



One Sealaska Plaza, Ste. 302, Juneau, AK 99801

P: (907)790-5300, F: (907)463-5480 www.arsstc.org

Alaska Remote Seller Sales Tax Commission
Board of Directors Meeting
July 19, 2023 10:00 am – 12:00 pm
Virtual via Zoom

Board of Director Attendees:

- Scott Bloom
- Melissa Haley
- Brandi Harbaugh
- Ruth Kostik
- Joan Miller
- Janette Bower
- Vacant seat - Bethel

1. Call to order
2. Approval of the Agenda
3. Approval of the Minutes
 - a. 5.17.2023 Board Meeting minutes
4. Public participation on Non-Agenda Items
5. Official Business
 - a. Board of Directors seats update – Soldotna & Bethel
 - b. Policy Committee Report
 - c. Review and approval of Interpretation 2023.01 – Bundled Transactions
 - d. Review and approval of Tax Cap Guidance document
 - e. Review and approval of updated Fund Balance Policy
 - f. ARSSTC Delinquencies and Account Balances
 - g. Collections enforcement actions memo and discussion
 - h. FY23 Financials Update
6. Comments
7. Adjournment



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Alaska Remote Seller Sales Tax Commission
Board of Directors Meeting Minutes
May 17, 2023 10:00 am – 12:00 pm
Virtual via Zoom

Board of Director Attendees:

- Scott Bloom
- Melissa Haley
- Brandi Harbaugh
- Ruth Kostik
- Xavier Mason
- Joan Miller – absent
- Soldotna – vacant seat

1. Call to order at 10:04 am
2. Approval of the Agenda
 - a. Motion by Melissa Haley to approve agenda. Second by Xavier Mason.
3. Approval of the Minutes
 - a. 3.15.2023 Board Meeting minutes
 - b. Motion to approve by Melissa Haley. Second by Brandi Harbaugh.
4. Public participation on Non-Agenda Items
 - a. No public participation
5. Official Business
 - a. **Policy Committee Report**
 - i. Presented by Maureen Graham: Policy Committee met on 3/21/23, 4/18/23 and 5/16/23.
 - ii. Topics for discussion included marketplace facilitators performing services physically within the member jurisdiction. How can better compliance be achieved. Uniform Code does not allow these marketplaces to file / report to the Commission. AML may pursue facilitated discussions between communities and possible code revisions to assist communities in their collection efforts.
 - iii. Reviewed interpretation 2023.01 – Bundled Transactions to include language around tax caps.
 - b. **Board action on ARSSTC Bylaws update re: Annual Meeting quorum**
 - i. Clinton presented updated from 3/15/23 including action taken to provide sufficient notice to membership.
 - ii. Motion by Ruth Kostik to approve proposed Bylaws update. Second by Melissa Haley



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- iii. Roll Call vote: Scott Bloom-yea, Melissa Haley-yea, Brandi Harbaugh-yea, Ruth Kostik-yea, Xavier Mason-yea.

c. Approval process for monthly AML overhead

- i. AML / ARSSTC service agreement has requirement that AML's monthly overhead expenses be approved by the ARSSTC.
- ii. ARSSTC Treasurer Joan Miller had previously agreed that it would be acceptable for her to approve monthly, with a quarterly review by the ARSSTC Board of Directors.
- iii. Board overall agreed to this suggested process.

d. FY23 Financials Update

- i. FY23 revenues are higher than projected due to increase late filing fees from delinquencies and actual tax reporting. Expenses have been less than anticipated due to staffing and lack of spending on programming updates. No current plans by Finance Committee to recommend fee rate reductions for FY24.
- ii. Question from Brandi Harbaugh about timing of ACH transfers to member jurisdictions, how that has been working. Staff explained primary challenge is waiting for end of month payments to be deposited into account. Can take up to a full week to receive funds. Also challenging to work through the outstanding ACH credit payments due to volume of payments from Avalara for their clients.
- iii. Brandi asked about presenting summary of delinquencies / receivables. Discussion around what is considered a receivable and how they are being tracked by staff. Staff will present process summary to Board at future meeting to provide additional details.

6. Comments

- a. Clinton informed Board that compliance staff position has been filled.
- b. Melissa Haley expressed interest in seeing how the ARSSTC and AML can support the marketplace facilitator challenges.

7. Adjournment

- a. Adjourned at 10:42 am



To: ARSSTC Board

From: Clinton Singletary, Statewide Municipal Sales Tax Director

Date: July 19, 2023

Re: Board of Directors seat update

City of Soldotna Seat

Earlier this year, Stephanie Queen resigned as City Manager with the City of Soldotna. Her resignation created a vacant seat on the Board of Directors that could be filled by another individual from the City of Soldotna.

We reached out to Stephanie's replacement, Janette Bower, in late May and she agreed to fill this vacancy for the City of Soldotna. Under the ARSSTC Bylaws, Janette's seat will be up for re-election this year during the ARSSTC Annual Meeting.

City of Bethel Seat

Last month, Xavier Mason provided notice of his resignation from the City of Bethel and the ARSSTC Board of Directors effective June 25th. He did not name a replacement. We contacted the Bethel City Manager to inquire about Bethel's interest in maintaining a seat on the Board and naming a designee. To date, no response has been received.

Xavier served as the Board Secretary. Does the Board wish to elect a new Secretary to serve until the next election of officers? If Bethel fails to name another designee, the seat can be filled by another member community designee that is voted on at the ARSSTC Annual meeting.



Interpretation 2023.01

Definition and Taxation of Bundled Transactions

Issue:

What is a bundled transaction and how should a bundled transaction be taxed by remote sellers?

Background:

Tax treatment of bundled transactions can prove challenging to sellers, depending on if the different pieces of a bundled transaction are subject to sales tax in the taxing jurisdiction.

Currently, the Uniform Remote Seller Sales Tax code (“Uniform Code”) does not provide a definition for a bundled transaction. This interpretation will provide general guidance on tax treatment of bundled transactions in lieu of a formal definition in the Uniform Code.

Guidance

For purposes of this interpretation, the following definition will provide a basis for what is considered a bundled transaction: *A bundled transaction is the retail sale of two or more goods or services where (1) the goods or services are otherwise distinct and identifiable, and (2) the goods or services are sold for one non-itemized price.*

ARSSTC member jurisdictions each provide for broad taxation on sales of goods, sales of services and rentals. A transaction is only exempted from municipal sales tax if a transaction clearly falls under a specific exemption.

