

Department of Legislative Services  
Maryland General Assembly  
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FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

Senate Bill 257 (Senator King, *et al.*)  
Budget and Taxation

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Sales and Use Tax - Computer Services - Government Contracts Exemption

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This bill provides that the sales and use tax on computer services, as enacted by Chapter 3 of the 2007 special session, does not apply to a computer service to be used directly or predominantly in fulfilling a contract with the federal or State government or a subcontract under a contract with the federal or State government.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2008, and remains in effect until the sales tax on computer services terminates on June 30, 2013.

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Fiscal Summary

**State Effect:** General fund and Transportation Trust Fund revenues could decrease by a significant amount beginning in FY 2009. Assuming that government contractors spend between 0.6% and 1.5% of their revenues on computer services, total sales and use tax revenues could decrease by between \$10.0 million and \$24.0 million. Expenditures would not be affected.

**Local Effect:** None.

**Small Business Effect:** Potential meaningful.

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Analysis

**Current Law:** Chapter 3 of the 2007 special session expanded the definition of taxable service so that, beginning July 1, 2008, the State sales and use tax is imposed on specified computer services. This provision terminates on June 30, 2013. Computer services are defined as computer facilities management and operation; custom computer

programming; computer system planning and design that integrate computer hardware, software, and communication; technologies; computer disaster recovery; data processing, storage, and recovery; and hardware or software installation, maintenance, and repair.

The definition of computer services excludes certain types of services that otherwise could be included in the definition, such as Internet access, typing or data entry, and computer training. The installation, maintenance, or repair of tangible personal property that includes computer hardware or software as a component part is also excluded. Also excluded are computer services provided in connection with other specified types of services, typically banking and financial-related services, business management or other administrative services, various professional services, and telecommunications services.

Chapter 3 repealed the sales and use tax exemption for sales of custom computer software services and optional computer software maintenance contracts, but exempted computer services that are to be used by an individual in a home school program. In addition, Chapter 3 did not alter the sales and use tax exemption for the sale of a computer program that is intended to be reproduced for resale or incorporated into another computer program for sale.

**Exhibit 1** lists the types of computer services that would be taxable under Chapter 3.

**Background:** The following services are subject to the State sales and use tax:

- fabrication, printing, or production of tangible personal property by special order;
- commercial cleaning or laundering of textiles for a buyer who is engaged in a business that requires the recurring service of commercial cleaning or laundering of the textiles;
- cleaning of a commercial or industrial building;
- cellular telephone or other mobile telecommunications services;
- “900,” “976,” “915,” and other “900”-type telecommunications services;
- custom calling services provided in connection with basic telephone service;
- telephone answering services;
- pay-per-view television services;
- credit reporting;
- security services, including detective, guard, or armored car services;
- security systems services;
- transportation services for transmission, distribution, or delivery of electricity or natural gas, if the sale or use of the electricity or natural gas is subject to the sales and use tax; and
- prepaid telephone calling arrangements.

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**Exhibit 1**  
**Examples of Taxation of Computer Services**

*Taxable*

- **Computer Facilities Management and Operation:**

Management and control of a purchaser's computer facility by a management company when the computers and peripheral equipment are not owned by the management company (if owned by the management company, would presumably be rental of tangible personal property)

Support services for computer systems or data processing facilities

- **Custom Computer Programming:**

Computer systems design and system analysis services

Writing, modifying, testing, and supporting software to meet the needs of a particular customer

- **Computer Systems Integrators:**

Designing computerized integrated systems for a specific application, including computer network systems; local area network (LAN) systems; office automation systems; computer-aided design, engineering; or manufacturing systems services

- **Computer Systems Consultants:**

Consulting services regarding computer systems design, systems analysis, program testing, debugging, or computer project advice

- **Other Computer Related Services:**

Computer disaster recovery services

Hardware or software installation, maintenance, and repair

## *Not Taxable*

- Internet access service
- Computer training
- Repair of property that includes a computer as a component part
- Any of the following that include a computer service provided as part of the service:
  - Banking or trust services, including electronic fund transfers, financial transactions, automated teller machine transactions
  - Business management, personnel, payroll, employee benefit, and other administrative services
  - Educational, legal, accounting, architectural, actuarial, medical, medical diagnostic, or other professional services

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Although they are not considered services under the State sales and use tax, the tax also applies generally to such items as rentals of tangible personal property, restaurant meals, hotel rooms, and utilities (although specific exemptions are allowed for residential purchases of electricity and gas).

Historically, the State sales and use tax has been imposed broadly on the sale or use of tangible personal property, but only narrowly on a few specifically enumerated taxable services. Over the past few decades, the growth in sales and use tax revenues has not kept pace with the growth in personal income, as the tax base has eroded due to several factors. One major contributing factor cited for the erosion of the sales tax base is a major shift that has occurred in the national economy from the consumption of goods, the traditional base of the tax, to the consumption of services.

About half the states that impose sales taxes limit taxation of services to utilities, rentals of property, restaurant meals, hotel rooms, and admissions and amusements. Only six states have taxes that generally apply to all services (including two that impose gross receipts taxes on businesses that are not technically sales taxes). About 10 states impose the sales tax broadly on services related to tangible personal property, such as fabrication, installation, and repair services. Several states also tax at least a few other personal services, and a few states also tax some business services.

Among surrounding jurisdictions, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia tax a broad range of repair services, including automotive repairs. Pennsylvania and West Virginia tax some business services, and West Virginia also taxes some personal services. Delaware, which does not have a retail sales tax, is considered to have a broad taxation of services under its gross receipts tax, which applies to most businesses.

