

CHAPTER 7A - PRIVILEGE AND EXCISE TAXES

Article I - General Conditions and Definitions

Sec. 7A-1. Words of tense, number and gender; code references.

- (a) For the purposes of this Chapter, all words of tense, number, and gender shall comply with A.R.S. Section 1-214 as amended.
- (b) For the purposes of this Chapter, all code references, unless specified otherwise, shall:
 - (1) refer to this City Code.
 - (2) be deemed to include all amendments to such code references.

Sec. 7A-100. General definitions.

For the purposes of this Chapter, the following definitions apply:

"Assembler" means a person who unites or combines products, wares, or articles of manufacture so as to produce a change in form or substance of such items without changing or altering component parts.

"Broker" means any person engaged or continuing in business who acts for another for a consideration in the conduct of a business activity taxable under this Chapter, and who receives for his principal all or part of the gross income from the taxable activity.

"Business" includes all activities or acts, personal or corporate, engaged in or caused to be engaged in with the object of gain, benefit, or advantage, either directly or indirectly, but do not include either casual activities or sales; or the transfer of electricity from a solar photovoltaic generation system to an electrical distribution system.

"Business Day" means any day of the week when the Tax Collector's office is open for the public to conduct the Tax Collector's business.

"Casual Activity or Sale" means a transaction of an isolated nature made by a person who neither represents himself to be nor is engaged in a business subject to a tax imposed by this Chapter. However, no sale, rental, license for use, or lease transaction concerning real property nor any activity entered into by a business taxable by this Chapter shall be treated, or be exempt, as casual. This definition shall include sales of used capital assets, provided that the volume and frequency of such sales do not indicate that the seller regularly engages in selling such property.

"Combined Taxes" means the sum of all applicable Arizona Transaction Privilege and Use Taxes; all applicable transportation taxes imposed upon gross income by this County as authorized by Article III, Chapter 6, Title 42, Arizona Revised Statutes; and all applicable taxes imposed by this Chapter.

"Commercial Property" is any real property, or portion of such property, used for any purpose other than lodging or lodging space, including structures built for lodging but used otherwise, such as model homes, apartments used as offices, etc.

"Communications Channel" means any line, wire, cable, microwave, radio signal, light beam, telephone, telegraph, or any other electromagnetic means of moving a message.

"Construction Contracting" refers to the activity of a construction contractor.

"Construction Contractor" means a person who undertakes to or offers to undertake to, or purports to have the capacity to undertake to, or submits a bid to, or does himself or by or through others, construct, alter, repair, add to, subtract from, improve, move, wreck, or demolish any building, highway, road, railroad, excavation, or other structure, project, development, or improvement to real property, or to do any part thereof. "Construction contractor" includes subcontractors, specialty contractors, prime contractors, and any person receiving consideration for the general supervision and/or coordination of such a construction project except for remediation contracting. This definition shall govern without regard to whether or not the construction contractor is acting in fulfillment of a contract.

"Delivery (of Notice) by the Tax Collector" means "receipt (of notice) by the taxpayer".

"Delivery, Installation, or Other Direct Customer Services" means services or labor, excluding repair labor, provided by a taxpayer to or for his customer at the time of transfer of tangible personal property; provided further that the charge for such labor or service is separately billed to the customer and maintained separately in the taxpayer's books and records.

"Engaging", when used with reference to engaging or continuing in business, includes the exercise of corporate or franchise powers.

"Equivalent Excise Tax" means either:

- (1) a Privilege or Use Tax levied by another Arizona municipality upon the transaction in question, and paid either to such Arizona municipality directly or to the vendor; or
- (2) an excise tax levied by a political subdivision of a state other than Arizona upon the transaction in question, and paid either to such jurisdiction directly or to the vendor; or
- (3) an excise tax levied by a Native American Government organized under the laws of the federal government upon the transaction in question, and paid either to such jurisdiction directly or to the vendor.

"Federal Government" means the United States Government, its departments and agencies; but not including national banks or federally chartered or insured banks, savings and loan institutions, or credit unions.

"Food" means any items intended for human consumption as defined by rules and regulations adopted by the Department of Revenue, State of Arizona, pursuant to A.R.S. Section 42-5106. Under no circumstances shall "food" include alcoholic beverages or tobacco, or food items purchased for use in conversion to any form of alcohol by distillation, fermentation, brewing, or other process. Under no circumstances shall "food" include an edible product, beverage, or ingredient infused, mixed, or in any way combined with medical marijuana or an active ingredient of medical marijuana.

"Hotel" means any public or private hotel, inn, hostelry, tourist home, house, motel, rooming house, apartment house, trailer, or other lodging place within the City offering lodging, wherein the owner thereof, for compensation, furnishes lodging to any transient, except foster homes, rest homes, sheltered care homes, nursing homes, or primary health care facilities.

"Jet Fuel" means jet fuel as defined in A.R.S. Section 42-5351.

"Job Printing" means the activity of copying or reproducing an article by any means, process, or method. "Job printing" includes engraving of printing plates, embossing, copying, micrographics, and photo reproduction.

"Lessee" includes the equivalent person in a rental or licensing agreement for all purposes of this Chapter.

"Lessor" includes the equivalent person in a rental or licensing agreement for all purposes of this Chapter.

"Licensing (for Use)" means any agreement between the user ("licensee") and the owner or the owner's agent ("licensor") for the use of the licensor's property whereby the licensor receives consideration, where such agreement does not qualify as a "sale" or "lease" or "rental" agreement.

"Lodging (Lodging Space)" means any room or apartment in a hotel or any other provider of rooms, trailer spaces, or other residential dwelling spaces; or the furnishings or services and accommodations accompanying the use and possession of said dwelling space, including storage or parking space for the property of said tenant.

"Manufactured Buildings" means a manufactured home, mobile home or factory built building, as defined in A.R.S. Section 41-2142.

"Manufacturer" means a person engaged or continuing in the business of fabricating, producing, or manufacturing products, wares, or articles for use from other forms of tangible personal property, imparting to such new forms, qualities, properties, and combinations.

"Medical Marijuana" means "marijuana" used for a "medical use" as those terms are defined in A.R.S. Section 36-2801.

"Mining and Metallurgical Supplies" means all tangible personal property acquired by persons engaged in activities defined in Section 7A-432 for such use. This definition shall not include:

- (1) janitorial equipment and supplies.
- (2) office equipment, office furniture, and office supplies.
- (3) motor vehicles licensed for use upon the highways of the State.

"Modifier" means a person who reworks, changes, or adds to products, wares, or articles of manufacture.

"Nonprofit Entity" means any entity organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes, or operated by the Federal Government, the State, or any political subdivision of the State.

"Occupancy (of Real Property)" means any occupancy or use, or any right to occupy or use, real property including any improvements, rights, or interests in such property.

"Out-of-City Sale" means the sale of tangible personal property and job printing if all of the following occur:

- (1) transference of title and possession occur without the City; and
- (2) the stock from which such personal property was taken was not within the corporate limits of the City; and
- (3) the order is received at a permanent business location of the seller located outside the City; which location is used for the substantial and regular conduct of such business sales activity. In no event shall the place of business of the buyer be determinative of the situs of the receipt of the order.

For the purpose of this definition it does not matter that all other indicia of business occur within the City, including, but not limited to, accounting, invoicing, payments, centralized purchasing, and supply to out-of-City storehouses and out-of-City retail branch outlets from a primary storehouse within the City.

"Out-of-State Sale" means the sale of tangible personal property and job printing if all of the following occur:

- (1) The order is placed from without the State of Arizona; and
- (2) the property is delivered to the buyer at a location outside the State; and
- (3) the property is purchased for use outside the State.

"Owner-Builder" means an owner or lessor of real property who, by himself or by or through others, constructs or has constructed or reconstructs or has reconstructed any improvement to real property.

"Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, estate, trust, receiver, syndicate, broker, the Federal Government, this State, or any political subdivision or agency of this State. For the purposes of this Chapter, a person shall be considered a distinct and separate person from any general or limited partnership or joint venture or other association with which such person is affiliated. A subsidiary corporation shall be considered a separate person from its parent corporation for purposes of taxation of transactions with its parent corporation.

"Prosthetic" means any of the following tangible personal property if such items are prescribed or recommended by a licensed podiatrist, chiropractor, dentist, physician or surgeon, naturopath, optometrist, osteopathic physician or surgeon, psychologist, hearing aid dispenser, physician assistant, nurse practitioner or veterinarian:

- (1) any man-made device for support or replacement of a part of the body, or to increase acuity of one of the senses. Such items include: prescription eyeglasses; contact lenses; hearing aids; artificial limbs or teeth; neck, back, arm, leg, or similar braces.
- (2) insulin, insulin syringes, and glucose test strips sold with or without a prescription.
- (3) hospital beds, crutches, wheelchairs, similar home health aids, or corrective shoes.
- (4) drugs or medicine, including oxygen.
- (5) equipment used to generate, monitor, or provide health support systems, such as respiratory equipment, oxygen concentrator, dialysis machine.
- (6) durable medical equipment which has a federal health care financing administration common procedure code, is designated reimbursable by Medicare, can withstand repeated use, is primarily and customarily used to serve a medical purpose, is generally not useful to a person in the absence of illness or injury and is appropriate for use in the home.
- (7) under no circumstances shall "prosthetic" include medical marijuana regardless of whether it is sold or dispensed pursuant to a prescription, recommendation, or written certification by any authorized person.

"Qualifying Community Health Center"

- (1) means an entity that is recognized as nonprofit under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code, that is a community-based, primary care clinic that has a community-based board of directors and that is either:
 - (a) the sole provider of primary care in the community.
 - (b) a nonhospital affiliated clinic that is located in a federally designated medically underserved area in this State.
- (2) includes clinics that are being constructed as qualifying community health centers.

"Qualifying Health Care Organization" means an entity that is recognized as nonprofit under Section 501(c) of the United States Internal Revenue Code and that uses, saves or invests at least eighty percent (80%) of all monies that it receives from all sources each year only for health and medical related educational and charitable services, as documented by annual financial audits prepared by an independent certified public accountant, performed according to generally accepted accounting standards and filed annually with the Arizona Department of Revenue. Monies that are used, saved or invested to lease, purchase or construct a facility for health and medical related education and charitable services are included in the eighty percent (80%) requirement.

"Qualifying Hospital" means any of the following:

- (1) a licensed hospital which is organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.
- (2) a licensed nursing care institution or a licensed residential care institution or a residential care facility operated in conjunction with a licensed nursing care institution or a licensed kidney dialysis center, which provides medical services, nursing services or health related services and is not used or held for profit.
- (3) a hospital, nursing care institution or residential care institution which is operated by the federal government, this State or a political subdivision of this State.
- (4) a facility that is under construction and that on completion will be a facility under subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of this paragraph.

"Receipt (of Notice) by the Taxpayer" means the earlier of actual receipt or the first attempted delivery by certified United States mail to the taxpayer's address of record with the Tax Collector.

"Remediation" means those actions that are reasonable, necessary, cost-effective and technically feasible in the event of the release or threat of release of hazardous substances into the environment such that the waters of the State are or may be affected, such actions as may be necessary to monitor, assess and evaluate such release or threat of release, actions of remediation, removal or disposal of hazardous substances or taking such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or to the waters of the State which may otherwise result from a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance that will or may affect the waters of the State. Remediation activities include the use of biostimulation with indigenous microbes and bioaugmentation using microbes that are nonpathogenic, nonopportunistic and that are naturally occurring. Remediation activities may include community information and participation costs and providing an alternative drinking water supply.

"Rental Equipment" means tangible personal property sold, rented, leased, or licensed to customers to the extent that the item is actually used by the customer for rental, lease, or license to others; provided that:

- (1) the vendee is regularly engaged in the business of renting, leasing, or licensing such property for a consideration; and
- (2) the item so claimed as "rental equipment" is not used by the person claiming the exemption for any purpose other than rental, lease, or license for compensation, to an extent greater than fifteen percent (15%) of its actual use.

"Rental Supply" means an expendable or nonexpendable repair or replacement part sold to become part of "rental equipment", provided that:

- (1) the documentation relating to each purchased item so claimed specifically itemizes to the vendor the actual item of "rental equipment" to which the purchased item is intended to be attached as a repair or replacement part; and
- (2) the vendee is regularly engaged in the business of renting, leasing, or licensing such property for a consideration; and
- (3) the item so claimed as "rental equipment" is not used by the person claiming the exemption for any purpose other than rental, lease, or license for compensation, to an extent greater than fifteen percent (15%) of its actual use.

"Repairer" means a person who restores or renews products, wares, or articles of manufacture.