Applying this broad taxation principle to bundled transactions, remote sellers should consider any bundled transaction subject to sales tax if one or more pieces of the bundle are subject to sales tax, i.e. not specifically exempted.

If a piece of the bundled transaction is specifically exempted under the municipality’s sales tax code and the seller wishes to exempt that portion of the bundle, it should: 1) separate the bundle, 2) price each item separately, and 3) tax each item separately.

It is important to note that bundled transactions can be impacted by individual community tax caps. If you are selling a bundled transaction and need confirmation of tax caps that may be applicable to the transaction, please contact the ARSSTC for assistance. You may also reference the Tax Cap guidance document found on our website here:

For questions regarding taxability on specific bundled transactions:

- Contact the ARSSTC at 907-790-5300 / email: amstp@akml.org or,
- Contact the municipality directly-see our website [here](#) for a current list of jurisdiction contacts or,
- Reference the ARSSTC tax look-up database at <https://alaska.ttr.services/> for the jurisdiction in question.



General Tax Cap Guidance for Remote Sellers

Introduction

Numerous ARSSTC member jurisdictions have provisions in their local sales tax code that limit the amount of sales tax that is due on a sale. This type of provision is commonly referred to as a “tax cap” or “maximum tax”. Some of these code provisions are in the form of a tax cap exemption. Others simply have language in the imposition section of their code that sets the maximum amount of sales tax that sellers should collect.

Discussion

Tax cap provisions operate on the principle of limiting how much of the sales price is subject to sales tax. For example, if a community has their cap set at \$1,000 that means only the first \$1,000 of the sales price should be taxed.

These tax cap provisions vary widely by community, both in the level of the tax cap and the scope of the tax cap. Following is analysis of some of the tax cap variances found across ARSSTC member jurisdictions.

Types of tax caps

Cap on the sale of a single item – for single item tax caps, the tax cap is applied on the purchase of a single item. If a purchase consists of multiple large ticket items, the cap may be applied to each individual item. A limited number of ARSSTC member jurisdictions only allow for a tax cap on a specific type of single item, such as a boat, automobile or ATV.

Cap on the sale of a single service – single service tax caps are similar in concept to single item tax caps. Although this type of tax cap is less commonly applicable for remote sellers.

Cap on a single transaction – For single transaction caps, the entire transaction total is considered for determining the tax cap. A single transaction may consist of one single item or service, or it may consist of multiple items.

Tax Cap Levels

For some background, municipalities with a tax cap have historically adopted a tax cap to protect local businesses. The theory was to limit the local business revenue caused by shoppers purchasing where the sales tax rate was lower, or non-existent.

The different challenges faced by communities across Alaska has led to quite the variance in tax cap levels. On the low end, some communities only tax the first \$300 of the sales price. On the



high end, multiple communities have a tax cap set at the first \$12,000 of the sales price. There are a variety of levels in between as well.

Customer Refunds on Tax Cap Transactions

Processing customer refunds can be challenging on transactions where a single transaction tax cap was applied. The main challenge is ensuring that sales tax is only refunded when appropriate. Here are two examples:

Refund Example #1 – No sales tax to be refunded

- Original transaction total of \$900.
- Community has a \$500 cap on a single transaction.
- The community's 3% sales tax was collected on the first \$500 of the sales price = \$15.00 tax collected.
- If the customer returns \$200 worth of product, no sales tax should be refunded to the customer since the transaction is still over the \$500 cap level. (\$900 original sale - \$200 return = \$700 sale)

Refund Example #2 – Some sales tax to be refunded

- Original transaction total of \$1,000
- Community has a \$500 cap on a single transaction.
- The community's 3% sales tax was collected on the first \$500 of the sales price = \$15.00 tax collected.
- If the customer returns \$700 worth of product, the sale only ends up being \$300 total, which is less than the \$500 cap.
- Sales tax of \$6.00 should be refunded to the customer since the transaction no longer exceeds the \$500 cap level.
 - \$1,000 original sale - \$700 return = \$300 sale = \$9.00 adjusted tax due on transaction.
 - \$15.00 original tax - \$9.00 new adjusted tax due = \$6.00 tax refund

If you have a transaction originally qualifying for a tax cap, and encounter a customer refund, feel free to contact the ARSSTC for assistance in determining the proper handling of any sales tax refund to the customer. Also, keep in mind that an amended return(s) may need to be submitted through the ARSSTC in order for you to receive credit for sales tax previously remitted on a tax cap transaction.



Resources

The ARSSTC maintains multiple resources to assist remote sellers in properly handling member jurisdiction tax caps.

1. Tax lookup portal - <https://alaska.ttr.services/>
 - a. Provides the tax rate, exemptions, and any tax cap information for ARSSTC member jurisdictions.
 - b. For tax caps, additional language is provided for additional information on the correct application of any tax caps for that community.
2. Tax Rate Sheets - <https://arsstc.org/business-sellers/tax-rates/>
 - a. Each month, updated rate sheets are posted to the above link.
 - b. The rate sheets have an additional worksheet showing each member jurisdiction, any applicable tax cap, and the maximum tax that should be collected.
3. Tax Cap Interpretations - <https://arsstc.org/interpretations/>
 - a. Interpretations 2020.01 and 2020.02 provide additional information on some specific situations that may impact tax caps.
4. Member Jurisdiction Points of Contact - <https://arsstc.org/jurisdiction-contacts-for-code-clarification/>
 - a. If you need any clarification on how a particular transaction may be impacted by a member jurisdiction's tax cap, the above link provides you with contact information for our member jurisdictions.



Fund Balance Policy

Revised May 2023

Alaska Remote Sales Tax Commission hereby establishes and will maintain reservations of Fund Balance as defined herein in accordance with the Governmental Accounting and Financial Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 54. This policy shall apply to the Alaska Remote Seller Sales Tax Commission ("ARSSTC") Operating Fund.

Classifications of Fund Balance

Under GASB Statement No. 54, fund balances are classified as non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned amounts.

