38
Arkansas	Sales Tax	N/A	Sales Tax	N/A	New Hampshire	2.0	26	4.0	33
California	2.0	26	18.0	6	New Jersey	12.5	1	12.5	10
Colorado	4.0	17	6.0	21	New Mexico	Sales Tax	N/A	17.0	8
Connecticut	None	N/A	None	N/A	New York	8.0	5	8.0	15
Delaware	None	N/A	23.0	1	North Carolina	Sales Tax	N/A	Sales Tax	N/A
Florida	6.9	8	6.9	19	North Dakota	8.0	5	8.0	15
Georgia	Sales Tax	N/A	1.0	38	Ohio	Sales Tax	N/A	Sales Tax	N/A
Hawaii	1.0	31	1.0	38	Oklahoma	0.08	35	0.08	41
Idaho	4.5	16	5.5	24	Oregon	1.0	31	9.0	13
Illinois	11.0	2	11.0	11	Pennsylvania	2.0	26	4.3	32
Indiana	0.8	33	18.0	6	Rhode Island	None	N/A	None	N/A
Iowa	3.0	23	8.0	15	South Carolina	Sales Tax	N/A	Sales Tax	N/A
Kansas	Sales Tax	N/A	Sales Tax	N/A	South Dakota	4.0	17	6.0	21
Kentucky	Sales Tax	N/A	18.3	5	Tennessee	1.4	30	1.4	37
Louisiana	Sales Tax	N/A	20.0	3	Texas	None	N/A	None	N/A
Maine	3.4	20	22.0	2	Utah	9.0	4	9.0	13
Maryland	7.0	7	7.0	18	Vermont	None	N/A	20.0	3
Massachusetts	6.2	9	14.7	9	Virginia	5.0	12	5.0	25
Michigan	3.0	23	3.0	35	Washington	11.0	2	11.0	11
Minnesota	5.0	12	5.0	25	West Virginia	4.85	15	4.85	30
Mississippi	5.25	11	6.4	20	Wisconsin	6.0	10	6.0	21
Missouri	Sales Tax	N/A	Sales Tax	N/A	Wyoming	5.0	12	5.0	25

¹Out of 35 states with tax rates

²Out of 41 states with tax rates

Source: National Business Aircraft Association, Inc. 2007 State Aviation Tax Report

Appendix B

Comparison of Cigarette Tax Rates

January 2008

State	Rate (\$ per pack)	Rank	State	Rate (\$ per pack)	Rank
Alabama	0.425	42	Montana	1.70	13
Alaska	2.00	4	Nebraska	0.64	35
Arizona	2.00	4	Nevada	0.80	32
Arkansas	0.59	38	New Hampshire	1.08	24
California	0.87	30	New Jersey	2.575	1
Colorado	0.84	31	New Mexico	0.91	29
Connecticut	2.00	4	New York	1.50	16
Delaware	1.15	23	North Carolina	0.35	45
Florida	0.339	46	North Dakota	0.44	41
Georgia	0.37	43	Ohio	1.25	20
Hawaii	1.80	10	Oklahoma	1.03	25
Idaho	0.57	39	Oregon	1.18	22
Illinois	0.98	28	Pennsylvania	1.35	19
Indiana	0.995	27	Rhode Island	2.46	2
Iowa	1.36	18	South Carolina	0.07	51
Kansas	0.79	33	South Dakota	1.53	14
Kentucky	0.30	47	Tennessee	0.62	36
Louisiana	0.36	44	Texas	1.41	17
Maine	2.00	4	Utah	0.695	34
Maryland	2.00	4	Vermont	1.79	11
Massachusetts	1.51	15	Virginia	0.30	47
Michigan	2.00	4	Washington	2.025	3
Minnesota	1.23	21	West Virginia	0.55	40
Mississippi	0.18	49	Wisconsin	1.77	12
Missouri	0.17	50	Wyoming	0.60	37