"Resides within the City" means in cases other than individuals, whose legal addresses are determinative of residence, the engaging, continuing, or conducting of regular business activity within the City.

"Restaurant" means any business activity where articles of food, drink, or condiment are customarily prepared or served to patrons for consumption on or off the premises, also including bars, cocktail lounges, the dining rooms of hotels, and all caterers. For the purposes of this Chapter, a "fast food" business, which includes street vendors and mobile vendors selling in public areas or at entertainment or sports or similar events, who prepares or sells food or drink for consumption on or off the premises is considered a "restaurant", and not a "retailer".

"Retail Sale (Sale at Retail)" means the sale of tangible personal property, except the sale of tangible personal property to a person regularly engaged in the business of selling such property.

"Retailer" means any person engaged or continuing in the business of sales of tangible personal property at retail.

"Sale" means any transfer of title or possession, or both, exchange, barter, conditional or otherwise, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, including consignment transactions and auctions, of property for a consideration. "Sale" includes any transaction whereby the possession of such property is transferred but the seller retains the title as security for the payment of the price. "Sale" also includes the fabrication of tangible personal property for consumers who, in whole or in part, furnish either directly or indirectly the materials used in such fabrication work.

"Solar Daylighting" means a device that is specifically designed to capture and redirect the visible portion of the solar beam, while controlling the infrared portion, for use in illuminating interior building spaces in lieu of artificial lighting.

"Solar Energy Device" means a system or series of mechanisms designed primarily to provide heating, to provide cooling, to produce electrical power, to produce mechanical power, to provide solar daylighting or to provide any combination of the foregoing by means of collecting and transferring solar generated energy into such uses either by active or passive means, including wind generator systems that produce electricity. Solar energy systems may also have the capability of storing solar energy for future use. Passive systems shall clearly be designed as a solar energy device, such as a trombe wall, and not merely as a part of a normal structure, such as a window.

"Speculative Builder" means either:

- (1) an owner-builder who sells or contracts to sell, at any time, improved real property (as provided in Section 7A-416) consisting of:
 - (a) custom, model, or inventory homes, regardless of the stage of completion of such homes; or
 - (b) improved residential or commercial lots without a structure; or
- (2) an owner-builder who sells or contracts to sell improved real property, other than improved real property specified in subsection (1) above:
 - (a) prior to completion; or
 - (b) before the expiration of twenty-four (24) months after the improvements of the real property sold are substantially complete.

"Substantially Complete" means the construction contracting or reconstruction contracting:

- (1) has passed final inspection or its equivalent; or
- (2) certificate of occupancy or its equivalent has been issued; or
- (3) is ready for immediate occupancy or use.

"Supplier" means any person who rents, leases, licenses, or makes sales of tangible personal property within the City, either directly to the consumer or customer or to wholesalers, jobbers, fabricators, manufacturers, modifiers, assemblers, repairers, or those engaged in the business of providing services which involve the use, sale, rental, lease, or license of tangible personal property.

"Tax Collector" means the City Council or its designee or agent for all purposes under this Chapter.

"Taxpayer" means any person liable for any tax under this Chapter.

"Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer" means the individual designated by the City to perform the duties identified in Sections 3.14-515 and 3.14-516. In cities with a population of 50,000 or more, the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer shall be an employee of the City. In cities with a population of less than 50,000, the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer need not be an employee of the City. Regardless of whether the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer is or is not an employee of the City, the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer shall have substantive knowledge of taxation. The identity of and telephone number for the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer can be obtained from the Tax Collector.

"Telecommunication Service" means any service or activity connected with the transmission or relay of sound, visual image, data, information, images, or material over a communications channel or any combination of communications channels.

"Transient" means any person who either at the person's own expense or at the expense of another obtains lodging space or the use of lodging space on a daily or weekly basis, or on any other basis for less than thirty (30) consecutive days.

"Utility Service" means the producing, providing, or furnishing of electricity, electric lights, current, power, gas (natural or artificial), or water to consumers or ratepayers.

Sec. 7A-110. Definitions: Income-producing capital equipment.

- (a) The following tangible personal property, other than items excluded in subsection (d) below, shall be deemed "income-producing capital equipment" for the purposes of this Chapter:
- (1) machinery or equipment used directly in manufacturing, processing, fabricating, job printing, refining or metallurgical operations. The terms "manufacturing", "processing", "fabricating", "job printing", "refining", and "metallurgical" as used in this paragraph refer to and include those operations commonly understood within their ordinary meaning. "Metallurgical operations" includes leaching, milling, precipitating, smelting and refining.
 - (2) mining machinery, or equipment, used directly in the process of extracting ores or minerals from the earth for commercial purposes, including equipment required to prepare the materials for extraction and handling, loading or transporting such extracted material to the surface. "Mining" includes underground, surface and open pit operations for extracting ores and minerals.
 - (3) tangible personal property, sold to persons engaged in business classified under the telecommunications classification, consisting of central office switching equipment; switchboards; private branch exchange equipment; microwave radio equipment, and carrier equipment including optical fiber, coaxial cable, and other transmission media which are components of carrier systems.
 - (4) machinery, equipment, or transmission lines used directly in producing or transmitting electrical power, but not including distribution. Transformers and control equipment used at transmission substation sites constitute equipment used in producing or transmitting electrical power.
 - (5) pipes or valves four inches (4") in diameter or larger and related equipment, used to transport oil, natural gas, artificial gas, water, or coal slurry. For the purpose of this section, related equipment includes: compressor units, regulators, machinery and equipment, fittings, seals and any other parts that are used in operating the pipes or valves.
 - (6) aircraft, navigational and communication instruments, and other accessories and related equipment sold to:
 - (A) a person holding a federal certificate of public convenience and necessity or foreign air carrier permit for air transportation for use as or in conjunction with or becoming a part of aircraft to be used to transport persons, property or united states mail in intrastate, interstate or foreign commerce.
 - (B) any foreign government for use by such government outside of this State.
 - (C) persons who are not residents of this State and who will not use such property in this State other than in removing such property from this State. This subdivision also applies to corporations that are not incorporated in this State, regardless of maintaining a place of business in this State, if the principal corporate office is located outside this State and the property will not be used in this State other than in removing the property from this State.
 - (7) machinery, tools, equipment and related supplies used or consumed directly in repairing, remodeling or maintaining aircraft, aircraft engines or aircraft component parts by or on behalf of a certificated or licensed carrier of persons or property.
 - (8) railroad rolling stock, rails, ties and signal control equipment used directly to transport persons or property.
 - (9) machinery or equipment used directly to drill for oil or gas or used directly in the process of extracting oil or gas from the earth for commercial purposes.
 - (10) buses or other urban mass transit vehicles which are used directly to transport persons or property for hire or pursuant to a governmentally adopted and controlled urban mass transportation program and which are sold to bus companies holding a federal certificate of convenience and necessity or operated by a city, town or other governmental entity or by any person contracting with such governmental entity as part of a governmentally adopted and controlled program to provide urban mass transportation.
 - (11) metering, monitoring, receiving, and transmitting equipment acquired by persons engaged in the business of providing utility services or telecommunications services; but only to the extent that such equipment is to be used by the customers of such persons and such persons separately charge or bill their customers for use of such equipment.
 - (12) groundwater measuring devices required under A.R.S. § 45-604.

- (13) machinery or equipment used in research and development. In this paragraph, "research and development" means basic and applied research in the sciences and engineering, and designing, developing or testing prototypes, processes or new products, including research and development of computer software that is embedded in or an integral part of the prototype or new product or that is required for machinery or equipment otherwise exempt under this section to function effectively. Research and development do not include manufacturing quality control, routine consumer product testing, market research, sales promotion, sales service, research in social sciences or psychology, computer software research that is not included in the definition of research and development, or other non-technological activities or technical services.
- (14) (Reserved)
- (15) included in income producing capital equipment are liquid, solid or gaseous chemicals used in manufacturing, processing, fabricating, mining, refining, metallurgical operations, research and development or job printing, if using or consuming the chemicals, alone or as part of an integrated system of chemicals, involving direct contact with the materials from which the product is produced for the purpose of causing or permitting a chemical or physical change to occur in the materials as part of the production process. This subsection does not include chemicals that are used or consumed in activities such as packaging, storage or transportation but does not affect any deduction for such chemicals that is otherwise provided by this Code. Chemicals meeting the requirements of this subsection are deemed not to be expendable under subsection (d) of this Section.
- (16) cleanrooms that are used for manufacturing, processing, fabrication or research and development, as defined in paragraph (13) of this subsection, of semiconductor products. For purposes of this paragraph, "cleanroom" means all property that comprises or creates an environment where humidity, temperature, particulate matter and contamination are precisely controlled within specified parameters, without regard to whether the property is actually contained within that environment or whether any of the property is affixed to or incorporated into real property. Cleanroom:
- (A) includes the integrated systems, fixtures, piping, movable partitions, lighting and all property that is necessary or adapted to reduce contamination or to control airflow, temperature, humidity, chemical purity or other environmental conditions or manufacturing tolerances, as well as the production machinery and equipment operating in conjunction with the cleanroom environment.
- (B) does not include the building or other permanent, nonremovable component of the building that houses the cleanroom environment.
- (17) machinery and equipment that are purchased by or on behalf of the owners of a soundstage complex and primarily used for motion picture, multimedia or interactive video production in the complex. This paragraph applies only if the initial construction of the soundstage complex begins after June 30, 1996 and before January 1, 2002 and the machinery and equipment are purchased before the expiration of five years after the start of initial construction. For purposes of this paragraph:
- (A) "motion picture, multimedia or interactive video production" includes products for theatrical and television release, educational presentations, electronic retailing, documentaries, music videos, industrial films, cd-rom, video game production, commercial advertising and television episode production and other genres that are introduced through developing technology.
- (B) "soundstage complex" means a facility of multiple stages including production offices, construction shops and related areas, prop and costume shops, storage areas, parking for production vehicles and areas that are leased to businesses that complement the production needs and orientation of the overall facility.
- (18) tangible personal property that is used by either of the following to receive, store, convert, produce, generate, decode, encode, control or transmit telecommunications information:
- (A) any direct broadcast satellite television or data transmission service that operates pursuant to 47 Code of Federal Regulations parts 25 and 100.
- (B) any satellite television or data transmission facility, if both of the following conditions are met:

- (i) over two-thirds of the transmissions, measured in megabytes, transmitted by the facility during the test period were transmitted to or on behalf of one or more direct broadcast satellite television or data transmission services that operate pursuant to 47 Code of Federal Regulations parts 25 and 100.
- (ii) over two-thirds of the transmissions, measured in megabytes, transmitted by or on behalf of those direct broadcast television or data transmission services during the test period were transmitted by the facility to or on behalf of those services.

For purposes of subdivision (B) of this paragraph, "test period" means the three hundred sixty-five day period beginning on the later of the date on which the tangible personal property is purchased or the date on which the direct broadcast satellite television or data transmission service first transmits information to its customers.

- (19) machinery and equipment that is used directly in the feeding of poultry, the environmental control of housing for poultry, the movement of eggs within a production and packaging facility or the sorting or cooling of eggs. This exemption does not apply to vehicles used for transporting eggs.
 - (20) machinery or equipment, including related structural components, that is employed in connection with manufacturing, processing, fabricating, job printing, refining, mining, natural gas pipelines, metallurgical operations, telecommunications, producing or transmitting electricity or research and development that is used directly to meet or exceed rules or regulations adopted by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality or a political subdivision of this state to prevent, monitor, control or reduce land, water or air pollution.
 - (21) machinery or equipment that enables a television station to originate and broadcast or to receive and broadcast digital television signals and that was purchased to facilitate compliance with the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-104; 110 Stat. 56; 47 United States Code Section 336) and the Federal Communications Commission Order issued April 21, 1997, 47 Code of Federal Regulations Part 73. This paragraph does not exempt any of the following:
 - (A) repair or replacement parts purchased for the machinery or equipment described in this paragraph.
 - (B) machinery or equipment purchased to replace machinery or equipment for which an exemption was previously claimed and taken under this paragraph.
 - (C) any machinery or equipment purchased after the television station has ceased analog broadcasting, or purchased after November 1, 2009, whichever occurs first.
- (b) The term "income-producing capital equipment" shall further include ancillary machinery and equipment used for the treatment of waste products created by the business activities which are allowed to purchase "income-producing capital equipment" defined in subsection (a) above.
 - (c) The term "income-producing capital equipment" shall further include repair and replacement parts, other than the items in subsection (d) below, where the property is acquired to become an integral part of another item itemized in subsections (a) or (b) above.
 - (d) The tangible personal property defined as income-producing capital equipment in this Section shall not include:
 - (1) expendable materials. For purposes of this paragraph, expendable materials do not include any of the categories of tangible personal property specified in subsections (a), (b) or (c) of this Section regardless of the cost or useful life of that property.
 - (2) janitorial equipment and hand tools.
 - (3) office equipment, furniture, and supplies.
 - (4) tangible personal property used in selling or distributing activities.
 - (5) motor vehicles required to be licensed by the State of Arizona, except buses or other urban mass transit vehicles specifically exempted pursuant to subsection (a)(10) above without regard to the use of such motor vehicles.
 - (6) shops, buildings, docks, depots, and all other materials of whatever kind or character not specifically included as exempt.