### *Other States and Computer Services*

Many states currently tax some form of computer services, as shown in **Exhibit 2**. This includes eight states – Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas, and Washington – and the District of Columbia that tax a majority of possible computer services. Pennsylvania previously taxed all computer services.

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## **Exhibit 2**

### **Taxation of Various Computer Services – Other States**

<u>Service</u>	<u>States Taxing Service</u>	<u>Number of States</u>
Software – package or canned program	AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, HI, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NV, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY	46
Software – modifications to canned program	AL, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, GA, HI, IL, IN, KS, LA, MN, MS, MO, NE, NM, OK, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, WA, WV, WI, WY	29
Software – custom programs – material	AL, AR, CA, CT, DE, DC, GA, HI, IN, LA, MI, MN, MS, NE, NM, OK, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, WA, WV, WY	25
Software – custom programs – professional services	CT, DE, DC, HI, LA, MS, NE, NM, SC, SD, TN, TX, WA, WV	14
Internet Service Providers – Dial up	DC, HI, KY, NH, NM, ND, OH, SD, TX, WA, WI	11
Internet Service Providers – DSL/Broadband	AL, DC, HI, IA, KY, MO, NH, NM, ND, OH, SD, TX, WA, WI, WY	15
Information Services	CT, DE, DC, HI, NM, NY, OH, SC, SD, TX, WA, WV	12
Data Processing Services	CT, DE, DC, HI, NM, OH, SD, TX, WA	9
Mainframe Computer Access and Processing Services	CT, DE, DC, HI, NM, OH, PA, RI, SD, TX, WA	11

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators

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Connecticut and Pennsylvania each imposed similar taxes on computer services. Both states did so as part of a larger effort to broaden the sales and use tax base to include various services. The issue of whether the service being provided is a computer service or another type of consulting service has arisen in both states. Connecticut imposes a sales and use tax on certain business-related services at varying rates. The issues that often arise relate to the appropriate tax rate to be imposed or whether an exemption may be applicable. In Pennsylvania, the tax on computer services was repealed in 1997. An issue that arose there was the proper tax treatment of professional services that also met the definition of a computer service. Prior to repealing the tax, regulations were issued that attempted to clarify how the tax applied when the computer service being provided was incidental to the otherwise nontaxable service. Maryland has addressed this issue by excluding various professional services from the definition of computer services.

The proper tax treatment of computer software is an issue that numerous states are currently considering. Many states, including Maryland, treat computer software as taxable personal property when the software is sold in a tangible medium form. However, states vary on the treatment of software when the software is transferred in electronic form. Businesses have begun to require more specialized software; this often involves using custom computer programming services to create either specialized software packages or to manipulate prepackaged canned software. An issue may arise regarding taxability when a sale is classified as a sale of software in electronic form and not as providing custom computer programming services.

**State Fiscal Effect:** Under current law, direct sales to the State and federal government are exempt from the State sales and use tax. Under Chapter 3, computer services purchased in fulfilling a State or federal contract or subcontract would be subject to the State sales and use tax, even though the goods or services directly provided by the vendor to the State or federal government would be considered exempt.

General fund and TTF revenues would decrease by a significant amount beginning in fiscal 2009, although the amount cannot be reliably estimated. The actual decrease depends on the amount of taxable computer services purchased by Maryland businesses in order to fulfill a State or federal contract or subcontract. The initial estimate for imposing the tax on computer services excluded approximately one-third of all sales from the taxable base due to assumed sales to government agencies.

As a point of reference, and *for illustrative purposes only*, the exemption provided by the bill could reduce total sales tax revenue by \$10.0 million based on the following facts and assumptions:

- *The Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal 2005*, prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, indicates that the federal government spent approximately \$21.8 billion (5.7% of its procurement spending) in Maryland in fiscal 2005.
- State procurement spending was approximately \$4.6 billion in fiscal 2005 and 2006.
- The 2006 Annual Service Survey by the U.S. Census Bureau indicates that U.S. businesses categorized under several NAICS codes (including professional, scientific, and technical services) spend 6.7% of their revenues on all purchased services, which includes utilities, leases, repair and maintenance, as well as various computer software services; it is assumed that many government contractors would fall into this category.
- The survey indicates that these businesses spend 0.6% of revenues on various computer software services.
- State and federal contractors spend 0.6% of revenues on taxable computer services.

The U.S. Census Bureau's survey only provides data on expenditures for software. Since taxable computer services encompass more than just software, 0.6% of revenues could be considered the minimum amount spent on computer services. If it is assumed that contractors spend 2.0% of their revenues on taxable computer services, then total sales and use tax revenues would decrease by about \$24.0 million annually.

The estimate does not include other industry categories such as manufacturing that could have federal contractors as detailed spending data for these industries is not available.

In addition to increasing the sales and use tax rate from 5% to 6%, Chapter 6 of the 2007 special session also altered the distribution of sales and use tax revenues by requiring that 6.5% of revenues, after specified distributions, be diverted to TTF beginning July 1, 2008. As a result, the exemption proposed by the bill would reduce TTF revenues by 6.5% of the total revenue decrease.

**Small Business Effect:** To the extent that small businesses providing computer services would be adversely affected due to lost sales resulting from the tax imposed on these services, providing the exemption under the bill would mitigate negative effects. As noted, the fiscal and policy note for Chapter 3 assumed a 6% reduction in sales due to the imposition of the tax. As a point of reference, this would result in approximately \$60,000 in recouped sales for a business with \$1.0 million in gross sales. However, the actual effect could vary from business to business, depending on sales and proximity to other jurisdictions.

## **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** None.

**Cross File:** None.

**Information Source(s):** Comptroller's Office, Department of Budget and Management,  
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