1. Non-Spendable – Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either in a (a) non-spendable form, including items not expected to be converted to cash (i.e. inventories, prepaid amounts, long-term portion of loans and notes receivable and property acquired for resale), or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (i.e. the principal of a permanent fund).
2. Restricted – Amounts constrained to be used for a specific purpose as per external parties, constitutional provision, or enabling legislation.
3. Committed – Amounts constrained to be used for a specific purpose as per action by the Alaska Remote Seller Sales Tax Commission Board of Directors. Amounts classified as committed are not subject to legal enforceability like restricted resources; however, they cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Commission Board removes or changes the commitment by taking the same action it employed to impose the commitment.
4. Assigned – Amounts intended to be used by the "ARRSTC" for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. The intent shall be expressed by the Commission for a specific purpose. The nature of the actions necessary to remove or modify an assignment is not as rigid as required under a committed fund balance classification.
5. Unassigned – Amounts available for any purpose (amounts that are not Non-Spendable, Restricted, Committed or Assigned) in the "ARRSTC."

Prioritization of Fund Balance Use (Spending Policy)

When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) amounts are available, it shall be the policy of the Commission to use the restricted amounts first as permitted under the law. When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used, it shall be the policy of the Commission to use the committed amounts first, followed by the assigned amounts and then unassigned amounts.

Minimum Level of Unassigned General Fund Balance

It shall be the policy of the Commission to begin each fiscal year with a minimum unassigned fund balance of 20% of the annual expenditures for that year. Such fund balance shall serve liquidity needs, protect against unforeseen expenditures and litigation, and mitigate the single revenue source dependency upon unanticipated revenue declines. Fund Balance in excess of the minimum may only be appropriated for expenditure by an affirmative vote of a majority of the Commission Board as a whole.



Annual Review and Determination of Fund Balance Reserve Amounts

Compliance with the provisions of this policy shall be reviewed as part of the closing of the financial books at year-end (June 30) and the amounts of restricted, committed, assigned and non-spendable fund balance will be determined. Any residual balance amounts will be classified as unassigned.

Emergency Expenditure Policy

The minimum fund balance as set forth through the ARSSTC Fund Balance Policy are to be maintained at all times except in the case of an emergency. In an actual emergency, the Commission may expend below the minimums as set forth in the Fund Balance Policy by an affirmative vote of a majority of the Commission Board.

Replenishing Fund Balance once Below the Prescribed Minimum Fund Balance

When fund balance falls below the minimum 20% range, the Commission will replenish shortages/deficiencies using the budget strategies and timeframes described below.

- The Commission will reduce recurring expenditures, or
- The Commission will reduce member's future fees, or
- The Commission will rebate a portion of member past fees, or
- The Commission will increase revenues or pursue other funding sources, or,
- The Commission will request an equitable specified contribution from participating Commission members, or,
- Some combination of the three options above.

Minimum fund balance deficiencies shall be replenished within the following time period:

- Deficiency resulting in a minimum fund balance less than 20% shall be replenished over a period not to exceed two years.

Use of Surplus Fund Balance once Above the Prescribed Minimum Fund Balance

Should unassigned fund balance ever exceed the maximum 25% range, the Commission may consider such fund balance surpluses for one-time expenditures that are nonrecurring in nature and which will not require additional future expense outlays for maintenance, additional staffing or other recurring expenditures. The Commission may also choose to assign a portion of the excess fund balance for a specific, yet not fully identified use such as litigation expenses, software/systems conversion or other uses as approved by the Board. These funds are to be maintained as a part of the overall fund balance, but will be tracked separately as their own special use fund.

A surplus fund balance exceeding the maximum 25% should be remedied over a period not to exceed two years.

Policy Review

This policy is to be reviewed by the Commission's Board annually. Review shall be initiated by the Commission's Finance Committee.



To: ARSSTC Board

From: Clinton Singletary, Statewide Municipal Sales Tax Director

Date: July 19, 2023

Re: Memo on ARSSTC Delinquencies and Account Balances

Overview

During the May 17, 2023 Board meeting, the Board requested additional information on how remote seller delinquencies, remote seller account balances and ARSSTC receivables are handled by AMSTP staff.

This memo will provide an overview of current staff procedures and principles surrounding these topics.

Background MUNIRevs functionality

To better understand how delinquencies and account balances are currently being handled by staff, it is helpful to outline how MUNIRevs functions around these topics.

MUNIRevs was built using the principle of requiring payment in full on every sales tax return that is filed. Before a remote seller can submit their return, they must select one of the following payment methods to submit their payment in full: Credit Card, Online Check or ACH Credit. The credit card and online check options immediately charge the exact assessed amount to the credit card or pull funds from the seller's bank account. If the remote seller chooses the ACH Credit option, the seller has to additionally work with their financial institution to send the required funds.

If the remote seller does not go through the step of selecting a payment method and submitting payment, the seller's return is considered pending and unfiled with no specific balance due.

If the remote seller fails to initiate the ACH Credit payment to be sent from their financial institution and we have not received funds within approx. one week after the filing deadline, the seller is contacted and given one additional opportunity to initiate payment. If the seller fails to initiate either the ACH Credit from their bank or fails to submit payment by another method, their filing is reset such that the return is considered unfiled.

Remittances to ARSSTC member jurisdictions are based solely on the revenues from returns where payment has been finalized in MUNIRevs and staff have confirmed receipt of the funds



in the ARSSTC bank account. In the above scenario where the seller fails to initiate ACH Credit from their bank and the filing is reset, ARSSTC member jurisdictions will not be sent any revenues from that filing. Filings that are reset simply become part of the unfiled / delinquent returns population. Overall, the frequency of filing resets due to failure to submit ACH Credit is fairly low volume and low financial impact. Following is a brief summary of the resets that have been performed over the last 6 months due to failure to initiate their ACH Credit payment:

Filing Period	# of ACH Credit non-payment resets	Total \$ ACH Credit not received
Nov 2022	9	\$1,013.54
Dec 2022	12	\$2,444.64
Jan 2023	5	\$842.77
Feb 2023	7	\$393.50
March 2023	10	\$709.01
April 2023	1	\$24.74

Filing resets are also performed when a business' online check payment is rejected or returned by the payment processor. For these resets, remote sellers are charged a \$25.00 reprocessing fee by the ARSSTC.

When staff receive notice of the returned item, the filing is reset, and the seller is contacted to inform them of the next steps. The seller is usually eager to resolve the issue causing the returned item, generally leading to quicker re-filing of the return compared to the ACH credit non-payment resets.