- (7) motors and pumps used in drip irrigation systems.
- (e) For the purposes of this Section:
 - (1) "aircraft" includes:
 - (A) an airplane flight simulator that is approved by the Federal Aviation Administration for use as a Phase II or higher flight simulator under Appendix H, 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 121.
 - (B) tangible personal property that is permanently affixed or attached as a component part of an aircraft that is owned or operated by a certificated or licensed carrier of persons or property.
 - (2) "other accessories and related equipment" includes aircraft accessories and equipment such as ground service equipment that physically contact aircraft at some point during the overall carrier operation.

Sec. 7A-115. Definitions: computer software; custom computer programming.

- (a) "Computer Software" means any computer program, part of such a program, or any sequence of instructions for automatic data processing equipment. Computer software which is not "custom computer programming" is deemed to be tangible personal property for the purposes of this Chapter, regardless of the method by which title, possession, or right to use the software is transferred to the user.
- (b) "Custom Computer Programming" means any computer software which is written or prepared exclusively for a customer and includes those services represented by separately stated charges for the modification of existing prewritten programs when the modifications are written or prepared exclusively for a customer.
 - (1) The term does not include a prewritten program which is held or existing for general or repeated sale, lease, or license, even if the program was initially developed on a custom basis for in-house, or for a single customer's, use.
 - (2) Modification to an existing prewritten program to meet the customer's needs is custom computer programming only to the extent of the modification, and only to the extent that the actual amount charged for the modification is separately stated on invoices, statements, and other billing documents supplied to the customer.

Article II - Determination of Gross Income

Sec. 7A-200. Determination of gross income: in general.

- (a) Gross income includes:
 - (1) the value proceeding or accruing from the sale of property, the providing of service, or both.
 - (2) the total amount of the sale, lease, license for use, or rental price at the time of such sale, rental, lease, or license.
 - (3) all receipts, cash, credits, barter, exchange, reduction of or forgiveness of indebtedness, and property of every kind or nature derived from a sale, lease, license for use, rental, or other taxable activity.
 - (4) all other receipts whether payment is advanced prior to, contemporaneous with, or deferred in whole or in part subsequent to the activity or transaction.
- (b) Barter, exchange, trade-outs, or similar transactions are includable in gross income at the fair market value of the service rendered or property transferred, whichever is higher, as they represent consideration given for consideration received.
- (c) No deduction or exclusion is allowed from gross income on account of the cost of the property sold, the time value of money, expense of any kind or nature, losses, materials used, labor or service performed, interest paid, or credits granted.
- (d) For the purposes of this chapter the total amount of gross income, gross receipts or gross proceeds of sales for nuclear fuel shall be deemed to be the value of the purchase price of uranium oxide used in producing the fuel. The tax imposed by this chapter may be imposed only once for any one quantity or batch of nuclear fuel regardless of the number of transactions or financing arrangements which may occur with respect to that nuclear fuel.

Sec. 7A-210. Determination of gross income: transactions between affiliated companies or persons.

In transactions between affiliated companies or persons, or in other circumstances where the relationship between the parties is such that the gross income from the transaction is not indicative of the market value of the subject matter of the transaction, the Tax Collector shall determine the "market value" upon which the City Privilege and Use Taxes shall be levied. "Market value" shall correspond as nearly as possible to the gross income from similar transactions of like quality or character by other taxpayers where no common interest exists between the parties, but otherwise under similar circumstances and conditions.

Sec. 7A-220. Determination of gross income: artificially contrived transactions.

The Tax Collector may examine any transaction, reported or unreported, if, in his opinion, there has been or may be an evasion of the taxes imposed by this Chapter and to estimate the amount subject to tax in cases where such evasion has occurred. The Tax Collector shall disregard any transaction which has been undertaken in an artificial manner in order to evade the taxes imposed by this Chapter.

Sec. 7A-230. Determination of gross income based upon method of reporting.

The method of reporting chosen by a taxpayer, as provided in Section 7A-520, necessitates the following adjustments to gross income for all purposes under this Chapter:

- (a) Cash basis - When a person elects to report and pay taxes on a cash basis, gross income for the reporting period shall include:
 - (1) the total amounts received on "paid in full" transactions, against which are allowed all applicable deductions and exclusions; and

- (2) all amounts received on accounts receivable, conditional sales contract, or other similar transactions, against which no deductions and no exclusions from gross income are allowed. Interest on finance contracts may be deducted if separately itemized on all books and records.
- (b) Accrual basis - When a person elects to report and pay taxes on an accrual basis, gross income shall include all gross income for the applicable period regardless of whether receipts are for cash, credit, conditional, or partially deferred transactions, and regardless of whether or not any security document or instrument is sold, assigned, or otherwise transferred to another. Persons reporting on the accrual basis may deduct bad debts, provided that:
- (1) the amount deducted for the bad debt must be deducted from gross income of the month in which the actual charge-off was made, and only to the extent that such amount was actually charged-off, and also only to the extent that such amount is or was included as taxable gross income; and
 - (2) if any amount is subsequently collected on such charged-off account, it shall be included in gross income for the month in which it was collected, without deduction for expense of collection.

Sec. 7A-240. Exclusion of cash discounts, returns, refunds, trade-in values, vendor-issued coupons, and rebates from gross income.

- (a) The following items are not included in gross income:
- (1) Cash discounts allowed by the vendor for timely payment, but only discounts allowed against taxable gross income.
 - (2) The value of property returned by customers to the extent of the amount actually refunded either in cash or by credit and the amount refunded was included in taxable gross income.
 - (3) The trade-in allowance for tangible personal property accepted as payment, not to exceed the full sales price for any tangible personal property sold, when the full sales price is included in taxable gross income. Trade-in allowances are not allowed for manufactured buildings taxable under Section 7A-427.
 - (4) When coupons issued by a vendor are later accepted by the vendor as a discount against the transaction, the discount may be excluded from gross income as a cash discount. Amounts credited or refunded by a vendor for redemption of coupons issued by any person other than the vendor may not be excluded from gross income.
 - (5) Rebates issued by the vendor to a customer as a discount against the transaction may be excluded from gross income as a cash discount. Rebates issued by a person other than the vendor may not be excluded from gross income, even when the vendee assigns his right to the rebate to the vendor.
 - (6) In computing the tax base, gross proceeds of sales or gross income does not include a manufacturer's cash rebate on the sales price of a motor vehicle if the buyer assigns the buyer's right in the rebate to the retailer.
- (b) If the amount specified in subsection (a) above is credited by a vendor subsequent to the reporting period in which the original transaction occurs, such amount may be excluded from the taxable gross income of that subsequent reporting period, but only to the extent that the excludable amount was reported as taxable gross income in that prior reporting period.

Sec. 7A-250. Exclusion of combined taxes from gross income; itemization; notice; limitations.

- (a) When tax is separately charged and/or collected. The total amount of gross income shall be exclusive of combined taxes only when the person upon whom the tax is imposed shall establish to the satisfaction of the Tax Collector that such tax has been added to the total price of the transaction. The taxpayer must provide to his customer and also keep a reliable record of the actual tax charged or collected, shown by cash register tapes, sales tickets, or other accurate record, separating net transaction price and combined tax. If at any time the Tax Collector cannot ascertain from the records kept by the taxpayer the total or amounts billed or collected on account of combined taxes, the claimed taxes collected may not be excluded from gross income, unless such records are completed and/or clarified to the satisfaction of the Tax Collector.
- (1) Remittance of all tax charged and/or collected. When an added charge is made to cover City (or combined) Privilege and Use Taxes, the person upon whom the tax is imposed shall pay the full amount of the City taxes due, whether collected by him or not, and in the event he collects more than the amount due he shall remit the excess to the Tax Collector. In the event the Tax Collector cannot ascertain from the records kept by the taxpayer the total or amounts of taxes collected by him, and the Tax Collector is satisfied that the taxpayer has collected taxes in an amount in excess of the tax assessed under this Chapter, the Tax Collector may determine the amount collected and collect the tax so determined in the manner provided in this Chapter.
- (2) Itemization. A taxpayer, in order to be entitled to exclude from his gross income any amounts paid to him by customers for combined taxes passed on to the customer, must prove that he has provided his customer with a written record of the transaction showing at a minimum the price before the tax, the combined taxes, and the total cost. This shall be addition to the record required to be kept under subsection (a) above.
- (b) When tax has been neither separately charged nor separately collected. When the person upon whom the tax is imposed shall establish by means of invoices, sales tickets, or other reliable evidence, that no added charge was made to cover combined taxes, the taxpayer may exclude tax collected from such income by dividing such taxable gross income by 1.00 plus a decimal figure representing the effective combined tax rate expressed as a fraction of 1.00.

Sec. 7A-260. Exclusion of fees and taxes from gross income; limitations.

- (a) There shall be excluded from gross income of vendors of motor vehicles those motor vehicle registration fees, license fees and taxes, and lieu taxes imposed pursuant to Title 28, Arizona Revised Statutes in connection with the initial purchase of a motor vehicle, but only to the extent that such taxes or fees or both have been separately itemized and collected from the purchaser of the motor vehicle by the vendor, actually remitted to the proper registering, licensing, and taxing authorities, and the provisions of Article III, regarding recordkeeping, are met. For the purpose of the exclusion provided by this subsection only, the terms vendor and vendee shall also apply to a lessor and lessee respectively, of a motor vehicle if, in addition to all other requirements of this subsection, the lease agreement specifically requires the lessee to pay such fees or taxes, and such amounts are separately itemized in the documentation provided to the lessee.
- (b) There shall be excluded from gross income of vendors at retail of heavy trucks and trailers, the amount attributable to Federal Excise Taxes imposed by 26 U.S.C. Section 4051, but only to the extent that the provisions of Article III, relating to recordkeeping, have been met.
- (c) There shall be excluded from gross income the following fees, taxes, and lieu taxes, but only to the extent that such taxes or fees or both have been separately itemized and collected from the purchaser by the vendor, actually remitted to the proper registering, licensing, and taxing authorities, and the provisions of Article III, regarding recordkeeping, are met:

- (1) emergency telecommunication services excise tax imposed pursuant to A.R.S. Section 42-5252. "Emergency telecommunication services" means telecommunication services or systems that use number 911 or a similarly designated telephone number for emergency calls;
 - (2) the telecommunication devices for the deaf and the severely hearing and speech impaired excise tax imposed pursuant to A.R.S. Section 42-5252;
 - (3) federal excise taxes on communications services as imposed by 26 U.S.C. § 4251;
 - (4) car rental surcharge imposed pursuant to A.R.S. Section 48-4234;
 - (5) federal excise taxes on passenger vehicles as imposed by 26 U.S.C. §4001(.01);
 - (6) waste tire disposal fees, imposed pursuant to A.R.S. Section 44-1302.
- (d) There shall be excluded from gross income of vendors of motor vehicles dealer documentation fees, but only to the extent that such fees have been separately itemized and collected from the purchaser of the motor vehicle by the vendor.

Sec. 7A-265. (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-266. Exclusion of motor carrier revenues from gross income.

There shall be excluded from gross income the gross proceeds of sale or gross income derived from any of the following:

- (a) a motor carrier's use on the public highways in this State if the motor carrier is subject to a fee prescribed in A.R.S. Title 28, Chapter 15, Article 4 or A.R.S. Title 28, Chapter 16, Article 4.
- (b) Leasing, renting or licensing a motor vehicle subject to and upon which the fee has been paid under A.R.S. Title 28, Chapter 16.
- (c) The sale of a motor vehicle and any repair and replacement parts and tangible personal property becoming a part of such motor vehicle, to a motor carrier who is subject to a fee prescribed in A.R.S. Title 28, Chapter 16 and who is engaged in the business of leasing, renting or licensing such property.
- (d) for the purposes of these exclusions, "motor carrier" includes a motor vehicle weighing 26,000 pounds or more, a lightweight motor vehicle which weighs 12,001 pounds to 26,000 pounds and a light motor vehicle weighing 12,000 pounds or less, which pay the fee prescribed in A.R.S. Title 28, Chapter 15 or A.R.S. Title 28, Chapter 16.

