FISCAL NOTE

ricparca in regard co.	Bill 1308
(List bi)	ll or resolution and number, if available,
or subje	
Amendment to:	
(List)	oill or resolution and number)
Requested by: Legislative Council	Date of receipt: January 19, 1981
In the following space note the proposal:	fiscal effect in dollars of the legislative
Narrative:	
Department does not have ready access t potential among local municipalities.	ide no revenues to the state general fund. The Tax o information relating to the bill's maximum revenue Administrative costs to the state would depend on the ng the tax. Estimated adminstrative expense include:
Start-up Expenses - \$11,000 Data Processing Program Char Preparation fo Rules & Regul Initial Forms Design	
Basic Administrative Costs - \$3 Revision of Rules & Regulati On-going Forms Design Returns Screening Additional Printing (especial Program Charges to Accommodal Data Processing Costs	ons
Administrative Costs Per Munici Auditing Enforcement Collections	pality - \$4,000 Per Biennium
(COMPINITED	ON ATTACHED PAGE)
(CONTINUED	ON ATTACHED PAGE)
Fiscal Effect:	
1981-82	1982-83 Total Biennium
SpecialGeneralSpecialFundsFundFund	.
	Signed Mulwork
	Typed Name C.W. Cudworth
Date Prepared: January 30, 1981	Department Tax
If additional space is needed, as	ttach a supplementary sheet. ##B

If House Bill 1308 is enacted, it is recommended that a continguency fund of \$87,000 be established to cover administrative costs during the biennium. (Assumes a maximum of 10 municipalities levying the municipal income tax during the biennium.)

NOTES:

- 1. Because corporations would be required to apportion their income among the municipalities in which they do business, corporate income tax form design, complaince and auditing could become extremely complicated and costly.
- 2. The date specified on page 3 of section 1 of the bill for notifying the Tax Commissioner of a municipal income tax levy is too late for forms design. Forms design must be completed on or about September 30 of each year.
- 3. Current forms request that taxpayers identify the school district in which they reside. At last count, over 10% of the filers failed to supply this information and a significant number supplies incorrect codes, suggesting the compliance procedures could be costly.