SECOND REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 1806

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE MOON.

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DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal section 144.190, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to refunds of certain tax payments, with a delayed effective date.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Section 144.190, RSMo, is repealed and one new section enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as section 144.190, to read as follows:

144.190. 1. If a tax has been incorrectly computed by reason of a clerical error or mistake on the part of the director of revenue, such fact shall be set forth in the records of the director of revenue, and the amount of the overpayment shall be credited on any taxes then due from the person legally obligated to remit the tax under chapter 144, and the balance shall be refunded to the person legally obligated to remit the tax, such person's administrators or executors, as provided for in section 144.200.

- 2. If any tax, penalty or interest has been paid more than once, or has been erroneously or illegally collected, or has been erroneously or illegally computed, such sum shall be credited on any taxes then due from the person legally obligated to remit the tax under chapter 144, and the balance, with interest as determined by section 32.065, shall be refunded to the person legally obligated to remit the tax, but no such credit or refund shall be allowed unless duplicate copies of a claim for refund are filed within ten years from date of overpayment.
- 3. Every claim for refund must be in writing and signed by the applicant, and must state the specific grounds upon which the claim is founded. Any refund or any portion thereof which is erroneously made, and any credit or any portion thereof which is erroneously allowed, may be recovered in any action brought by the director of revenue against the person legally obligated to remit the tax. In the event that a tax has been illegally imposed against a person legally

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

obligated to remit the tax, the director of revenue shall authorize the cancellation of the tax upon the director's record.

- 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 32.057, a purchaser that originally paid sales or use tax to a vendor or seller may submit a refund claim directly to the director of revenue for such sales or use taxes paid to such vendor or seller and remitted to the director, provided no sum shall be refunded more than once, any such claim shall be subject to any offset, defense, or other claim the director otherwise would have against either the purchaser or vendor or seller, and such claim for refund is accompanied by either:
- (1) A notarized assignment of rights statement by the vendor or seller to the purchaser allowing the purchaser to seek the refund on behalf of the vendor or seller. An assignment of rights statement shall contain the Missouri sales or use tax registration number of the vendor or seller, a list of the transactions covered by the assignment, the tax periods and location for which the original sale was reported to the director of revenue by the vendor or seller, and a notarized statement signed by the vendor or seller affirming that the vendor or seller has not received a refund or credit, will not apply for a refund or credit of the tax collected on any transactions covered by the assignment, and authorizes the director to amend the seller's return to reflect the refund; or
- (2) In the event the vendor or seller fails or refuses to provide an assignment of rights statement within sixty days from the date of such purchaser's written request to the vendor or seller, or the purchaser is not able to locate the vendor or seller or the vendor or seller is no longer in business, the purchaser may provide the director a notarized statement confirming the efforts that have been made to obtain an assignment of rights from the vendor or seller. Such statement shall contain a list of the transactions covered by the assignment, the tax periods and location for which the original sale was reported to the director of revenue by the vendor or seller.

The director shall not require such vendor, seller, or purchaser to submit amended returns for refund claims submitted under the provisions of this subsection. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 32.057, if the seller is registered with the director for collection and remittance of sales tax, the director shall notify the seller at the seller's last known address of the claim for refund. If the seller objects to the refund within thirty days of the date of the notice, the director shall not pay the refund. If the seller agrees that the refund is warranted or fails to respond within thirty days, the director may issue the refund and amend the seller's return to reflect the refund. For purposes of section 32.069, the refund claim shall not be considered to have been filed until the seller agrees that the refund is warranted or thirty days after the date the director notified the seller and the seller failed to respond.

- 5. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 32.057, when a vendor files a refund claim on behalf of a purchaser and such refund claim is denied by the director, notice of such denial and the reason for the denial shall be sent by the director to the vendor and each purchaser whose name and address is submitted with the refund claim form filed by the vendor. A purchaser shall be entitled to appeal the denial of the refund claim within sixty days of the date such notice of denial is mailed by the director as provided in section 144.261. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to all refund claims filed after August 28, 2012. The provisions of this subsection allowing a purchaser to appeal the director's decision to deny a refund claim shall also apply to any refund claim denied by the director on or after January 1, 2007, if an appeal of the denial of the refund claim is filed by the purchaser no later than September 28, 2012, and if such claim is based solely on the issue of the exemption of the electronic transmission or delivery of computer software.
- 6. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the director of revenue shall authorize direct-pay agreements to purchasers which have annual purchases in excess of seven hundred fifty thousand dollars pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the director of revenue. For the purposes of such direct-pay agreements, the taxes authorized under chapters 66, 67, 70, 92, 94, 162, 190, 238, 321, and 644 shall be remitted based upon the location of the place of business of the purchaser.
- 7. Special rules applicable to error corrections requested by customers of mobile telecommunications service are as follows:
- (1) For purposes of this subsection, the terms "customer", "home service provider", "place of primary use", "electronic database", and "enhanced zip code" shall have the same meanings as defined in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act incorporated by reference in section 144.013;
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if a customer of mobile telecommunications services believes that the amount of tax, the assignment of place of primary use or the taxing jurisdiction included on a billing is erroneous, the customer shall notify the home service provider, in writing, within three years from the date of the billing statement. The customer shall include in such written notification the street address for the customer's place of primary use, the account name and number for which the customer seeks a correction of the tax assignment, a description of the error asserted by the customer and any other information the home service provider reasonably requires to process the request;
- (3) Within sixty days of receiving the customer's notice, the home service provider shall review its records and the electronic database or enhanced zip code to determine the customer's correct taxing jurisdiction. If the home service provider determines that the review shows that the amount of tax, assignment of place of primary use or taxing jurisdiction is in error, the home