Sec. 7A-270. Exclusion of gross income of persons deemed not engaged in business.

- (a) For the purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply:
 - (1) "Federally Exempt Organization" means an organization which has received a determination of exemption, or qualifies for such exemption, under 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c) and rules and regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue pertaining to same, but not including a "governmental entity", "non-licensed business", or "public educational entity".
 - (2) "Governmental Entity" means the Federal Government, the State of Arizona, any other state, or any political subdivision, department, or agency of any of the foregoing; provided further that persons contracting with such a governmental entity to operate any part of a governmentally adopted and controlled program to provide urban mass transportation shall be deemed a governmental entity in all activities such person performs when engaged in said contract.
 - (3) "Non-Licensed Business" means any person conducting any business activity for gain or profit, whether or not actually realized, which person is not required to be licensed for the conduct or transaction of activities subject to the tax imposed under this Chapter.

- (4) "Proprietary Club" means any club which has qualified or would otherwise qualify as an exempt club under the provisions of 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c)(7), (8), and (9), notwithstanding the fact that some or all of the members may own a proprietary interest in the property and assets of the club.
 - (5) "Public Educational Entity" means any educational entity operated pursuant to any provisions of Title 15, Arizona Revised Statutes.
- (b) Transactions which, if conducted by any other person, would produce gross income subject to tax under this Chapter shall not be subject to the imposition of such tax if conducted entirely by a public educational entity; governmental entity, except "proprietary activities" of municipalities as provided by Regulation; or non-licensed business.
 - (c) Transactions which, if conducted by any other person, would produce gross income subject to the tax under this Chapter shall not be subject to the imposition of such tax if conducted entirely by a federally exempt organization or proprietary club with the following exceptions:
 - (1) Transactions involving proprietary clubs and organizations exempt under 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c)(7), (8), and (9), where the gross revenue of the activity received from persons other than members and bona fide guests of members is in an amount in excess of fifteen percent (15%) of total gross revenue, as prescribed by Regulation. In the event this fifteen percent (15%) limit is exceeded, the entire gross income of such entity shall be subject to the applicable tax.
 - (2) Gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512, including all statutory definitions and determinations, the rules and regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and his administrative interpretations and guidelines.
 - (3) (Reserved)
 - (d) Except as may be provided elsewhere in this Chapter, transactions where customers are exempt organizations, proprietary clubs, public educational entities, governmental entities, or non-licensed businesses shall be deemed taxable transactions for the purpose of the imposition of taxes under this Chapter, notwithstanding that property so acquired may in fact be resold or leased by the acquiring person to others. In the case of sales, rentals, leases, or licenses to proprietary clubs or exempt organizations, the vendor may be relieved from the responsibility for reporting and paying tax on such income only by obtaining from its vendee a verified statement that includes:
 - (1) a statement that when the property so acquired is resold, rented, leased, or licensed, that the otherwise exempt vendee chooses, or is required, to pay City Privilege Tax or an equivalent excise tax on its gross income from such transactions and does in fact file returns on same; and
 - (2) the Privilege License number of the otherwise exempt vendee; and
 - (3) such other information as the Tax Collector may require.
 - (e) Franchisees or concessionaires operating businesses for or on behalf of any exempt organization, governmental entity, public educational entity, proprietary club, or non-licensed business shall not be considered to be such an exempt organization, club, entity, or non-licensed business, but shall be deemed to be a taxpayer subject to the provisions of this Chapter, except as provided in the definition of governmental entity, regarding urban mass transit.
 - (f) In any case, if a federally exempt organization, proprietary club, or non-licensed business rents, leases, licenses, or purchases any tangible personal property for its own storage or use, and no city privilege or use tax or equivalent excise tax has been paid on such transaction, said organization, club, or business shall be liable for the use tax upon such acquisitions or use of such property.

Sec. 7A-280. (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-285. (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-290. (Reserved)

Article III - Licensing and Recordkeeping

Sec. 7A-300. Licensing requirements.

- (a) The following persons shall make application to the Tax Collector for a Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License and no person shall engage or continue in business or engage in such activities until he shall have such a license:
 - (1) Every person engaging or continuing in business activities within the city or town upon which a Transaction Privilege Tax is imposed by this Chapter.
 - (2) Every person engaging or continuing in business within the city and storing or using tangible personal property in this municipality upon which a Use tax is imposed by this Chapter
 - (3) (Reserved)
- (b) For the purpose of determining whether a Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License is required, a person shall be deemed to be "engaging or continuing in business" within the city or town if:
 - (1) engaging in any activity as a principal or broker, the gross receipts of which may be subject to Transaction Privilege Tax under Article IV of this Chapter, or
 - (2) maintaining within the city or town directly, or if a corporation by a subsidiary, an office, distribution house, sales house, warehouse or other place of business; maintaining within the city or town directly, or if a corporation by a subsidiary, any real or tangible personal property; or having any agent or other representative operating within the city or town under the authority of such person, or if a corporation by a subsidiary, irrespective of whether such place of business, property, or agent or other representative is located here permanently or temporarily, or
 - (3) soliciting sales, orders, contracts, leases, and other similar forms of business relationships, within the City from customers, consumers, or users located within the city or town, by means of salesmen, solicitors, agents, representatives, brokers, and other similar agents or by means of catalogs or other advertising, whether such orders are received or accepted within or without this City.
 - (4) A person shall also be deemed to be "engaging or continuing in business" if engaging in any activity subject to Use Tax under Article VI of this Chapter for business purposes. Individuals who acquire items subject to Use Tax for their own personal use or their family's personal use are not required to obtain a license.
 - (5) (Reserved)
- (c) A person engaging in more than one activity subject to Transaction Privilege Tax at any one business location is not required to obtain a separate license for each activity, provided that, at the time such person makes application for a license, he shall list on such application each category of activity in which he is engaged.
- (d) The licensee shall inform the Tax Collector of any changes in his business activities, location, or mailing address within thirty (30) days.
- (e) Limitation. The issuance of a Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License by the Tax Collector shall in no way be construed as permission to operate a business activity in violation of any other law or regulation to which such activity may be subject
- (f) Casual activity. For the purposes of this Chapter, individuals engaging in a "casual activity or sale" are not subject to the license requirements imposed under this Article provided that they are only engaged in private sales activities, such as the sale of a personal automobile or garage sale, on no more than three separate occasions during any calendar year.

Sec. 7A-310. Licensing; Special requirements.

- (a) Partnerships. Application for a Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License for a partnership engaging or continuing in business shall provide, as a minimum, the names and addresses of all general partners. Licenses issued to persons engaging in business as partners, limited or general, shall be in the name of the partnership.
- (b) Limited Liability Companies. Application for a Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License for a Limited Liability Company (LLC) engaging or continuing in business shall provide, as a minimum, the names and addresses of all members and the manager. Licenses issued to persons engaging in business as Limited Liability Companies, shall be in the name of the LLC.
- (c) Corporations. Application for a Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License for a corporation engaging or continuing in business shall provide, as a minimum, the names and addresses of both the Chief Executive manager or Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the corporation. Licenses issued to persons engaging in business as corporations shall be in the name of the corporation.
- (d) Multiple Locations or Multiple Business Names. A person engaging or continuing in one or more businesses at two (2) or more locations or under two (2) or more business names shall procure a license for each such location or business name. A "location" is a place of a separate business establishment.
- (e) Real Property Rental, Leasing, and Licensing for Use. In all cases the Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be issued only to the owner of the real property regardless of the owner engaging a property other broker to oversee the owner's business activity including filing tax returns on behalf of the owner. Each rental property that can be independently sold or transferred is deemed to be a separate business establishment. Each platted parcel of real property subject to the tax imposed by this Chapter is deemed to be a separate business establishment and requires a separate license, regardless of the number of rental units located on that platted parcel. If one structure is located on multiple parcels in a manner such that ownership of an individual parcel cannot be sold or transferred without requiring alteration to divide the structure, one license shall be required for all affected parcels.

Sec. 7A-320. License fees: annual renewal; renewal fees.

- (a) The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be valid upon receipt of a non-refundable license fee of two dollars (\$2.00), except for a license to engage in the business activity of residential or commercial real property rental, leasing, and licensing for use as separately identified in this Section. The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be valid only for the calendar year in which it is issued unless renewed each year by filing the appropriate The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be valid upon receipt of a non-refundable license fee of application for license renewal and paying an annual license renewal fee of zero dollars (\$0.00) for each license, subject to the limitations in A.R.S. 42-5005. Such annual renewal fee shall be due and payable on January 1 of each year and shall be considered delinquent if not paid and received on or before the last business day of January.
- (b) The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License to engage in the business activity of residential real property rental, leasing, and licensing for use shall be valid only upon receipt of a non-refundable license fee of two dollars (\$2.00). The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be valid only for the calendar year in which it is issued unless renewed each year by filing the appropriate application for license renewal and paying an annual license renewal fee of zero dollars (\$0.00) for each license, subject to the limitations in A.R.S. 42-5005. Such fee shall be due and payable on January 1 of each year and shall be considered delinquent if not paid and received on or before the last business day of January.

- (c) The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License to engage in the business activity of commercial real property rental, leasing, and licensing for use shall be valid only upon receipt of a non-refundable license fee of two dollars (\$2.00). The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be valid only for the calendar year in which it is issued unless renewed each year by filing the appropriate application for license renewal and paying an annual license renewal fee of zero dollars (\$0.00) for each license, subject to the limitations in A.R.S. 42-5005. Such fee shall be due and payable on January 1 of each year and shall be considered delinquent if not paid and received on or before the last business day of January.

Sec. 7A-330. Licensing: transferability; display; penalties; penalty waiver; relicensing; fees collectable as taxes

- (a) The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be valid only for the calendar year in which it is issued unless renewed each year by filing the appropriate application for license renewal and paying the applicable license renewal fee for each license, subject to the limitations in A.R.S. 42-5005. Such fee shall be due and payable on January 1 of each year and shall be considered delinquent if not paid and received on or before the last business day of January. Application and payment of the annual fee must be received in the Tax Collector's office to be deemed paid and received.
- (b) The Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be nontransferable between owners or locations, and shall be on display to the public in the licensee's place of business.
- (c) Any person required to be licensed under this Chapter who fails to obtain a license on or before conducting any business activity requiring such license shall be subject to the license fees due for each year in business plus a penalty in the amount of fifty percent (50%) of the applicable fee for each period of time for which such fee would have been imposed, from and after the date on which such activity commenced until paid. This penalty shall be in addition to any other penalty imposed under this Chapter and must be paid prior to the issuance of any license. License fee penalties may be waived by the Tax Collector subject to the same terms as the waiver of tax penalties as provided for in Section 7A-540.
- (d) Any licensee who fails to renew his license on or before the due date shall be deemed to be operating without a license following such due date, and shall be subject to all penalties imposed under this Chapter against persons required to be licensed and operating without a license. The non-licensed status may be removed by payment of the annual license fee for each year or portion of a year he operated without a license, plus a license fee penalty of 50% of the license fee due for each year. License fee penalties may be waived by the Tax Collector subject to the same terms as the waiver of tax penalties as provided for in Section 7A-540.
- (e) Any licensee who permits his license to expire through cancellation as provided in Section 7A-340, by his request for cancellation, by surrender of the license, or by the cessation of the business activity for which the license was issued, and who thereafter applies for a license, shall be granted a new license as a new applicant and shall pay the current license fee imposed under Section 7A-320.
- (f) Any licensee who needs a copy of his Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License which is still in effect shall be charged the current license fee for each reissuance of a license.
- (g) Any person conducting a business activity subject to licensing without obtaining a Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License shall be liable to the city for all applicable fees and penalties and shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 7A-580 and 7A-590, to the same extent as if such fees and penalties were taxes and penalties under such Sections.

Sec. 7A-340. Licensing: cancellation; revocation.

- (a) Cancellation. The Tax Collector may cancel the Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License of any licensee as "inactive" if the taxpayer, required to report monthly, has neither filed any return nor remitted any taxes imposed by this Chapter for a period of six (6) consecutive months; or, if required to report quarterly, has neither filed any return nor remitted any taxes imposed by this Chapter for two (2) consecutive quarters; or, if required to report annually, has neither filed any return nor remitted any taxes imposed by this Chapter when such annual report and tax are due to be filed with and remitted to the Tax Collector.
- (b) Revocation. If any licensee fails to pay any tax, interest, penalty, fee, or sum required to be paid under this Chapter, or if such licensee fails to comply with any other provisions of this Chapter, the Tax Collector may revoke the Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License of said licensee.
- (c) Notice and Hearing. The Tax Collector shall deliver notice to such licensee of cancellation or revocation of the Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License. If the licensee requests a hearing within twenty (20) days of receipt of such notice, he shall be granted a hearing before the Tax Collector.
- (d) After cancellation or revocation of a taxpayer's license, the taxpayer shall not be issued a new license until all reports have been filed; all fees, taxes, interest, and penalties due have been paid; and he is in compliance with all provisions of this Chapter.