For comparison, here is a summary of resets that have been performed over the last 6 months due to returned online checks:

Filing Period	# of returned online check resets	Total \$ ACH Credit not received
Nov 2022	13	\$6,025.37
Dec 2022	4	\$337.97
Jan 2023	9	\$348.27
Feb 2023	11	\$4,204.02
March 2023	9	\$5,690.10
April 2023	6	\$739.29



To summarize, filings that are reset due to non-payment only result in an unfiled return. No receivable or revenue is recognized until the filing is resubmitted with full payment.

Delinquent Filers

The term “delinquent filers” as used by AMSTP staff refers to remote sellers who have unfiled remote seller returns on their account. Delinquent filers are contacted on at least a quarterly basis advising them of the delinquent returns. Certain non-respondents are selected for escalation in the form of estimated assessments.

At this time, the estimated assessment process is challenging due to the way data is pulled out of MUNIRevs. We have to be selective in our use of the process due as a result. We are looking into how to improve the process and improve the available data in MUNIRevs, but in the meantime we are not pursuing large numbers of sellers for estimated assessments.

If an estimated assessment is generated against a remote seller, we process a filing for the estimated periods, and pay out the revenues to member jurisdictions along with the other revenues received in the month. Since no payment was received as a part of the assessment, the seller has an account balance due, and the ARSSTC carries that account balance as a receivable.

Account Balances

In the MUNIRevs system, an account balance is any non-zero balance on a remote seller’s account. This includes both credits/overpayments and underpayments. Since the MUNIRevs system is built on the premise of requiring payment in full with every filing, there are a limited number of reasons for a remote seller to have an account balance.

It is important to note that for each of the below scenarios, member jurisdictions are paid the reported taxes due, regardless of the payment differences. The reported taxes due dictate the payout, and the ARSSTC carries the account balances as either a liability (account credits) or a receivable (balances due).

- **ACH Credit Mis-Payments** – these are situations where a business selects ACH Credit as their payment method, but they send us a different amount than what was due. These mis-payments are typically small differences, less than \$5.00.
- **Amended Returns** – when a business files an amended return in the MUNIRevs system, the amendment has to be approved by staff to generate the account balance.
 - If the resulting account balance is a credit to the remote seller, instructions are provided on how to claim the credit on a future return. It is also possible to issue the remote seller a refund.



- If the account balance is an amount due to be paid by the remote seller, instructions are provided on how to submit the amount owed. These balances are typically paid by the remote seller within a few weeks.
- Estimated assessments – these are the end result of the estimation process and will likely require additional collections efforts.
- Audit assessments – So far, audit assessments have not presented an issue. But if a remote seller fails to submit a protest of the assessment and fails to submit the balance owed, pursuit of payment will require additional collections efforts.

AMSTP staff are currently working on updating the ARSSTC financial statements to better report and track account balance activity. Staff is interested to hear what level of additional detail the Board would like to see for account balances. Also, how frequently does the Board wish to receive staff updates on account balances?



To: ARSSTC Board

From: Clinton Singletary, Statewide Municipal Sales Tax Director

Date: July 19, 2023

Re: ARSSTC Sales Tax Collections Enforcement

Recently, I asked Karl Kaufman of Landye Bennett Blumstein LLP to prepare an analysis of what collections enforcement actions would look like for the ARSSTC. This request was made due to our increased compliance efforts which are currently generating and will continue to generate assessments against remote sellers.

Before we generated a large quantity of assessments needing enforcement action, I wanted to be sure of the collections process and tools available to the ARSSTC. Knowing most remote sellers are not located within the State of Alaska, my assumption is that the collections enforcement process against remote sellers would likely be different than the process for “local” Alaskan businesses.

On the following pages is a memo from Karl outlining specific provisions in the Uniform Code and what the enforcement steps could look like for the ARSSTC. At this time, I’m looking for input / direction from the Board that can be taken back to the ARSSTC Policy Committee for development of a “Collections Enforcement Action” policy. This policy would then be brought back to the Board for review and final approval.

The timeline I have in mind is for the first draft of the policy to be ready for review at the September Board meeting.

MEMORANDUM

PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL

Client: Alaska Remote Seller Sales Tax Commission
Board of Directors

Date: July 6, 2023

From: Matt Mead and Karl Kaufman

Re: Enforcement and Collection Process for Delinquent Sales Tax

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes various methods available to the Alaska Remote Seller Sales Tax Commission (the “Commission”) to enforce provisions of the Alaska Remote Seller Sales Tax Code¹ (the “Uniform Code”) and to collect unpaid sales tax under the Uniform Code.

The Commission, established as an intergovernmental entity pursuant to the Alaska Remote Seller Sales Tax Agreement, has adopted the Uniform Code for purposes of amending local sales tax codes to allow for application of the member jurisdiction’s sales tax code to remote sellers without a physical presence in the State of Alaska or the member jurisdiction, and to authorize the Commission to collect sales tax for certain remote sellers and otherwise enforce the Uniform Code on behalf of the member jurisdiction.

Section I of this memorandum summarizes the process under the Uniform Code to estimate taxes owed and obtain a final determination of delinquent sales taxes owed by a remote seller. Section II then explores the various remedies available to the Commission to collect such amounts, both in the state of Alaska and in other states.

Discussion

I. Estimated Tax and Final Determination of Sales Tax Owed

Under the Uniform Code, the Commission may make an estimate of the tax due from a remote seller or marketplace facilitator (hereafter referred to, collectively, as a “remote seller”)

¹ Alaska Remote Seller Sales Tax Code, available at: https://arsstc.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Uniform-Code_final_All-updates-022421.pdf.

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for reasons including the failure to file a return or the filing of a false or inaccurate return.² The sales tax estimate can be based on any evidence in the Commission's possession.

After the Commission notifies the remote seller in writing of the estimated sales tax that is due, the remote seller then has thirty (30) calendar days after service of the notice to respond before the Commission's estimate of the amount of sales tax due becomes a final determination.³

Within the 30-day period to respond, the remote seller may file a sales tax return with supporting documentation along with full payment or file a written notice of appeal stating the basis and grounds for the appeal.⁴ The amount of sales tax owed bears interest along with a civil penalty of fifty dollars (\$50) per month from the date the sales tax was originally due.⁵

If the remote seller disputes the amount of the estimate (or the results of an examination or audit) by filing a written protest within the 30-day period, the Commission may hold an informal meeting or hearing with the remote seller, either on its own or upon request of the remote seller.⁶ The Commission may also require that the remote seller submit to an audit, if one was not previously conducted, or a more formal audit, if an estimation audit was previously performed.