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators

Appendix B

Comparison of Tobacco Products Tax Rates

January 2008

State	Rate	State	Rate
Alabama	.6¢ - 5.25¢/ounce	Montana	50% Wholesale Price
Alaska	75% Wholesale Price	Nebraska	20% Wholesale Price
Arizona	23.8¢/ounce	Nevada	30% Wholesale Price
Arkansas	32% Manufacturer Price	New Hampshire	19% Wholesale Price
California	45.13% Wholesale Price	New Jersey	30% Wholesale Price
Colorado	40% Manufacturer Price	New Mexico	25% Product Value
Connecticut	20% Wholesale Price	New York	37% Wholesale Price
Delaware	15% Wholesale Price	North Carolina	3% Wholesale Price
Florida	25% Wholesale Price	North Dakota	16¢ - 60¢/ounce
Georgia	10% Wholesale Price	Ohio	17% Wholesale Price
Hawaii	40% Wholesale Price	Oklahoma	60% - 80% Factory List Price
Idaho	40% Wholesale Price	Oregon	65% Wholesale Price
Illinois	18% Wholesale Price	Pennsylvania	N/A
Indiana	24% Wholesale Price	Rhode Island	40% Wholesale Price
Iowa	50% Wholesale Price	South Carolina	5% Manufacturer Price
Kansas	10% Wholesale Price	South Dakota	35% Wholesale Price
Kentucky	7.5% Wholesale Price	Tennessee	6.6% Wholesale Price
Louisiana	33% Manufacturer Price	Texas	40% Manufacturer Price
Maine	78% Wholesale Price	Utah	35% Manufacturer Price
Maryland	15% Wholesale Price	Vermont	41% Manufacturer Price
Massachusetts	90% Wholesale Price	Virginia	10% Wholesale Price
Michigan	32% Wholesale Price	Washington	75% Wholesale Price
Minnesota	70% Wholesale Price	West Virginia	7% Wholesale Price
Mississippi	15% Manufacturer Price	Wisconsin	50% Manufacturer Price
Missouri	10% Manufacturer Price	Wyoming	20% Wholesale Price

Tobacco products include chewing tobacco and snuff.

N/A - Not Applicable

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators

Appendix B

Comparison of Corporate Income Tax Rates

January 2008

State	Rate (%)	Tax Brackets		Number of Brackets
		Lowest	Highest	
Alabama	6.5		Flat Rate	1
Alaska	1.0 - 9.4	\$10,000	\$90,000	10
Arizona	6.968		Flat Rate	1
Arkansas	1.0 - 6.5	\$3,000	\$100,000	6
California	8.84		Flat Rate	1
Colorado	4.63		Flat Rate	1
Connecticut	7.5		Flat Rate	1
Delaware	8.7		Flat Rate	1
Florida	5.5		Flat Rate	1
Georgia	6.0		Flat Rate	1
Hawaii	4.4 - 6.4	\$25,000	\$100,000	3
Idaho	7.6		Flat Rate	1
Illinois	7.3		Flat Rate	1
Indiana	8.5		Flat Rate	1
Iowa	6.0 - 12.0	\$25,000	\$250,000	4
Kansas	4.0		Flat Rate	1
Kentucky	4.0 - 6.0	\$50,000	\$100,000	3
Louisiana	4.0 - 8.0	\$25,000	\$200,000	5
Maine	3.5 - 8.93	\$25,000	\$250,000	4
Maryland	8.3		Flat Rate	1
Massachusetts	9.5		Flat Rate	1
Michigan	4.95		Flat Rate	1
Minnesota	9.8		Flat Rate	1
Mississippi	3.0 - 5.0	\$5,000	\$10,000	3
Missouri	6.25		Flat Rate	1

Appendix B
Comparison of Corporate Income Tax Rates
January 2008
(Continued)

State	Rate (%)	Tax Brackets		Number of Brackets
		Lowest	Highest	
Montana	6.75		Flat Rate	1
Nebraska	5.58 - 7.81	\$50,000		2
Nevada	No Corporation Income Tax			N/A
New Hampshire	8.5		Flat Rate	1
New Jersey	9.0		Flat Rate	1
New Mexico	4.8 - 7.6	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	3
New York	7.5		Flat Rate	1
North Carolina	6.9		Flat Rate	1
North Dakota	2.6 - 6.5	\$3,000	\$30,000	5
Ohio	5.1 - 8.5	\$50,000		2
Oklahoma	6.0		Flat Rate	1
Oregon	6.6		Flat Rate	1
Pennsylvania	9.99		Flat Rate	1
Rhode Island	9.0		Flat Rate	1
South Carolina	5.0		Flat Rate	1
South Dakota	No Corporation Income Tax			N/A
Tennessee	6.5		Flat Rate	1
Texas	Tax Based on Capital and Surplus			N/A
Utah	5.0		Flat Rate	1
Vermont	6.0 - 8.5	\$10,000	\$250,000	3
Virginia	6.0		Flat Rate	1
Washington	No Corporation Income Tax			N/A
West Virginia	8.5		Flat Rate	1
Wisconsin	7.9		Flat Rate	1
Wyoming	No Corporation Income Tax			N/A
Federal	15.0 - 39.0	\$50,000	\$18,333.333	8