Sec. 7A-350. Operating without a license.

It shall be unlawful for any person who is required by this Chapter to obtain a Transaction Privilege and Use Tax License to engage in or continue in business without a license. The Tax Collector shall assess any delinquencies in tax, interest, and penalties which may apply against such person upon any transactions subject to the taxes imposed by this Chapter.

Sec. 7A-360. Recordkeeping: requirements

- (a) It shall be the duty of every person subject to the tax imposed by this Chapter to keep and preserve suitable records and such other books and accounts as may be necessary to determine the amount of tax for which he is liable under this Chapter. The books and records must contain, at a minimum, such detail and summary information as may be required by this Article; or when records are maintained within an electronic data processing (EDP) system, the requirements established by the Arizona Department of Revenue for privilege tax filings will be accepted. It shall be the duty of every person to keep and preserve such books and records for a period equal to the applicable limitation period for assessment of tax, and all such books and records shall be open for inspection by the Tax Collector during any business day.
- (b) The Tax Collector may direct, by letter, a specific taxpayer to keep specific other books, records, and documents. Such letter directive shall apply:
 - (1) only for future reporting periods, and
 - (2) only by express determination of the Tax Collector that such specific recordkeeping is necessary due to the inability of the taxing jurisdiction to conduct an adequate examination of the past activities of the taxpayer, which inability resulted from inaccurate or inadequate books, records, or documentation maintained by the taxpayer.

Sec. 7A-362. Recordkeeping: Income.

The minimum records required for persons having gross income subject to, or exempt or excluded from, tax by this Chapter must show:

- (a) The gross income of the taxpayer attributable to any activity occurring in whole or in part in the City
- (b) The gross income taxable under this Chapter, divided into categories as stated in the official City tax return.
- (c) The gross income subject to Arizona Transaction Privilege Taxes, divided into categories as stated in the official State
- (d) The gross income claimed to be exempt, and with respect to each activity or transaction so claimed:
 - (1) If the transaction is claimed to be exempt as a sale for resale or as a sale, rental, lease, or license for use of rental equipment:
 - (A) The City Privilege License number and State Transaction Privilege Tax License number of the customer (or the equivalent city, if applicable, and state tax numbers of the city and state where the customer resides), and
 - (B) The business address, and business activity of the customer, and
 - (C) Evidence sufficient to persuade a reasonably prudent businessman that the transaction is believed to be in good faith a purchase for resale, or a purchase, rental, lease, or license for use of rental equipment, by the vendee in the ordinary and regular course of his business activity, as provided by Regulation.
 - (2) If the transaction is claimed to be exempt for any other reason:
 - (A) The name, business address, and business activity of the customer, and
 - (B) Evidence sufficient to persuade a reasonably prudent businessman that the transaction is believed to be in good faith a purchase for resale, or a purchase, rental, lease, or license for use of rental equipment, by the vendee in the ordinary and regular course of his business activity, as provided by Regulation.
- (e) With respect to those allowed deductions or exclusions for tax collected or charges for delivery or other direct customer services, where applicable, evidence that the deductible income has been separately stated and shown on the records of the taxpayer and on invoices or receipts provided to the customer. All other deductions, exemptions, and exclusions shall be separately shown and substantiated.
- (f) With respect to special classes and activities, such other books, records, and documentation as the Tax Collector, by regulation, shall deem necessary for specific classes of taxpayer by reason of the specialized business activity of any such class.
- (g) In all cases, the books and records of the taxpayer shall indicate both individual transaction amounts and totals for each reporting period for each category of taxable, exempt, and excluded income defined by this Chapter

Sec. 7A-364. Recordkeeping: expenditures

The minimum records required for persons having expenditures, costs, purchases and rental or lease or License expenses subject to, or exempt or excluded from, tax by this Chapter are:

- (a) The total price of all goods acquired for use or storage in the City
- (b) The date of acquisition and the name and business address of the seller or lessor of all goods acquired for use or storage in the City

- (c) Documentation of taxes, freight, and direct customer service labor separately charged and paid for each purchase, rental, lease, or license.
- (d) The gross price of each acquisition claimed as exempt from tax, and with respect to each transaction so claimed, sufficient evidence to satisfy the Tax Collector that the exemption claimed is applicable.
- (e) As applicable to each taxpayer, documentation sufficient to the Tax Collector, so that he may ascertain:
 - (1) All construction expenditures and all Privilege and Use Taxes claimed paid, relating to owner-builders and speculative builders.
 - (2) Disbursement of collected gratuities and related payroll information required of restaurants.
 - (3) Franchise and license fee payments and computations thereto which relate to:
 - (A) Utility service
 - (4) The validity of any claims of proof of exemption.
 - (5) A claimed alternative prior value for reconstruction.
 - (6) All claimed exemptions to the Use Tax imposed by Article VI of this Chapter.
 - (7) Costs used to compute the "computed charge" claimed for retail service and repair.
 - (8) Payments of tax to the Arizona Department of Transportation and computations therefor, when a motor-vehicle transporter claims such the exemption.
 - (9) Payments by tenants subject to the tax upon Rental Occupancy imposed by Section 7A-440.
- (f) Any additional documentation as the Tax Collector, by Regulation, shall deem necessary for any specific class of taxpayer by reason of the specialized business activity of specific exemptions afforded to that class of taxpayer.
- (g) In all cases, the books and records of the taxpayer shall indicate both individual transaction amounts and totals for each reporting period for each category of taxable, exempt, and excluded expenditures as defined by this Chapter.

Sec. 7A-366. Recordkeeping: out of City and out of State sales.

- (a) Out-of-City Sales. Any person engaging or continuing in a business who claims out-of-City sales shall maintain and keep accounting records or books indicating separately the gross income from the sales of tangible personal property from such out-of-City branches or locations.
- (b) Out-of-State sales. Persons engaged in a business claiming out-of-State sales shall maintain accounting records or books indicating for each out-of-State sale the following documentation:
 - (1) documentation of location of the buyer at the time of order placement; and
 - (2) shipping, delivery, or freight documents showing where the buyer took delivery; and
 - (3) documentation of intended location of use or storage of the property sold to such buyer.

Sec. 7A-370. Recordkeeping: claim of exclusion, exemption, deduction, or credit: documentation; liability

- (a) All deductions, exclusions, exemptions, and credits provided in this Chapter are conditional upon adequate proof and documentation of such as may be required under A.R.S. Section 42-5022 or by this Chapter or Regulation.

- (b) Any person who claims and receives an exemption, deduction, exclusion, or credit to which he is not entitled under this Chapter, shall be subject to, liable for, and pay the tax on the transaction as if the vendor subject to the tax had passed the burden of the payment of the tax to the person wrongfully claiming the exemption. A person who wrongfully claimed such exemption shall be treated as if he is delinquent in the payment of the tax and shall be subject to interest and penalties upon such delinquency. However, if the tax is collected from the vendor on such transaction it shall not again be collected from the person claiming the exemption, or if collected from the person claiming the exemption it shall not also be collected from the vendor

Sec. 7A-372. Proof of exemption: sale for resale; sale; rental; lease or rental equipment.

A claim of purchase for resale or of purchase, rental, lease, or license for rent, lease, or license is valid only if the evidence is sufficient to persuade a reasonably prudent businessman that the particular item is being acquired for resale or for rental, lease, or license in the ordinary course of business. The fact that the acquiring person possesses a Privilege License number, and makes a verbal claim of "sale for resale or lease" or "lease for re-lease" does not meet this burden and is insufficient to justify an exemption. The "reasonable evidence" must be evidence which exists objectively, and not merely in the mind of the vendor, that the property being acquired is normally sold, rented, leased, or licensed by the acquiring person in the ordinary course of business. Failure to obtain such reasonable evidence at the time of the transaction will be a basis for disallowance of any claimed deduction on returns filed for such transactions.

Sec. 7A-380. Inadequate or unsuitable records.

In the event the records provided by the taxpayer are considered by the Tax Collector to be inadequate or unsuitable to determine the amount of the tax for which such taxpayer is liable under the provisions of this Chapter, it is the responsibility of the taxpayer either:

- (a) to provide such other records required by this Chapter or Regulation; or
- (b) to correct or to reconstruct his records, to the satisfaction of the Tax Collector.

Article IV - Privilege Taxes

Sec. 7A-400. Imposition of Privilege Taxes; presumption.

- (a) There are hereby levied and imposed, subject to all other provisions of this Chapter, the following Privilege Taxes for the purpose of raising revenue to be used in defraying the necessary expenses of the City, such taxes to be collected by the Tax Collector:
 - (1) a Privilege Tax upon persons on account of their business activities, to the extent provided elsewhere in this Article, to be measured by the gross income of persons, whether derived from residents of the City or not, or whether derived from within the City or from without.
 - (2) (Reserved)
- (b) Taxes imposed by this Chapter are in addition to others. Except as specifically designated elsewhere in this Chapter, each of the taxes imposed by this Chapter shall be in addition to all other licenses, fees, and taxes levied by law, including other taxes imposed by this Chapter.
- (c) Presumption. For the purpose of proper administration of this Chapter and to prevent evasion of the taxes imposed by this Chapter, it shall be presumed that all gross income is subject to the tax until the contrary is established by the taxpayer.
- (d) Limitation of exemptions, deductions, and credits allowed against the measure of taxes imposed by this Chapter. All exemptions, deductions, and credits set forth in this Chapter shall be limited to the specific activity or transaction described and not extended to include any other activity or transaction subject to the tax.

Sec. 7A-405. Advertising.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of "local advertising" by billboards, direct mail, radio, television, or by any other means. However, commission and fees retained by an advertising agency shall not be includable in gross income from "local advertising". All delivery or disseminating of information directly to the public or any portion thereof for a consideration shall be considered "Local Advertising", except the following:
 - (1) the advertising of a product or service which is sold or provided both within and without the State by more than one "commonly designated business entity" within the State, and in which the advertisement names either no "commonly designated business entity" within the State or more than one "commonly designated business entity". "Commonly Designated Business Entity" means any person selling or providing any product or service to its customers under a common business name or style, even though there may be more than one legal entity conducting business functions using the same or substantially the same business name or style by virtue of a franchise, license, or similar agreement.
 - (2) the advertising of a facility or of a service or activity in which neither the facility nor a business site carrying on such service or activity is located within the State.
 - (3) the advertising of a product which may only be purchased from an out-of-State supplier.
 - (4) political advertising for United States Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates only.
 - (5) advertising by means of product purchase coupons redeemable at any retail establishment carrying such product but not product coupons redeemable only at a single commonly designated business entity.
 - (6) advertising transportation services where a substantial portion of the transportation activity of the business entity advertised involves interstate or foreign carriage.
- (b) (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-407. (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-410. Amusements, exhibitions, and similar activities.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of providing amusement that begins in the city or takes place entirely within the City, which includes the following type or nature of businesses:
- (1) operating or conducting theaters, movies, operas, shows of any type or nature, exhibitions, concerts, carnivals, circuses, amusement parks, menageries, fairs, races, contests, games, billiard or pool parlors, bowling alleys, skating rinks, tennis courts, golf courses, video games, pinball machines, public dances, dance halls, sports events, jukeboxes, batting and driving ranges, animal rides, or any other business charging admission for exhibition, amusement, or entertainment.
 - (2) (Reserved)
- (b) Deductions or exemptions. The gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from the following sources is exempt from the tax imposed by this Section:
- (1) (Reserved)
 - (2) Amounts retained by the Arizona Exposition and State Fair Board from ride ticket sales at the annual Arizona State Fair.
 - (3) Income received from a hotel business subject to tax under Section 7A-444, if all of the following apply:
 - (A) The hotel business receives gross income from a customer for the specific business activity otherwise subject to amusement tax.
 - (B) The consideration received by the hotel business is equal to or greater than the amount to be deducted under this subsection.
 - (C) The hotel business has provided an exemption certificate to the person engaging in business under this section.
 - (4) Income that is specifically included as the gross income of a business activity upon which another Section of this Article imposes a tax, that is separately stated to the customer and is taxable to the person engaged in that classification not to exceed consideration paid to the person conducting the activity.
 - (5) Income from arranging transportation connected to amusement activity that is separately stated to the customer, not to exceed consideration paid to the transportation business.
- (c) The tax imposed by this Section shall not include arranging an amusement activity as a service to a person's customers if that person is not otherwise engaged in the business of operating or conducting an amusement themselves or through others. This exception does not apply to businesses that operate or conduct amusements pursuant to customer orders and send the billings and receive the payments associated with that activity, including when the amusement is performed by third party independent contractors. For the purposes of this paragraph, "arranging" includes billing for or collecting amusement charges from a person's customers on behalf of the persons providing the amusement.