The Commission shall make a final written determination on the remote seller's protest and mail a copy of the determination to the remote seller.⁷ If the Commission denies the protest, or if the remote seller does not file a written protest within the initial 30-day period, the estimated sales tax becomes a final determination and becomes due and payable to the Commission.⁸

The Commission may, but is not required to, prepare an estimate of tax due and obtain a final determination under the Uniform Code before proceeding to lien and/or levy against a remote seller for delinquent taxes owed under the Uniform Code. The following sections of this memorandum discuss the options available to the Commission to lien and/or levy against a remote seller.

² *Id.* at Section 100(A).

³ *Id.* at Section 100(D), (E).

⁴ *Id.* at Section 100(E)(3):

“The basis and grounds for granting an appeal of an assessment are:

- a. The identity of the remote seller or marketplace facilitator is in error;
- b. The amount of the debt is erroneous due to a clerical error (and the nature and extent of the error is specified in the request for appeal); or
- c. The remote seller or marketplace facilitator disputes the denial of exemption(s) for certain sales.”

⁵ *Id.* at Section 100(F).

⁶ *Id.* at Section 160(A), (B).

⁷ *Id.* at Section 160(C).

⁸ *Id.* at Section 160(D).



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II. Remedies for Violations of the Uniform Code

The Uniform Code expressly authorizes the Commission to pursue various remedies against a remote seller that is delinquent in paying sales tax under the Uniform Code. The appropriate method will depend in part on the location of the remote seller and its assets.

Generally, a remote seller will be liable to pay all costs incurred by the Commission to determine and collect delinquent sales tax, including audit fees, collection agency fees and reasonable attorney's fees.⁹ The Uniform Code also establishes certain penalties that accrue where a remote seller submits false information to the Commission, fails to file a return when due, or fails to produce requested records or allow inspection of their books.¹⁰

A. Declaratory Judgment to Establish Validity of Sales Tax

First, the Commission may bring a declaratory judgment action in the judicial district of the member jurisdiction against a remote seller "believed to meet the criteria to establish that the obligation to remit sales tax is applicable and valid."¹¹ The Commission is not required to provide a notice of estimated tax, initiate an audit or pursue other tax collection procedures prior to bringing a declaratory action to establish the validity of the sales tax obligation.

B. Tax Lien on Real or Personal Property located in Alaska

If a delinquent remote seller has real or personal property located in the State of Alaska, the Commission's most efficient remedy will likely be to file a tax lien. Alaska state law allows municipalities to provide for the creation, recording and notice of a tax lien on real or personal property to secure payment of a sales or use tax, and sets forth the priority of such tax liens.¹²

⁹ *Id.* at Section 230(A).

¹⁰ *Id.* at Section 240.

¹¹ *Id.* at Section 230(C):

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and whether or not the Commission initiates an audit or other tax collection procedure, the Commission may bring a declaratory judgment action against a remote seller or marketplace facilitator believed to meet the criteria to establish that the obligation to remit sales tax is applicable and valid under local, state and federal law. The action shall be brought in the judicial district of the member jurisdiction."

¹² A.S. § 29.45.650(e):

"A borough may provide for the creation, recording, and notice of a lien on real or personal property to secure the payment of a sales and use tax, and the interest, penalties, and administration costs in the event of delinquency. When recorded, the sales tax lien has priority over all other liens except (1) liens for property taxes and special assessments; (2) liens that were perfected before the recording of the sales tax lien for amounts actually advanced before the recording of the sales tax lien; (3) mechanics' and materialmen's liens for which claims of lien under

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The Alaska Supreme Court has held that this statute provides the exclusive procedure for a municipality to collect delinquent sales taxes pursuant to a tax lien.¹³

The Uniform Code authorizes the Commission to file and record a sales tax lien after a remote seller fails to file a required tax return for two (2) consecutive filing periods or fails to remit amounts due within sixty (60) days of the end of the filing period.¹⁴ The Commission must first mail a written notice of intent to file to the last known address of the delinquent remote seller. The Uniform Code does not, however, specifically require that the Commission prepare an estimate or obtain a final determination of tax due prior to filing and recording a sales tax lien.

Thus, to the extent that a delinquent remote seller owns real or personal property in the State of Alaska, the Commission can, following the time periods and notice provisions set forth in Section 230(D) of the Uniform Code described above, file and record a sales tax lien in the Recording District where such property is located in Alaska.

The Uniform Code further provides that the Commission may bring a civil action to foreclose a recorded sales tax lien as provided by law.¹⁵ State law provides the process for foreclosing a municipal tax lien in A.S. § 29.45.290 *et seq.* For instance, state law authorizes municipalities to provide a procedure for distraint and sale of personal property by local ordinance,¹⁶ and provides that municipalities shall enforce delinquent real property tax liens by annual foreclosure, unless otherwise provided by ordinance.¹⁷

C. Civil Action in Alaska Court to Collect Delinquent Sales Tax

The Uniform Code also authorizes the Commission to bring a civil action against a remote seller to enjoin a violation of the Uniform Code or to collect delinquent sales tax, penalties,

AS 34.35.070 or notices of right to lien under AS 34.35.064 have been recorded before the recording of the sales tax lien. This subsection applies to home rule and general law municipalities.”

¹³ *Kenai Peninsula Borough v. Associated Grocers*, 889 P.2d 604, 606 (Alaska 1995).

¹⁴ Alaska Remote Seller Sales Tax Code, Section 230(D):

“The Commission may cause a sales tax lien to be filed and recorded against all real and personal property of a remote seller or marketplace facilitator where the remote seller or marketplace facilitator has:

1. Failed to file sales tax returns for two (2) consecutive filing periods as required by the Uniform Code; or
2. Failed within sixty (60) days of the end of the filing period from which taxes were due to either (a) remit all amounts due or (b) to enter into a secured payment agreement as provided in this Uniform Code.
3. Prior to filing a sales tax lien, the Commission shall cause a written notice of intent to file to be mailed to the last known address of the delinquent remote seller or marketplace facilitator.”

¹⁵ *Id.* at Section 230(E)(3).

¹⁶ A.S. 29.45.310(a).

¹⁷ A.S. 29.45.320.



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interest and costs of collection.¹⁸ The Commission may bring such civil action either before or after estimating the amount of sales tax due.