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators

Appendix B

Comparison of Individual Income Tax Rates*

January 2008

State	Rate (%)	Tax Brackets		Number of Brackets
		Lowest	Highest	
Alabama	2.0 - 5.0	\$500	\$3,000	3
Alaska	No State Income Tax			N/A
Arizona	2.59 - 4.54	\$10,000	\$150,000	5
Arkansas	1.0 - 7.0	\$3,699	\$31,100	6
California	1.0 - 9.3	\$6,827	\$44,815	6
Colorado	4.63	Flat Rate		1
Connecticut	3.0 - 5.0	\$10,000	\$10,000	2
Delaware	2.2 - 5.95	\$5,000	\$60,000	6
Florida	No State Income Tax			N/A
Georgia	1.0 - 6.0	\$750	\$7,000	6
Hawaii	1.4 - 8.25	\$2,400	\$48,000	9
Idaho	1.6 - 7.8	\$1,237	\$24,736	8
Illinois	3.0	Flat Rate		1
Indiana	3.4	Flat Rate		1
Iowa	.36 - 8.98	\$1,379	\$62,055	9
Kansas	3.5 - 6.45	\$15,000	\$30,000	3
Kentucky	2.0 - 6.0	\$3,000	\$75,000	6
Louisiana	2.0 - 6.0	\$12,500	\$25,000	3
Maine	2.0 - 8.5	\$4,849	\$19,450	4
Maryland	2.0 - 5.5	\$1,000	\$500,000	7
Massachusetts	5.3	Flat Rate		1
Michigan	4.35	Flat Rate		1
Minnesota	5.35 - 7.85	\$21,800	\$71,591	3
Mississippi	3.0 - 5.0	\$5,000	\$10,000	3
Missouri	1.5 - 6.0	\$1,000	\$9,000	10

Appendix B
Comparison of Individual Income Tax Rates*
January 2008
(Continued)

State	Rate (%)	Tax Brackets		Number of Brackets
		Lowest	Highest	
Montana	1.0 - 6.9	\$2,500	14,900	7
Nebraska	2.56 - 6.84	\$2,400	\$27,001	4
Nevada	No State Income Tax			N/A
New Hampshire	Tax Limited to Dividends and Interest			N/A
New Jersey	1.4 - 8.97	\$20,000	\$500,000	6
New Mexico	1.7 - 5.3	\$5,500	\$16,000	4
New York	4.0 - 6.85	\$8,000	\$20,000	5
North Carolina	6.0 - 7.75	\$12,750	\$60,000	3
North Dakota	2.1 - 5.54	\$31,850	\$349,701	5
Ohio	0.618 - 6.24	\$5,000	\$200,000	9
Oklahoma	0.5 - 5.5	\$1,000	\$8,701	7
Oregon	5.0 - 9.0	\$2,900	\$7,300	3
Pennsylvania	3.07	Flat Rate		1
Rhode Island	25% Federal Tax Liability			N/A
South Carolina	0 - 7.0	\$2,670	\$13,350	6
South Dakota	No State Income Tax			N/A
Tennessee	Tax Limited to Dividends and Interest			N/A
Texas	No State Income Tax			N/A
Utah	5.0	Flat Rate		1
Vermont	3.6 - 9.5	\$32,550	\$357,700	5
Virginia	2.0 - 5.75	3,000	17,000	4
Washington	No State Income Tax			N/A
West Virginia	3.0 - 6.5	\$10,000	\$60,000	5
Wisconsin	4.6 - 6.75	\$9,700	\$145,460	4
Wyoming	No State Income Tax			N/A

* Rates apply to unmarried individuals

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators

Appendix B

Comparison of Sales Tax Rates

January 2008

State	Rate (%)	State	Rate (%)
Alabama	4.0	Montana	No State Sales Tax
Alaska	No State Sales Tax	Nebraska	5.5
Arizona	5.6	Nevada	6.5
Arkansas	6.0	New Hampshire	No State Sales Tax
California	7.25	New Jersey	7.0
Colorado	2.9	New Mexico	5.0
Connecticut	6.0	New York	4.0
Delaware	No State Sales Tax	North Carolina	4.25
Florida	6.0	North Dakota	5.0
Georgia	4.0	Ohio	5.5
Hawaii	4.0	Oklahoma	4.5
Idaho	6.0	Oregon	No State Sales Tax
Illinois	6.25	Pennsylvania	6.0
Indiana	6.0	Rhode Island	7.0
Iowa	5.0	South Carolina	6.0
Kansas	5.3	South Dakota	4.0
Kentucky	6.0	Tennessee	7.0
Louisiana	4.0	Texas	6.25
Maine	5.0	Utah	4.65
Maryland	6.0	Vermont	6.0
Massachusetts	5.0	Virginia	5.0
Michigan	6.0	Washington	6.5
Minnesota	6.5	West Virginia	6.0
Mississippi	7.0	Wisconsin	5.0
Missouri	4.225	Wyoming	4.0

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators

