

TaxNewsFlash

United States



No. 2023-026 January 24, 2023

KPMG report: State and local tax, technology-related developments (table, fourth quarter 2022)

A report of U.S. state and local tax developments concerning technology-related tax issues, for the fourth quarter of 2022, provides updates in table format and covers topics such as the taxability of software, guidance on digital equivalents, and other items.

Read the KPMG report [PDF 107 KB] of state and local technology-related tax developments for the fourth quarter of 2022.

Highlights

- California: A new 988 surcharge was imposed on sellers of telecommunications services and
 prepaid mobile telephony, effective January 1, 2023. The three-digit number was created to make it
 easier for individuals to seek immediate help during a mental health crisis. The new surcharge must
 be separately stated on service suppliers' invoices and may be combined with the state's existing
 911 surcharge.
- Colorado: The state Department of Revenue addressed the taxability of a streaming company's
 sale of platform credits. The taxpayer's online platform enables people to view streaming videos,
 including videos created by third parties referred to as "Streamers." The platform credits can be
 used to show support for Streamers as well as provide enhanced interaction with those Streamers.
 The decision concluded that no state or state-administered sales tax was due when the company
 sold the platform credits or when the credits were redeemed by the purchaser.
- Georgia: The state Tax Tribunal concluded that a ride-sharing company was required to collect sales tax on a separately stated fee that was imposed on trips facilitated through the company's app. The fee was charged to riders to recover the costs of improving the safety of the company's platform. Although the taxpayer argued that the fee was associated with the cost recovery of nontaxable services, the Tribunal concluded that the fee was part of the "sales price" upon which Georgia sales and use tax is imposed.

- New York: The state Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) concluded that a taxpayer providing email
 tracking services was selling nontaxable information services and not licensing taxable prewritten
 computer software. In the ALJ's view, the taxpayer was selling a bundled service, which required
 the primary function test to be applied to determine taxability. The ALJ determined that the primary
 function was to provide customers with reports regarding activity associated with emails that the
 customers sent to their prospective clients.
- Texas: The state Comptroller determined that a web-based weather forecasting service was not a
 taxable information service. In Texas, information services are subject to tax, but an exclusion is
 provided for the "sale of information primarily derived from laboratory, medical, or exploratory
 testing or experimentation or any similar method of direct scientific observation of physical
 phenomena." In this case, the taxpayer primarily derived its service from the direct scientific
 observation of physical phenomena—the weather.

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