If the Commission obtains a judgment against a remote seller in Alaska state court, it can then obtain a writ of execution pursuant to AK Civil Rule 69 and A.S. 09.35.010 *et seq.* Once a writ of execution is obtained, the Commission can collect against a remote seller within the State of Alaska, such as by seizing assets, sweeping bank accounts, or garnishments.

Thus, within the State of Alaska, the Commission has the option to (1) seek a declaratory judgment against a remote seller to preemptively establish the validity of the tax, (2) record and then foreclose upon a sales tax lien in Alaska, or (3) pursue a civil judgment against the delinquent remote seller and then seek to collect on the judgment through a writ of execution.

If, however, the remote seller has no physical presence or assets in Alaska, the Commission will need to pursue its out-of-state remedies, as discussed in the next section.

D. Out of State Lien and Levy Against Delinquent Remote Sellers

For remote sellers with no physical presence or assets in Alaska, the mechanisms by which the Commission can collect delinquent sales tax under the Uniform Code will vary from state to state.

The process, as well as the applicable terminology, for placing a lien and executing upon a levy will vary based on the law of that state. Generally, a “lien” refers to a claim against real or personal property based upon a debt or obligation. The term “levy” refers to the actual collection or seizure of the property.

The clearest, and arguably most conservative approach, is to obtain a judgment in Alaska state court (as described in the section (C) above), and then domesticate that judgment in the state where the remote seller owns assets. The next section summarizes the process to domesticate a foreign judgment.

i. Domesticating an Alaska Judgment in Another State

After the Commission obtains a judgment against a delinquent remote seller in Alaska state court, the Commission can then proceed to domesticate the Alaska judgment in any other jurisdiction in which the remote seller is located or holds assets and then collect upon that domesticated judgment.

¹⁸ Alaska Remote Seller Sales Tax Code, Section 230(E).

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Most states have adopted the Unified Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act (the “UEFJA”).¹⁹ The UEFJA allows a creditor to obtain an effective judgment in a different state by filing proof of the original judgment, along with the last known addresses of the debtor and creditor and the appropriate filing fees. This is quicker and more cost effective than filing a new action against the debtor in the foreign jurisdiction. Once a judgment is domesticated in the new jurisdiction, it is fully enforceable under the laws of that jurisdiction.²⁰

In order to domesticate an Alaska judgment against a remote seller in another state, the Commission would first engage legal counsel licensed in that state to file the necessary documents in state court to properly domesticate the Alaska judgment in the jurisdiction where the remote seller is located.

The Commission could then utilize local counsel to enforce and collect upon the domesticated Alaska judgment under any and all post-judgment collection remedies available under the laws of that jurisdiction.

E. Directly Filing Tax Lien in Other State

Another option is to directly file a tax lien in the state where the remote seller is located or owns real or personal property.

The filing of such a tax lien by an out-of-state taxing authority may or may not be enforceable, depending on the laws of that state. However, the mere filing of the tax lien may incentivize the delinquent remote seller to engage and cooperate with the Commission.

The possible risk with this method is that the remote seller might file a claim against the Commission that the tax lien is false or fraudulent. Whether the Commission could be held liable for filing the out-of-state tax lien would depend on applicable state law, and should be analyzed on a case-by-case basis prior to filing such a lien in another state.

Short of filing or recording a tax lien in another state, the Commission could also seek to collect on delinquent taxes by attempting to levy directly against the remote seller’s financial institution in another state. As above, whether this would violate local or state law would need to be analyzed on a case-by-case basis.

¹⁹ The exceptions are California and Vermont. California has similar requirements for domesticating a foreign judgment under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1710.10 *et seq.*

²⁰ For example, under the Texas Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act (the “Texas UEFJA”) a “foreign judgment” has “the same effect and is subject to the same procedures, defenses, and proceedings for reopening, vacating, staying, enforcing, or satisfying a judgment” as a judgment from a Texas court, as long as certain procedures are followed. See Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code §35.003.

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Also, whether the financial institution would be required to respond to the direct lien or levy would depend upon the law in the state where the financial institution is located and whether that state's procedural rules relating to recording or serving liens or levies have been properly followed. If the state in which the financial institution is located has a law requiring the financial institution to honor a lien or levy sent directly from another state, the financial institution would, arguably, be bound to comply.

F. Initial Judgment in Other State.

The Commission could also forgo pursuing a judgment against the delinquent remote seller in Alaska state court, and instead proceed directly to filing a civil action in state court where the remote seller is located or owns assets.

Whether this option is preferable may depend on whether the number of delinquent remote sellers in that state or the total amount of unpaid sales taxes justifies the cost and complexity of engaging local counsel and managing litigation in that state.

In the alternative, domesticating an Alaska judgment in another state (as described above) is a relatively straightforward process that may be more efficient and cost effective.

Conclusion

Under the Uniform Code, the Commission may, but is not required to, prepare an estimate of tax due and obtain a final determination before proceeding to lien and/or levy against a delinquent remote seller.

Where the remote seller has assets within the state, the Commission could record and then foreclose upon a sales tax lien in the jurisdiction where the assets are located in Alaska, or pursue a civil judgment against the delinquent remote seller in Alaska state court and then seek to collect on the judgment through a writ of execution.

For remote sellers with no physical presence or assets in Alaska, the mechanisms by which the Commission can collect delinquent sales tax under the Uniform Code will vary from state to state. The clearest approach is to domesticate an Alaska judgment in the remote seller's state and then collect on that judgment under the laws of that state. Another option is to directly recording and/or filing an out-of-state tax lien in the other state, although the legality and enforceability of such tax lien will vary from state to state and should be analyzed on a case-by-case basis prior to such filing.



