

**Testimony to the Senate Committee on Economic Development and  
Technology  
Monday, January 30, 2012 at 1:15 p.m.  
Conference Room 016, State Capitol**

**RE: SENATE BILL NO. 2238 RELATING TO TAXATION**

Chair Fukunaga, Vice Chair Wakai, and Members of the Committee:

The Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii ("The Chamber") **supports SB 2238 relating to Taxation**. We appreciate the committee for scheduling this bill.

The Chamber is the largest business organization in Hawaii, representing more than 1,100 businesses. Approximately 80% of our members are small businesses with less than 20 employees. As the "Voice of Business" in Hawaii, the organization works on behalf of its members, which employ more than 200,000 individuals, to improve the state's economic climate and to foster positive action on issues of common concern.

SB 2238 repeals Act 155, Session Laws of Hawaii 2010, which requires all businesses with excise tax exemptions to register to do business in Hawaii, file their tax returns in a timely manner, and expressly claim their entitlement, and creates a personal trust liability for businesses that use the general excise tax as the basis for increasing their prices and ensures that those funds are paid to the State for the benefit of consumers and businesses.

Act 155 severely penalizes taxpayers who inadvertently fail to file general excise tax ("GET") returns, even if those taxpayers would not otherwise owe any tax. It therefore created an unnecessary technical requirement, violation of which could result in massive tax liability for innocent taxpayers. The taxpayers most likely to unintentionally violate this technical requirement are **small businesses, individuals, and non-profit organizations**--those who are least likely to have access to sophisticated tax advice, and least able to bear the burden of such severe penalties. This result is contrary to fair tax administration.

The Act created needless administrative complexity both for taxpayers and for the government. It forces even taxpayers who have no GET liability to obtain a GET license and file periodic GET returns. It may also result in inadvertent attempts to tax income that is beyond the State's power and authority to tax. This could lead to unnecessary and expensive tax audits and litigation, which would be a waste of both taxpayer and government resources.

The Act also imposed personal trust fund liability on taxpayers, which is inappropriate for GET. Personal trust fund liability is generally imposed on items such as withholding of employee

payroll taxes, which are the liability the employee. Unlike payroll tax withholding, however, businesses do not hold the GET in trust for any other party. Rather, GET is a tax liability of the business itself. The imposition of personal liability for GET is inappropriate in these circumstances.

Because the Act created unfair and unwarranted burdens for businesses, individuals and non-profit organizations, we support the repeal of the Act through SB 2238.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.