service provider shall correct the error and, at its election, either refund or credit the amount of tax erroneously collected to the customer for a period of up to three years from the last day of the home service provider's sixty-day review period. If the home service provider determines that the review shows that the amount of tax, the assignment of place of primary use or the taxing jurisdiction is correct, the home service provider shall provide a written explanation of its determination to the customer.

- 8. For all refund claims submitted to the department of revenue on or after September 1, 2003, notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, if a person legally obligated to remit the tax levied under chapter 144 has received a refund of such taxes for a specific issue and submits a subsequent claim for refund of such taxes on the same issue for a tax period beginning on or after the date the original refund check issued to such person, no refund shall be allowed. This subsection shall not apply and a refund shall be allowed if the refund claim is filed by a purchaser under the provisions of subsection 4 of this section, the refund claim is for use tax remitted by the purchaser, or an additional refund claim is filed by a person legally obligated to remit the tax due to any of the following:
- (1) Receipt of additional information or an exemption certificate from the purchaser of the item at issue;
- (2) A decision of a court of competent jurisdiction or the administrative hearing commission; or
 - (3) Changes in regulations or policy by the department of revenue.
- 9. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the director of revenue shall respond to a request for a binding letter ruling filed in accordance with section 536.021 within sixty days of receipt of such request. If the director of revenue fails to respond to such letter ruling request within sixty days of receipt by the director, the director of revenue shall be barred from pursuing collection of any assessment of sales or use tax with respect to the issue which is the subject of the letter ruling request. For purposes of this subsection, the term "letter ruling" means a written interpretation of law by the director to a specific set of facts provided by a specific taxpayer or his or her agent.
- 10. If any tax was paid more than once, was incorrectly collected, or was incorrectly computed, such sum shall be credited on any taxes then due from the person legally obligated to remit the tax under chapter 144 against any deficiency or tax due discovered through an audit of the person by the department of revenue through adjustment during the same tax filing period for which the audit applied.
- 11. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the department of revenue shall allow refund claims until July 1, 2026, from businesses and individuals that paid sales and use tax assessments as a result of an audit by the department of revenue

between August 28, 2005, and August 28, 2015, when the department expanded its interpretation of taxable items and the taxpayer did not collect the tax from the taxpayer's customers. The refund shall be allowed in an amount equal to the amount actually paid on such assessment by the taxpayer, plus interest calculated using the Applicable Federal Rates as published by the Internal Revenue Service under 26 U.S.C. Section 1274. The total amount of refund claims paid under this subsection shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars and shall be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. If the total amount of refund claims exceeds one hundred thousand dollars, the department shall request an appropriation from the general assembly in later fiscal years to satisfy such unpaid claims.

- 12. (1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, and in addition to the refund claims allowed under subsection 11 of this section, the department of revenue shall allow refund claims until July 1, 2026, from businesses and individuals that offered wedding venues and that paid sales and use tax assessments relating to those wedding venues as a result of an audit by the department of revenue between January 1, 2018, and October 1, 2019. For the purposes of this subsection, the department shall allow refund claims from a taxpayer regardless of whether the taxpayer's business has been sold. The refund shall be allowed in an amount equal to the amount that was actually paid by the taxpayer on the portion of the assessment that directly relates to the taxpayer's wedding venue business, plus interest calculated using the Applicable Federal Rates as published by the Internal Revenue Service under 26 U.S.C. Section 1274. The total amount of refund claims paid under this subsection shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars and shall be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. If the total amount of refund claims exceeds two hundred thousand dollars, the department shall request an appropriation from the general assembly in later fiscal years to satisfy such unpaid claims.
- (2) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, in any action in which a taxpayer incurs attorney's fees in a legal proceeding relating to a tax assessment or audit of the taxpayer's wedding venue business, during the time period and as otherwise described under subdivision (1) of this subsection, the taxpayer shall be entitled to recover the full amount of such attorney's fees.

Section B. The repeal and reenactment of section A of this act shall become effective on 2 July 1, 2021.

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