Alaska Remote Sellers Sales Commission

Budget vs. Actuals: ARSSTC FY '23 - FY23 P&L

July 2022 - April 2023

	Actual	Total Budget	over Budget
Income			
4000 Commission Fee Income	422,268.59	336,703.30	85,565.29
4005 Net Sales Tax collected from MUNIREvs	18,540,348.98	14,627,880.00	3,912,468.98
4005A GASB Contra Net Sales Tax Collected	-18,359,206.13	-14,627,880.00	-3,731,326.13
Total 4005 Net Sales Tax collected from MUNIREvs	\$ 181,142.85	\$ 0.00	\$ 181,142.85
4100 Late Fees	72,425.00	29,166.70	43,258.30
4200 Reprocessing Fees	1,675.00	1,250.00	425.00
4300 Credit Card Fees	1,473.93	833.30	640.63
4400 Other Income	45,033.81	4,166.70	40,867.11
Total Income	\$ 724,019.18	\$ 372,120.00	\$ 351,899.18
Gross Profit	\$ 724,019.18	\$ 372,120.00	\$ 351,899.18
Expenses			
5000 AML Operating Exp			0.00
5001 Munirevs Enhancement Invoices		20,833.30	-20,833.30
5002 Governance/Travel	4,981.29	4,166.70	814.59
5003 Legal	13,330.50	16,666.70	-3,336.20
5004 Personnel Exp			0.00
5004A Salaries	219,930.26	333,333.30	-113,403.04
5004B Payroll Taxes	17,838.31		17,838.31
5004C Health Insurance	43,608.49		43,608.49
5004D Nationwide Retirement	9,773.97		9,773.97
Total 5004 Personnel Exp	\$ 291,151.03	\$ 333,333.30	-\$ 42,182.27
5005 Insurance			0.00
5005B Cyber	4,428.50	2,916.70	1,511.80
5005C SLIP	5,698.40	5,833.30	-134.90
Total 5005 Insurance	\$ 10,126.90	\$ 8,750.00	\$ 1,376.90
5006 Audit Services	575.92	8,333.30	-7,757.38
5007 8% Overhead Expense	26,171.64	31,366.70	-5,195.06
Total 5000 AML Operating Exp	\$ 346,337.28	\$ 423,450.00	-\$ 77,112.72
5008 Bank Fees	304.61	250.00	54.61
5009 Merchant Services Fees	10,227.94	5,833.30	4,394.64
5010 Member Tax Revenue Expense	16,251,923.18	13,295,833.30	2,956,089.88
5011 GASB Contra Member Tax Expense	-16,251,923.18	-13,295,833.30	-2,956,089.88
Total 5010 Member Tax Revenue Expense	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
5020 GovOS Expense	1,894,439.98	1,533,333.30	361,106.68
5020A GASB Contra GovOS Expense	-1,894,439.98	-1,533,333.30	-361,106.68
Total 5020 GovOS Expense	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
5030 TTR Fee Expense	212,842.97	170,833.30	42,009.67
5030A GASB Contra TTR Fee Expense	-212,842.97	-170,833.30	-42,009.67
Total 5030 TTR Fee Expense	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
5060 Other Business Expenses	496.00		496.00
Job Supplies	84.23		84.23
Office Supplies & Software	2,668.00		2,668.00
Total Expenses	\$ 360,118.06	\$ 429,533.30	-\$ 69,415.24
Net Operating Income	\$ 363,901.12	-\$ 57,413.30	\$ 421,314.42
Other Income			
6000 Interest Earned	23,432.57	625.00	22,807.57
Total Other Income	\$ 23,432.57	\$ 625.00	\$ 22,807.57
Net Other Income	\$ 23,432.57	\$ 625.00	\$ 22,807.57
Net Income	\$ 387,333.69	-\$ 56,788.30	\$ 444,121.99

Alaska Remote Sellers Sales Commission
Profit and Loss by Month
 July 2022 - April 2023

