## SENATE BILL No. 499

By Committee on Financial Institutions and Insurance

## 1-29

AN ACT concerning sales taxation; relating to bad debts; deductions or refunds; requirements and procedures therefor; amending K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 79-3674 and repealing the existing section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 79-3674 is hereby amended to read as follows: 79-3674. (a) A seller is allowed a deduction from taxable sales for bad debts attributable to taxable sales of such seller that have become uncollectable. Any deduction taken that is attributed to bad debts shall not include interest.

- (b) In the case of private label credit card accounts, a seller or lender who makes a proper election pursuant to subsection (c), or an assignee or affiliate of such seller or lender, shall be entitled to claim a deduction on its sales and use tax returns or file a claim for refund of state sales tax (but not any local sales tax) that the seller has previously reported and paid to the department, if all of the following conditions are met:
- (1) No deduction or refund was previously taken or allowed with respect to the portion of the account written off as a bad debt;
- (2) the account has been found worthless and written off, either in whole or in part, as a bad debt on the books and records of the lender or an affiliate of the lender; and
- (3) the account has been deducted as a bad debt for federal income tax purposes under section 166 of the federal internal revenue code of 1986 (public law 99-514, 26 U.S.C. § 166) by the seller, the lender or an affiliate of the seller or lender.
- (c) In order for a seller or lender to be eligible for a deduction or a refund under subsection (b), the lender and the seller shall execute and maintain a joint election, signed by both parties, designating the lender and seller as the entity that is entitled to claim or assign the deduction or refund. This election may not be revoked unless a written notice is signed by the parties that signed the election being revoked.
- (b) (d) The amount of the bad debt deduction shall be calculated pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 166(b), except that such amount shall be adjusted to exclude financing charges or interest, sales or use taxes charged on the purchase price, uncollectable amounts on property that remain in the

possession of the seller until the full purchase price is paid and expenses incurred in attempting to collect any debt and repossessed property.

- $\frac{\langle e \rangle}{\langle e \rangle}(e)$  Bad debts may be deducted on the return for the period during which the bad debt is written off as uncollectable in the seller's books and records and is eligible to be deducted for federal income tax purposes. For purposes of this subsection, a seller who an entity that is not required to file federal income tax returns may deduct a bad debt on a return filed for the period in which the bad debt is written off as uncollectable in the seller's books and records and would be eligible for a bad debt deduction for federal income tax purposes if the seller entity was required to file a federal income tax return.
- (d) (f) If a deduction is taken or a refund is received for a bad debt and the debt is subsequently collected in whole or in part, by the entity that took the deduction or received the refund shall remit the tax on the amount so collected must be paid and reported on the return filed for the period in which the collection is made. If the entity is not required to file periodic returns, the entity shall remit the proportional tax to the department with any other return.
- (e) (g) When the amount of bad debt exceeds the amount of taxable sales for the period during which the bad debt is written off, a refund claim may be filed by the seller within the applicable statute of limitations for refund claim pursuant to subsection (b) of K.S.A. 79-3609 and amendments thereto; however, the statute of limitations shall be measured from the due date of the return on which the bad debt could first be claimed three years from the date the account is determined to be worthless.
- (f) (h) Where filing responsibilities have been assumed by a certified service provider, the service provider may claim, on behalf of the seller, any bad debt allowance provided by this section. The certified service provider must credit or refund the full amount of any bad debt allowance or refund received to the seller.
- $\frac{\langle g \rangle}{\langle g \rangle}(i)$  For the purposes of reporting a payment received on a previously claimed bad debt, any payments made on a debt or account must first be applied proportionally to the taxable price of the property or service and the sales tax thereon, and secondly to interest, service charges and any other charges payments by the purchaser may be applied ratably against the various elements comprising the debt the purchaser contracted to pay, as provided in the contract of sale, as provided by the seller or lender's systems maintained in the ordinary course of business, or under any other method which reasonably determines the original purchase price and the sales tax due on the sale. Payments made on any transaction which includes both taxable and nontaxable components shall be allocated proportionally between the taxable and nontaxable components.
  - $\frac{h}{j}$  In situations where the books and records of the seller, or

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certified service provider on behalf of the seller, claiming the bad debt allowance support an allocation of the bad debts among the member states, such an allocation is permitted.

- (k) As used in this section: (1) "Affiliate" means any person who is either an affiliated entity under section 1504 of title 26 of the United States code of a person described in (2)(A) or (2)(B), an entity that would be an affiliated entity under section 1504 of title 26 of the United States code, but for the fact that such entity is not a corporation, or an assignee or other transferee of a person described in (2)(A) or (2)(B);
  - (2) "lender" means any of the following:
- (A) Any person who owns or has owned a private label credit card account which that person purchased directly from a seller who reported the tax;
- (B) any person who owns or has owned a private label credit card account pursuant to a contract directly with the seller who reported the tax; or
- (C) any person who is either an affiliate of a person described in subsection (k)(2)(A) or (k)(2)(B), or an assignee or other transferee of a person described in (k)(2)(A) or (k)(2)(B); and
- (3) "private label credit card" means any charge card, credit card or other instrument serving a similar purpose that carries, refers to or is branded with the name or logo of a seller that can be used for purchases from the seller whose name or logo appears on the card or instrument or for purchases from any of the seller's affiliates. In the case of a card or instrument which may also be used to make purchases from persons other than the seller whose name or logo appears on the card or instrument, or the seller's affiliates, only sales by the seller and the seller's affiliates which are identifiable apart from any sales by such unrelated persons shall be treated as sales made pursuant to a private label credit card. Nothing in this subsection authorizes any credit or refund with respect to bad debts attributable to sales by such unrelated persons.
- (l) The provisions of this act shall apply to accounts determined to be worthless on and after July 1, 2008.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 79-3674 is hereby repealed.
- Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.