Sec. 7A-415. Construction contracting: construction contractors.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of the gross income from the business upon every construction contractor engaging or continuing in the business activity of construction contracting within the City.
- (1) However, gross income from construction contracting shall not include charges related to groundwater measuring devices required by A.R.S. Section 45-604.
 - (2) (Reserved)
 - (3) gross income from construction contracting shall not include gross income from the sale of manufactured buildings taxable under Section 7A-427.
 - (4) For taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008, the portion of gross proceeds of sales or gross income attributable to the actual direct costs of providing architectural or engineering services that are incorporated in a contract is not subject to tax under this Section. For the purposes of this subsection, "direct costs" means the portion of the actual costs that are directly expended in providing architectural or engineering services.

(b) Deductions and exemptions.

- (1) Gross income derived from acting as a "subcontractor" shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this Section.
- (2) All construction contracting gross income subject to the tax and not deductible herein shall be allowed a deduction of thirty-five percent (35%).
- (3) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income attributable to the purchase of machinery, equipment or other tangible personal property that is exempt from or deductible from privilege or use tax under:
 - (A) Section 7A-465, subsections (g) and (p)
 - (B) Section 7A-660, subsections (g) and (p)shall be exempt or deductible, respectively, from the tax imposed by this Section.
- (4) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from a contract entered into for the installation, assembly, repair or maintenance of income-producing capital equipment, as defined in Section 7A-110, that is deducted from the retail classification pursuant to Section 7A-465(g) that does not become a permanent attachment to a building, highway, road, railroad, excavation or manufactured building or other structure, project, development or improvement shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this Section. If the ownership of the realty is separate from the ownership of the income-producing capital equipment, the determination as to permanent attachment shall be made as if the ownership was the same. The deduction provided in this paragraph does not include gross proceeds of sales or gross income from that portion of any contracting activity which consists of the development of, or modification to, real property in order to facilitate the installation, assembly, repair, maintenance or removal of the income-producing capital equipment. For purposes of this paragraph, "permanent attachment" means at least one of the following:
 - (A) to be incorporated into real property.
 - (B) to become so affixed to real property that it becomes part of the real property.
 - (C) to be so attached to real property that removal would cause substantial damage to the real property from which it is removed.
- (5) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income received from a contract for the construction of an environmentally controlled facility for the raising of poultry for the production of eggs and the sorting, or cooling and packaging of eggs shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.
- (6) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from the installation, assembly, repair or maintenance of cleanrooms that are deducted from the tax base of the retail classification pursuant to Section 7A-465, subsection (g) shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.
- (7) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from a contract entered into with a person who is engaged in the commercial production of livestock, livestock products or agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or floricultural crops or products in this State for the construction, alteration, repair, improvement, movement, wrecking or demolition or addition to or subtraction from any building, highway, road, excavation, manufactured building or other structure, project, development or improvement used directly and primarily to prevent, monitor, control or reduce air, water or land pollution shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.
- (8) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income received from a post construction contract to perform post-construction treatment of real property for termite and general pest control, including wood destroying organisms, shall be exempt from tax imposed under this Section.
- (9) Through December 31, 2009, the gross proceeds of sales or gross income received from a contract for constructing any lake facility development in a commercial enhancement reuse district that is designated pursuant to A.R.S. § 9-499.08 if the contractor maintains the following records in a form satisfactory to the Arizona Department of Revenue and to the City:
 - (A) The certificate of qualification of the lake facility development issued by the City pursuant to A.R.S. § 9-499.08, subsection D.
 - (B) All state and local transaction privilege tax returns for the period of time during which the contractor received gross proceeds of sales or gross income from a contract to construct a lake facility development in a designated commercial enhancement reuse district, showing the amount exempted from state and local taxation.
 - (C) Any other information considered to be necessary.

- (10) Any amount attributable to development fees that are incurred in relation to the construction, development or improvement of real property and paid by the taxpayer as defined in the model city tax code or by a contractor providing services to the taxpayer. For the purposes of this paragraph:
- (A) the attributable amount shall not exceed the value of the development fees actually imposed.
 - (B) the attributable amount is equal to the total amount of development fees paid by the taxpayer or by a contractor providing services to the taxpayer and the total development fees credited in exchange for the construction of, contribution to or dedication of real property for providing public infrastructure, public safety or other public services necessary to the development. The real property must be the subject of the development fees.
 - (C) "development fees" means fees imposed to offset capital costs of providing public infrastructure, public safety or other public services to a development and authorized pursuant to A.R.S. Section 9-463.05, A.R.S. Section 11-1102 or A.R.S. Title 48 regardless of the jurisdiction to which the fees are paid.
- (11) For taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008 and ending before January 1, 2017, the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from a contract to provide and install a solar energy device. The contractor shall register with the department of revenue as a solar energy contractor. By registering, the contractor acknowledges that it will make its books and records relating to sales of solar energy devices available to the department of revenue and the city, as applicable, for examination.
- (c) "Subcontractor" means a construction contractor performing work for either:
- (1) a construction contractor who has provided the subcontractor with a written declaration that he is liable for the tax for the project and has provided the subcontractor his City Privilege License number.
 - (2) an owner-builder who has provided the subcontractor with a written declaration that:
 - (A) the owner-builder is improving the property for sale; and
 - (B) the owner-builder is liable for the tax for such construction contracting activity; and
 - (C) the owner-builder has provided the contractor his City Privilege License number.
 - (3) a person selling new manufactured buildings who has provided the subcontractor with a written declaration that he is liable for the tax for the site preparation and set-up; and provided the subcontractor his City Privilege License number.

Subcontractor also includes a construction contractor performing work for another subcontractor as defined above.

Sec. 7A-416. Construction contracting: speculative builders.

- (a) The tax shall be equal to four percent (4%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in business as a speculative builder within the City.
- (1) The gross income of a speculative builder considered taxable shall include the total selling price from the sale of improved real property at the time of closing of escrow or transfer of title.
 - (2) "Improved Real Property" means any real property:
 - (A) upon which a structure has been constructed; or
 - (B) where improvements have been made to land containing no structure (such as paving or landscaping); or
 - (C) which has been reconstructed as provided by Regulation; or
 - (D) where water, power, and streets have been constructed to the property line.
 - (3) "Sale of Improved Real Property" includes any form of transaction, whether characterized as a lease or otherwise, which in substance is a transfer of title of, or equitable ownership in, improved real property and includes any lease of the property for a term of thirty (30) years or more (with all options for renewal being included as a part of the term). In the case of multiple unit projects, "sale" refers to the sale of the entire project or to the sale of any individual parcel or unit.

- (4) "Partially Improved Residential Real Property", as used in this Section, means any improved real property, as defined in subsection (a)(2) above, being developed for sale to individual homeowners, where the construction of the residence upon such property is not substantially complete at the time of the sale.
- (b) Exclusions.
- (1) In cases involving reconstruction contracting, the speculative builder may exclude from gross income the prior value allowed for reconstruction contracting in determining his taxable gross income, as provided by Regulation.
 - (2) Neither the cost nor the fair market value of the land which constitutes part of the improved real property sold may be excluded or deducted from gross income subject to the tax imposed by this Section.
 - (3) (Reserved)
 - (4) A speculative builder may exclude gross income from the sale of partially improved residential real property as defined in (a)(4) above to another speculative builder only if all of the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (A) The speculative builder purchasing the partially improved residential real property has a valid City privilege license for construction contracting as a speculative builder; and
 - (B) At the time of the transaction, the purchaser provides the seller with a properly completed written declaration that the purchaser assumes liability for and will pay all privilege taxes which would otherwise be due the City at the time of sale of the partially improved residential real property; and
 - (C) The seller also:
 - (i) maintains proper records of such transactions in a manner similar to the requirements provided in this chapter relating to sales for resale; and
 - (ii) retains a copy of the written declaration provided by the buyer for the transaction; and
 - (iii) is properly licensed with the City as a speculative builder and provides the City with the written declaration attached to the City privilege tax return where he claims the exclusion.
 - (5) For taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008, the portion of gross proceeds of sales or gross income attributable to the actual direct costs of providing architectural or engineering services that are incorporated in a contract is not subject to tax under this section. For the purposes of this subsection, "direct costs" means the portion of the actual costs that are directly expended in providing architectural or engineering services.
- (c) Tax liability for speculative builders occurs at close of escrow or transfer of title, whichever occurs earlier, and is subject to the following provisions, relating to exemptions, deductions and tax credits:
- (1) Exemptions.
 - (A) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income attributable to the purchase of machinery, equipment or other tangible personal property that is exempt from or deductible from privilege or use tax under:
 - (i) Section 7A-465, subsections (g) and (p)
 - (ii) Section 7A-660, subsections (g) and (p)
 shall be exempt or deductible, respectively, from the tax imposed by this Section.
 - (B) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income received from a contract for the construction of an environmentally controlled facility for the raising of poultry for the production of eggs and the sorting, or cooling and packaging of eggs shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.
 - (C) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from the installation, assembly, repair or maintenance of cleanrooms that are deducted from the tax base of the retail classification pursuant to Section 7A-465, subsection (g) shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this section.

- (D) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from a contract entered into with a person who is engaged in the commercial production of livestock, livestock products or agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or floricultural crops or products in this state for the construction, alteration, repair, improvement, movement, wrecking or demolition or addition to or subtraction from any building, highway, road, excavation, manufactured building or other structure, project, development or improvement used directly and primarily to prevent, monitor, control or reduce air, water or land pollution shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.
- (E) Any amount attributable to development fees that are incurred in relation to the construction, development or improvement of real property and paid by the taxpayer as defined in the model city tax code or by a contractor providing services to the taxpayer shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this section. For the purposes of this paragraph:
 - (i) the attributable amount shall not exceed the value of the development fees actually imposed.
 - (ii) the attributable amount is equal to the total amount of development fees paid by the taxpayer or by a contractor providing services to the taxpayer and the total development fees credited in exchange for the construction of, contribution to or dedication of real property for providing public infrastructure, public safety or other public services necessary to the development. The real property must be the subject of the development fees.
 - (iii) "development fees" means fees imposed to offset capital costs of providing public infrastructure, public safety or other public services to a development and authorized pursuant to A.R.S. Section 9-463.05, A.R.S. Section 11-1102 or A.R.S. Title 48 regardless of the jurisdiction to which the fees are paid.

(2) Deductions.

- (A) All amounts subject to the tax shall be allowed a deduction in the amount of thirty-five percent (35%).
- (B) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from a contract entered into for the installation, assembly, repair or maintenance of income-producing capital equipment, as defined in Section 7A-110, that is deducted from the retail classification pursuant to Section 7A-465(g), that does not become a permanent attachment to a building, highway, road, railroad, excavation or manufactured building or other structure, project, development or improvement shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this Section. If the ownership of the realty is separate from the ownership of the income-producing capital equipment, the determination as to permanent attachment shall be made as if the ownership was the same. The deduction provided in this paragraph does not include gross proceeds of sales or gross income from that portion of any contracting activity which consists of the development of, or modification to, real property in order to facilitate the installation, assembly, repair, maintenance or removal of the income-producing capital equipment. For purposes of this paragraph, "permanent attachment" means at least one of the following:
 - (i) to be incorporated into real property.
 - (ii) to become so affixed to real property that it becomes part of the real property.
 - (iii) to be so attached to real property that removal would cause substantial damage to the real property from which it is removed.
- (C) For taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008 and ending before January 1, 2017, the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from a contract to provide and install a solar energy device. The contractor shall register with the department of revenue as a solar energy contractor. By registering, the contractor acknowledges that it will make its books and records relating to sales of solar energy devices available to the department of revenue and the city, as applicable, for examination.

(3) Tax credits.

The following tax credits are available to owner-builders or speculative builders, not to exceed the tax liability against which such credits apply, provided such credits are documented to the satisfaction of the tax collector:

- (A) A tax credit equal to the amount of city privilege or use tax, or the equivalent excise tax, paid directly to a taxing jurisdiction or as a separately itemized charge paid directly to the vendor with respect to the tangible personal property incorporated into the said structure or improvement to real property undertaken by the owner-builder or speculative builder.
- (B) A tax credit equal to the amount of privilege taxes paid to this City, or charged separately to the speculative builder, by a construction contractor, on the gross income derived by said person from the construction of any improvement to the real property.
- (C) No credits provided herein may be claimed until such time that the gross income against which said credits apply is reported.