	Jul 2022	Aug 2022	Sep 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023	Total
Income											
4000 Commission Fee Income	39,481.71	38,064.40	43,346.12	44,468.61	42,903.01	48,348.94	38,171.18	35,983.88	42,454.11	49,046.63	422,268.59
4005 Net Sales Tax collected from MUNIREvs	1,737,073.09	1,683,717.00	1,837,418.86	1,939,722.51	1,849,774.14	2,079,159.61	1,704,182.63	1,554,696.62	1,840,294.51	2,314,310.01	18,540,348.98
4005A GASB Contra Net Sales Tax Collected	-1,716,546.83	-1,654,334.89	-1,883,803.00	-1,932,596.97	-1,864,872.69	-2,101,895.82	-1,659,110.08	-1,567,606.06	-1,846,239.90	-2,132,199.89	-18,359,206.13
Total 4005 Net Sales Tax collected from MUNIREvs	\$ 20,526.26	\$ 29,382.11	\$ 46,384.14	\$ 7,125.54	\$ 15,098.55	\$ 22,736.21	\$ 45,072.55	\$ 12,909.44	\$ 5,945.39	\$ 182,110.12	\$ 181,142.85
4100 Late Fees	8,950.00	4,600.00	6,300.00	6,575.00	9,175.00	9,200.00	6,375.00	6,775.00	5,575.00	8,900.00	72,425.00
4200 Reprocessing Fees	225.00	200.00	150.00	100.00	250.00	150.00	125.00	175.00	175.00	125.00	1,675.00
4300 Credit Card Fees	120.57	90.36	454.03	108.40	109.64	226.88	98.72	69.85	69.24	126.24	1,473.93
4400 Other Income	4,987.89	2,303.21	371.97	791.96	1,280.28	1,017.18	-680.63	25,469.88	8,106.53	1,385.54	45,033.81
Total Income	\$ 74,291.43	\$ 74,640.08	\$ 4,237.98	\$ 59,169.51	\$ 38,619.38	\$ 36,206.79	\$ 89,161.82	\$ 55,564.17	\$ 50,434.49	\$ 241,693.53	\$ 724,019.18
Gross Profit	\$ 74,291.43	\$ 74,640.08	\$ 4,237.98	\$ 59,169.51	\$ 38,619.38	\$ 36,206.79	\$ 89,161.82	\$ 55,564.17	\$ 50,434.49	\$ 241,693.53	\$ 724,019.18
Expenses											
5000 AML Operating Exp											0.00
5002 Governance/Travel					4,550.63	430.66					4,981.29
5003 Legal	3,680.00	690.00	1,058.00	1,426.00	1,426.00	828.00	1,058.00	3,164.50	0.00	0.00	13,330.50
5004 Personnel Exp											0.00
5004A Salaries	18,464.55	24,474.89	26,212.83	25,438.65	24,578.74	18,867.69	18,031.43	20,094.45	20,107.59	23,659.44	219,930.26
5004B Payroll Taxes	1,446.71	1,929.74	2,075.53	2,025.02	1,878.31	1,598.17	1,517.29	1,688.56	1,691.87	1,987.11	17,838.31
5004C Health Insurance	4,136.21	4,816.29	5,228.44	6,153.04	5,784.27	3,938.79	5,056.84	5,625.17	1,510.19	1,359.25	43,608.49
5004D Nationwide Retirement	925.06	939.80	947.07	961.05	1,192.53	984.51	901.58	1,005.34	1,007.93	909.10	9,773.97
Total 5004 Personnel Exp	\$ 24,972.53	\$ 32,160.72	\$ 34,463.87	\$ 34,577.76	\$ 33,433.85	\$ 25,389.16	\$ 25,507.14	\$ 28,413.52	\$ 24,317.58	\$ 27,914.90	\$ 291,151.03
5005 Insurance											0.00
5005B Cyber	280.85	280.85	280.85	280.85	280.85	280.85	1,900.85	280.85	280.85	280.85	4,428.50
5005C SLIP	569.84	569.84	569.84	569.84	569.84	569.84	569.84	569.84	569.84	569.84	5,698.40
Total 5005 Insurance	\$ 850.69	\$ 850.69	\$ 850.69	\$ 850.69	\$ 850.69	\$ 850.69	\$ 2,470.69	\$ 850.69	\$ 850.69	\$ 850.69	\$ 10,126.90
5006 Audit Services								575.92			575.92
5007 8% Overhead Expense	2,282.45	2,475.41	3,112.48	2,624.59	3,277.21	2,550.57	2,712.22	2,709.53	2,063.24	2,363.94	26,171.64
Total 5000 AML Operating Exp	\$ 31,785.67	\$ 36,176.82	\$ 39,485.04	\$ 39,479.04	\$ 43,538.38	\$ 30,049.08	\$ 31,748.05	\$ 35,714.16	\$ 27,231.51	\$ 31,129.53	\$ 346,337.28
5008 Bank Fees	28.60	45.96	36.92	80.60	112.53						304.61
5009 Merchant Services Fees	735.36	922.04	1,060.03	841.24	1,345.56	1,087.66	842.97	1,408.61	963.87	1,020.60	10,227.94
5010 Member Tax Revenue Expense	1,557,334.44	1,501,429.85	1,709,763.70	1,754,040.69	1,692,287.13	1,815,770.64	1,433,540.05	1,351,395.92	1,594,387.19	1,841,973.57	16,251,923.18
5011 GASB Contra Member Tax Expense	-1,557,334.44	-1,501,429.85	-1,709,763.70	-1,754,040.69	-1,692,287.13	-1,815,770.64	-1,433,540.05	-1,351,395.92	-1,594,387.19	-1,841,973.57	-16,251,923.18
Total 5010 Member Tax Revenue Expense	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
5020 GovOS Expense	141,522.11	135,915.63	154,701.60	158,716.72	153,409.38	259,132.24	204,289.83	195,812.98	228,093.02	262,846.47	1,894,439.98
5020A GASB Contra GovOS Expense	-141,522.11	-135,915.63	-154,701.60	-158,716.72	-153,409.38	-259,132.24	-204,289.83	-195,812.98	-228,093.02	-262,846.47	-1,894,439.98
Total 5020 GovOS Expense	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
5030 TTR Fee Expense	17,690.28	16,989.41	19,337.70	19,839.56	19,176.18	26,992.94	21,280.20	20,397.16	23,759.69	27,379.85	212,842.97
5030A GASB Contra TTR Fee Expense	-17,690.28	-16,989.41	-19,337.70	-19,839.56	-19,176.18	-26,992.94	-21,280.20	-20,397.16	-23,759.69	-27,379.85	-212,842.97
Total 5030 TTR Fee Expense	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
5060 Other Business Expenses					496.00						496.00
Job Supplies										84.23	84.23
Office Supplies & Software					2,268.00			400.00			2,668.00
Total Expenses	\$ 32,549.63	\$ 37,144.82	\$ 40,581.99	\$ 40,400.88	\$ 47,760.47	\$ 31,136.74	\$ 32,591.02	\$ 37,522.77	\$ 28,195.38	\$ 32,234.36	\$ 360,118.06
Net Operating Income	\$ 41,741.80	\$ 37,495.26	\$ 36,344.01	\$ 18,768.63	\$ 9,141.09	\$ 5,070.05	\$ 56,570.80	\$ 18,041.40	\$ 22,239.11	\$ 209,459.17	\$ 363,901.12
Other Income											
6000 Interest Earned	391.70	686.38	909.47	732.92	2,221.73	3,479.25	4,437.19	3,337.08	3,904.67	3,332.18	23,432.57
Total Other Income	\$ 391.70	\$ 686.38	\$ 909.47	\$ 732.92	\$ 2,221.73	\$ 3,479.25	\$ 4,437.19	\$ 3,337.08	\$ 3,904.67	\$ 3,332.18	\$ 23,432.57
Net Other Income	\$ 391.70	\$ 686.38	\$ 909.47	\$ 732.92	\$ 2,221.73	\$ 3,479.25	\$ 4,437.19	\$ 3,337.08	\$ 3,904.67	\$ 3,332.18	\$ 23,432.57
Net Income	\$ 42,133.50	\$ 38,181.64	\$ 35,434.54	\$ 19,501.55	\$ 6,919.36	\$ 8,549.30	\$ 61,007.99	\$ 21,378.48	\$ 26,143.78	\$ 212,791.35	\$ 387,333.69

Alaska Remote Sellers Sales Commission

Balance Sheet

As of April 30, 2023

	Total
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Bank Accounts	
1000 AMLIP	1,409,315.74
1005 ARSSTC Depository #3470	101,668.00
1010 ARSSTC Disbursement #7048	2,891.80
1015 Northrim Sweep Account	247,979.97
Total Bank Accounts	\$ 1,761,855.51
Other Current Assets	
1020 Prepaid Insurance	6,678.82
1105 Sales Tax Receivable from Prior EOM	2,885,972.13
Total Other Current Assets	\$ 2,892,650.95
Total Current Assets	\$ 4,654,506.46
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 4,654,506.46
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	
2000 Accounts Payable (A/P)	4,008,802.86
Total Accounts Payable	\$ 4,008,802.86
Other Current Liabilities	
2015 GovOS Fee Payable	235.11
2020 TTR Fee Payable	-5.51
2060 Unearned Income	1,237.82
Total Other Current Liabilities	\$ 1,467.42
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 4,010,270.28
Total Liabilities	\$ 4,010,270.28
Equity	
3000 Retained Earnings	256,902.49
Net Income	387,333.69
Total Equity	\$ 644,236.18
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 4,654,506.46