Sec. 7A-417. Construction contracting: owner-builders who are not speculative builders.

- (a) At the expiration of twenty-four (24) months after improvement to the property is substantially complete, the tax liability for an owner-builder who is not a speculative builder shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of:
 - (1) the gross income from the activity of construction contracting upon the real property in question which was realized by those construction contractors to whom the owner-builder provided written declaration that they were not responsible for the taxes as prescribed in Subsection 7A-415(c)(2); and
 - (2) the purchase of tangible personal property for incorporation into any improvement to real property, computed on the sales price.
- (b) For taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008, the portion of gross proceeds of sales or gross income attributable to the actual direct costs of providing architectural or engineering services that are incorporated in a contract is not subject to tax under this section. For the purposes of this subsection, "direct costs" means the portion of the actual costs that are directly expended in providing architectural or engineering services.
- (c) The tax liability of this Section is subject to the following provisions, relating to exemptions, deductions and tax credits:
 - (1) Exemptions.
 - (A) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income attributable to the purchase of machinery, equipment or other tangible personal property that is exempt from or deductible from privilege or use tax under:
 - (i) Section 7A-465, subsections (g) and (p)
 - (ii) Section 7A-660, subsections (g) and (p)
 shall be exempt or deductible, respectively, from the tax imposed by this Section.
 - (B) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income received from a contract for the construction of an environmentally controlled facility for the raising of poultry for the production of eggs and the sorting, or cooling and packaging of eggs shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.
 - (C) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from the installation, assembly, repair or maintenance of cleanrooms that are deducted from the tax base of the retail classification pursuant to Section 7A-465, subsection (g) shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.
 - (D) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from a contract entered into with a person who is engaged in the commercial production of livestock, livestock products or agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or floricultural crops or products in this state for the construction, alteration, repair, improvement, movement, wrecking or demolition or addition to or subtraction from any building, highway, road, excavation, manufactured building or other structure, project, development or improvement used directly and primarily to prevent, monitor, control or reduce air, water or land pollution shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.

- (E) Any amount attributable to development fees that are incurred in relation to the construction, development or improvement of real property and paid by the taxpayer as defined in the model city tax code or by a contractor providing services to the taxpayer shall be exempt from the tax imposed under this section. For the purposes of this paragraph:
- (i) the attributable amount shall not exceed the value of the development fees actually imposed.
 - (ii) the attributable amount is equal to the total amount of development fees paid by the taxpayer or by a contractor providing services to the taxpayer and the total development fees credited in exchange for the construction of, contribution to or dedication of real property for providing public infrastructure, public safety or other public services necessary to the development. The real property must be the subject of the development fees.
 - (iii) "development fees" means fees imposed to offset capital costs of providing public infrastructure, public safety or other public services to a development and authorized pursuant to A.R.S. Section 9-463.05, A.R.S. Section 11-1102 or A.R.S. Title 48 regardless of the jurisdiction to which the fees are paid.

(2) Deductions.

- (A) All amounts subject to the tax shall be allowed a deduction in the amount of thirty-five percent (35%).
- (B) The gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is derived from a contract entered into for the installation, assembly, repair or maintenance of income-producing capital equipment, as defined in Section 7A-110, that is deducted from the retail classification pursuant to Section 7A-465(g), that does not become a permanent attachment to a building, highway, road, railroad, excavation or manufactured building or other structure, project, development or improvement shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this Section. If the ownership of the realty is separate from the ownership of the income-producing capital equipment, the determination as to permanent attachment shall be made as if the ownership was the same. The deduction provided in this paragraph does not include gross proceeds of sales or gross income from that portion of any contracting activity which consists of the development of, or modification to, real property in order to facilitate the installation, assembly, repair, maintenance or removal of the income-producing capital equipment. For purposes of this paragraph, "permanent attachment" means at least one of the following:
 - (i) to be incorporated into real property.
 - (ii) to become so affixed to real property that it becomes part of the real property.
 - (iii) to be so attached to real property that removal would cause substantial damage to the real property from which it is removed.
- (C) For taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008 and ending before January 1, 2017, the gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from a contract to provide and install a solar energy device. The contractor shall register with the department of revenue as a solar energy contractor. By registering, the contractor acknowledges that it will make its books and records relating to sales of solar energy devices available to the department of revenue and the city, as applicable, for examination.

(3) Tax credits.

The following tax credits are available to owner-builders and speculative builders, not to exceed the tax liability against which such credits apply, provided such credits are documented to the satisfaction of the tax collector:

- (A) A tax credit equal to the amount of city privilege or use tax, or the equivalent excise tax, paid directly to a taxing jurisdiction or as a separately itemized charge paid directly to the vendor with respect to the tangible personal property incorporated into the said structure or improvement to real property undertaken by the owner-builder or speculative builder.

- (B) A tax credit equal to the amount of privilege taxes paid to this City, or charged separately to the speculative builder, by a construction contractor, on the gross income derived by said person from the construction of any improvement to the real property.
- (C) No credits provided herein may be claimed until such time that the gross income against which said credits apply is reported.
- (d) The limitation period for the assessment of taxes imposed by this Section is measured based upon when such liability is reportable, that is, in the reporting period that encompasses the twenty-fifth (25th) month after said unit or project was substantially complete. Interest and penalties, as provided in Section 7A-540, will be based on reportable date.
- (e) (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-418. (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-420. (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-425. Job printing.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of job printing, which includes engraving of printing plates, embossing, copying, micrographics, and photo reproduction.
- (b) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to:
 - (1) job printing purchased for the purpose of resale by the purchaser in the form supplied by the job printer.
 - (2) out-of-City sales.
 - (3) out-of-State sales.
 - (4) (Reserved)
 - (5) sales of job printing to a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when the property sold is for use in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512.
 - (6) (Reserved)
 - (7) Sales of postage and freight except that the amount deducted shall not exceed the actual postage and freight expense that is paid to the United States Postal Service or a commercial delivery service and that is separately itemized by the taxpayer on the customer's invoice and in the taxpayer's records.

Sec. 7A-427. Manufactured buildings.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of the gross income, including site preparation, moving to the site, and/or set-up, upon every person engaging or continuing in the business activity of selling manufactured buildings within the City. Such business activity is deemed to occur at the business location of the seller where the purchaser first entered into the contract to purchase the manufactured building.
- (b) Sales of used manufactured buildings are not taxable.
- (c) The sale prices of furniture, furnishings, fixtures, appliances, and attachments that are not incorporated as component parts of or attached to a manufactured building are exempt from the tax imposed by this Section. Sales of such items are subject to the tax under Section 7A-460.

- (d) Under this Section, a trade-in will not be allowed for the purpose of reducing the tax liability.

Sec. 7A-430. Timbering and other extraction.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the following businesses:
 - (1) felling, producing, or preparing timber or any product of the forest for sale, profit, or commercial use.
 - (2) extracting, refining, or producing any oil or natural gas for sale, profit, or commercial use.
- (b) The rate specified in subsection (a) above shall be applied to the value of the entire product extracted, refined, produced, or prepared for sale, profit, or commercial use, when such activity occurs within the City, regardless of the place of sale of the product or the fact that delivery may be made to a point without the City or without the State.
- (c) If any person engaging in any business classified in this Section ships or transports products, or any part thereof, out of the State without making sale of such products, or ships his products outside of the State in an unfinished condition, the value of the products or articles in the condition or form in which they existed when transported out-of-State and before they enter interstate commerce shall be the basis for assessment of the tax imposed by this Section.
- (d) (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-432. Mining.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to one tenth of one percent (.1%), not to exceed one tenth of one percent, of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of mining, smelting, or producing for sale, profit, or commercial use any copper, gold, silver, or other mineral product, compound, or combination of mineral products; but not including the extraction, removal, or production of sand, gravel, or rock from the ground for sale, profit, or commercial use.
- (b) The rate specified in subsection (a) above shall be applied to the value of the entire product mined, smelted or produced for sale, profit, or commercial use, when such activity occurs within the City, regardless of the place of sale of the product or the fact that delivery may be made to a point without the City or without the State.
- (c) If any person engaging in any business classified in this Section ships or transports products, or any part thereof, out of the State without making sale of such products, or ships his products outside of the State in an unfinished condition, the value of the products or articles in the condition or form in which they existed when transported out-of-State and before they enter interstate commerce shall be the basis for assessment of the tax imposed by this Section.

Sec. 7A-435. Publishing and periodicals distribution.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business activity of:
 - (1) publication of newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals when published within the City, measured by the gross income derived from notices, subscriptions, and local advertising as defined in Section 7A-405. In cases where the location of publication is both within and without this State, gross income subject to the tax shall refer only to gross income derived from residents of this State or generated by permanent business locations within this State.
 - (2) distribution or delivery within the City of newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals not published within the City, measured by the gross income derived from subscriptions.

- (b) "Location of Publication" is determined by:
 - (1) location of the editorial offices of the publisher, when the physical printing is not performed by the publisher; or
 - (2) location of either the editorial offices or the printing facilities, if the publisher performs his own physical printing.
- (c) "Subscription income" shall include all circulation revenue of the publisher except amounts retained by or credited to carriers or other vendors as compensation for delivery within the State by such carriers or vendors, and further except sales of published items, directly or through distributors, for the purpose of resale, to retailers subject to the Privilege Tax on such resale.
- (d) "Circulation", for the purpose of measurement of gross income subject to the tax, shall be considered to occur at the place of delivery of the published items to the subscriber or intended reader irrespective of the location of the physical facilities or personnel of the publisher. However, delivery by the United States mails shall be considered to have occurred at the location of publication.
- (e) Allocation of taxes between cities and towns. In cases where publication or distribution occurs in more than one city or town, the measurement of gross income subject to tax by the City shall include:
 - (1) that portion of the gross income from publication which reflects the ratio of circulation within this City to circulation in all incorporated cities and towns in this State having substantially similar provisions; plus
 - (2) only when publication occurs within the City, that portion of the remaining gross income from publication which reflects the ratio of circulation within this City to the total circulation of all incorporated cities or towns in this State within which cities the taxpayer maintains a location of publication.
- (f) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales of newspapers, magazines or other periodicals to a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when the property sold is for use in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512.

Sec. 7A-440. (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-444. Hotels.

The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of operating a hotel charging for lodging and/or lodging space furnished to any:

- (a) Transient.
- (b) Exclusions. The tax imposed by this Section shall not include:
 - (1) Income derived from incarcerating or detaining prisoners who are under the jurisdiction of the United States, this State or any other state or a political subdivision of this State or of any other state in a privately operated prison, jail or detention facility.
 - (2) Gross proceeds of sales or gross income that is properly included in another business activity under this Article and that is taxable to the person engaged in that business activity, but the gross proceeds of sales or gross income to be deducted shall not exceed the consideration paid to the person conducting the activity.
 - (3) Gross proceeds of sales or gross income from transactions or activities that are not limited to transients and that would not be taxable if engaged in by a person not subject to tax under this Article.

- (4) Gross proceeds of sales or gross income from transactions or activities that are not limited to transients and that would not be taxable if engaged in by a person subject to taxation under Section 7A-410 or Section 7A-475 due to an exclusion, exemption or deduction.
- (5) Gross proceeds of sales or gross income from commissions received from a person providing services or property to the customers of the hotel. However, such commissions may be subject to tax under Section 7A-445 or Section 7A-450 as rental, leasing or licensing for use of real or tangible personal property.
- (6) Income from providing telephone, fax or Internet services to customers at an additional charge, that is separately stated to the customer and is separately maintained in the hotel's books and records. However, such gross proceeds of sales or gross income may be subject to tax under Section 7A-470 as telecommunication services.

Sec. 7A-445. Rental, leasing, and licensing for use of real property.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of leasing or renting real property located within the City for a consideration, to the tenant in actual possession, or the licensing for use of real property to the final licensee located within the City for a consideration including any improvements, rights, or interest in such property; provided further that:
 - (1) Payments made by the lessee to, or on behalf of, the lessor for property taxes, repairs, or improvements are considered to be part of the taxable gross income.
 - (2) Charges for such items as telecommunications, utilities, pet fees, or maintenance are considered to be part of the taxable gross income.
 - (3) However, if the lessor engages in telecommunication activity, as evidenced by installing individual metering equipment and by billing each tenant based upon actual usage, such activity is taxable under Section 7A-470.
- (b) If individual utility meters have been installed for each tenant and the lessor separately charges each single tenant for the exact billing from the utility company, such charges are exempt.
- (c) Charges by a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization to patients of such facilities for use of rooms or other real property during the course of their treatment by such facilities are exempt.
- (d) Charges for joint pole usage by a person engaged in the business of providing or furnishing utility or telecommunication services to another person engaged in the business of providing or furnishing utility or telecommunication services are exempt from the tax imposed by this Section.
- (e) (Reserved)
- (f) (Reserved)
- (g) (Reserved)
- (h) (Reserved)
- (i) (Reserved)
- (j) Exempt from the tax imposed by this Section is gross income derived from the activities taxable under Section 7A-444 of this code.
- (k) (Reserved)
- (l) (Reserved)
- (m) (Reserved)

- (n) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7A-200(b), the fair market value of one (1) apartment, in an apartment complex provided rent free to an employee of the apartment complex is not subject to the tax imposed by this Section. For an apartment complex with more than fifty (50) units, an additional apartment provided rent free to an employee for every additional fifty (50) units is not subject to the tax imposed by this Section.
- (o) Income derived from incarcerating or detaining prisoners who are under the jurisdiction of the United States, this State or any other state or a political subdivision of this State or of any other state in a privately operated prison, jail or detention facility is exempt from the tax imposed by this Section.
- (p) Charges by any hospital, any licensed nursing care institution, or any kidney dialysis facility to patients of such facilities for the use of rooms or other real property during the course of their treatment by such facilities are exempt.
- (q) Charges to patients receiving "personal care" or "directed care", by any licensed assisted living facility, licensed assisted living center or licensed assisted living home as defined and licensed pursuant to Chapter 4 Title 36 Arizona Revised Statutes and Title 9 of the Arizona Administrative Code are exempt.
- (r) Income received from the rental of any "low-income unit" as established under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code, including the low-income housing credit provided by IRC Section 42, to the extent that the collection of tax on rental income causes the "gross rent" defined by IRC Section 42 to exceed the income limitation for the low-income unit is exempt. This exemption also applies to income received from the rental of individual rental units subject to statutory or regulatory "low-income unit" rent restrictions similar to IRC Section 42 to the extent that the collection of tax from the tenant causes the rental receipts to exceed a rent restriction for the low-income unit. This subsection also applies to rent received by a person other than the owner or lessor of the low-income unit, including a broker. This subsection does not apply unless a taxpayer maintains the documentation to support the qualification of a unit as a low-income unit, the "gross rent" limitation for the unit and the rent received from that unit.
- (s) The gross proceeds of a commercial lease of real property between affiliated companies, businesses, persons, or reciprocal insurers are exempt. For the purposes of this paragraph:
 - (1) "Affiliated companies, business, persons or reciprocal insurers" means the lessor holds a controlling interest in the lessee, the lessee hold a controlling interest in the lessor, an affiliated entity holds a controlling interest in both the lessor and the lessee or an unrelated person holds a controlling interest in both the lessor and lessee:
 - (2) "Controlling interest" means direct or indirect ownership of at least eighty percent of the voting shares of a corporation or of the interests in a company, business or person other than a corporation.
 - (3) "Reciprocal insurer" has the same meaning as prescribed in A.R.S. Section 20-762.

Sec. 7A-446. (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-447. (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-450. Rental, leasing, and licensing for use of tangible personal property.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of leasing, licensing for use, or renting tangible personal property for a consideration, including that which is semi-permanently or permanently installed within the City as provided by Regulation.

- (b) Special provisions relating to long-term motor vehicle leases. A lease transaction involving a motor vehicle for a minimum period of twenty-four (24) months shall be considered to have occurred at the location of the motor vehicle dealership, rather than the location of the place of business of the lessor, even if the lessor's interest in the lease and its proceeds are sold, transferred, or otherwise assigned to a lease financing institution; provided further that the city or town where such motor vehicle dealership is located levies a Privilege Tax or an equivalent excise tax upon the transaction.
- (c) Gross income derived from the following transactions shall be exempt from Privilege Taxes imposed by this Section:
- (1) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property to persons engaged or continuing in the business of leasing, licensing for use, or rental of such property.
 - (2) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property that is semi-permanently or permanently installed within another city or town that levies an equivalent excise tax on the transaction.
 - (3) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of film, tape, or slides to a theater or other person taxed under Section 7A-410, or to a radio station, television station, or subscription television system.
 - (4) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of the following:
 - (A) prosthetics.
 - (B) income-producing capital equipment.
 - (C) mining and metallurgical supplies.
 These exemptions include the rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property which, if it had been purchased instead of leased, rented, or licensed by the lessee or licensee, would qualify as income-producing capital equipment or mining and metallurgical supplies.
 - (5) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property to a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when the property so rented, leased, or licensed is for use in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512 or rental, leasing, or licensing for use of tangible personal property in this State by a nonprofit charitable organization that has qualified under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code and that engages in and uses such property exclusively for training, job placement or rehabilitation programs or testing for mentally or physically handicapped persons.
 - (6) separately billed charges for delivery, installation, repair, and/or maintenance as provided by Regulation.
 - (7) charges for joint pole usage by a person engaged in the business of providing or furnishing utility or telecommunication services to another person engaged in the business of providing or furnishing utility or telecommunication services.
 - (8) (Reserved)
 - (9) rental, leasing, or licensing of aircraft that would qualify as aircraft acquired for use outside the State, as prescribed by Regulation, if such rental, leasing, or licensing had been a sale.
 - (10) rental, leasing and licensing for use of an alternative fuel vehicle if such vehicle was manufactured as a diesel fuel vehicle and converted to operate on alternative fuel and equipment that is installed in a conventional diesel fuel motor vehicle to convert the vehicle to operate on an alternative fuel, as defined in A.R.S. Section 1-215.
 - (11) rental, leasing, and licensing for use of solar energy devices, for taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008. The lessor shall register with the department of revenue as a solar energy retailer. By registering, the lessor acknowledges that it will make its books and records relating to leases of solar energy devices available to the department of revenue and City, as applicable, for examination.
 - (12) Leasing or renting certified ignition interlock devices installed pursuant to the requirements prescribed by A.R.S. Section 28-1461. For the purposes of this paragraph, "certified ignition interlock device" has the same meaning prescribed in A.R.S. 28-1301

Sec. 7A-452. (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-455. Restaurants and Bars.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of preparing or serving food or beverage in a bar, cocktail lounge, restaurant, or similar establishment where articles of food or drink are prepared or served for consumption on or off the premises, including also the activity of catering. Cover charges and minimum charges must be included in the gross income of this business activity.
- (b) Caterers and other taxpayers subject to the tax who deliver food and/or serve such food off premises shall also be allowed to exclude separately charged delivery, set-up, and clean-up charges, provided that the charges are also maintained separately in the books and records. When a taxpayer delivers food and/or serves such food off premises, his regular business location shall still be deemed the location of the transaction for the purposes of the tax imposed by this Section.
- (c) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales to a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when sold for use in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512.
- (d) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales of food, beverages, condiments and accessories used for serving food and beverages to a commercial airline, as defined in A.R.S. § 42-5061(A)49, that serves the food and beverages to its passengers, without additional charge, for consumption in flight.
- (e) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales of prepared food, beverages, condiments or accessories to a public educational entity, pursuant to any of the provisions of Title 15, Arizona Revised Statutes, to the extent such items are to be prepared or served to individuals for consumption on the premises of a public educational entity during school hours.
- (f) For the purposes of this Section, “accessories” means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.

Sec. 7A-460. Retail sales: measure of tax; burden of proof; exclusions.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail.
- (b) The burden of proving that a sale of tangible personal property is not a taxable retail sale shall be upon the person who made the sale.
- (c) Exclusions. For the purposes of this Chapter, sales of tangible personal property shall not include:
 - (1) sales of stocks, bonds, options, or other similar materials.
 - (2) sales of lottery tickets or shares pursuant to Article I, Chapter 5, Title 5, Arizona Revised Statutes.
 - (3) sales of platinum, bullion, or monetized bullion, except minted or manufactured coins transferred or acquired primarily for their numismatic value as prescribed by Regulation.
 - (4) gross income derived from the transfer of tangible personal property which is specifically included as the gross income of a business activity upon which another Section of this Article imposes a tax, shall be considered gross income of that business activity, and are not includable as gross income subject to the tax imposed by this Section.
 - (5) sales by professional or personal service occupations where such sales are inconsequential elements of the service provided.

- (6) Sales of cash equivalents. The gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from the redemption of any cash equivalent by the holder as a means of payment for goods or services that are taxable under this article is subject to the tax. "Cash equivalents" means items or intangibles, whether or not negotiable, that are sold to one or more persons, through which a value denominated in money is purchased in advance and may be redeemed in full or in part for tangible personal property, intangibles or services. Cash equivalents include gift cards, stored value cards, gift certificates, vouchers, traveler's checks, money orders or other instruments, orders or electronic mechanisms, such as an electronic code, personal identification number or digital payment mechanism, or any other prepaid intangible right to acquire tangible personal property, intangibles or services in the future, whether from the seller of the cash equivalent or from another person. Cash equivalents do not include either of the following:
- (A) Items or intangibles that are sold to one or more persons, through which a value is not denominated in money.
 - (B) Prepaid calling cards or prepaid authorization numbers for telecommunications services made taxable by subsection (g) of this section.
- (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) above, when the gross income from the sale of a single item of tangible personal property exceeds two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00), the four percent (4%) tax rate shall apply to the first \$2,500.00. Above \$2,500.00, the measure of tax shall be at a rate of one and one half percent (1.5%).
- (e) When this City and another Arizona city or town with an equivalent excise tax could claim nexus for taxing a retail sale, the city or town where the permanent business location of the seller at which the order was received shall be deemed to have precedence, and for the purposes of this Chapter such city or town has sole and exclusive right to such tax.
- (f) The appropriate tax liability for any retail sale where the order is received at a permanent business location of the seller located in this City or in an Arizona city or town that levies an equivalent excise tax shall be at the tax rate of the city or town of such seller's location.
- (g) Retail sales of prepaid calling cards or prepaid authorization numbers for telecommunications services, including sales of reauthorization of a prepaid card or authorization number, are subject to tax under this Section.

Sec. 7A-462. Retail sales: food for home consumption

- (a) Tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4.0%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of selling food for home consumption at retail.
- (b) For the purposes of this section only, the following definitions shall be applicable:
- (1) "Eligible grocery business" means an establishment whose sales of food are such that it is eligible to participate in the food stamp program established by the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-113; 91 stat. 958; 7 U.S.C. section 2011 et seq.), according to regulations in effect on January 1, 1979. An establishment is deemed eligible to participate in the food stamp program if it is authorized to participate in the program by the United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service Field Office on the effective date of this section, or if, prior to a reporting period for which the return is filed, such retailer proves to the satisfaction of the Tax Collector that the establishment, based on the nature of the retailer's food sales, could be eligible to participate in the food stamp program established by the Food Stamp Act of 1977 according to regulations in effect on January 1, 1979.
 - (2) "Facilities for the consumption of food" means tables, chairs, benches, booths, stools, counters, and similar conveniences, trays, glasses, dishes, or other tableware and parking areas for the convenience of in car consumption of food in or on the premises on which the retailer conducts business.

- (3) "Food for consumption on the premises" means any of the following:
 - (A) "Hot prepared food" as defined below.
 - (B) Hot or cold sandwiches.
 - (C) Food served by an attendant to be eaten at tables, chairs, benches, booths, stools, counters, and similar conveniences and within parking areas for the convenience of in-car consumption of food.
 - (D) Food served with trays, glasses, dishes, or other tableware.
 - (E) Beverages sold in cups, glasses, or open containers.
 - (F) Food sold by caterers.
 - (G) Food sold within the premises of theatres, movies, operas, shows of any type or nature, exhibitions, concerts, carnivals, circuses, amusement parks, fairs, races, contests, games, athletic events, rodeos, billiard and pool parlors, bowling alleys, public dances, dance halls, boxing, wrestling and other matches, and any business which charges admission, entrance, or cover fees for exhibition, amusement, entertainment, or instruction.
 - (H) Any items contained in subsections (b)(3)(A) through (G) above even though they are sold on a "take-out" or "to go" basis, and whether or not the item is packaged, wrapped, or is actually taken from the premises.
 - (4) "Hot prepared food" means those products, items, or ingredients of food which are prepared and intended for consumption in a heated condition. "Hot prepared food" includes a combination of hot and cold food items or ingredients if a single price has been established.
 - (5) "Premises" means the total space and facilities in or on which a vendor conducts business and which are owned or controlled, in whole or in part, by a vendor or which are made available for the use of customers of the vendor or group of vendors, including any building or part of a building, parking lot, or grounds.
 - (6) "Food for home consumption" means all food, except food for consumption on the premises, if sold by any of the following:
 - (A) An eligible grocery business.
 - (B) A person who conducts a business whose primary business is not the sale of food but who sells food which is displayed, packaged, and sold in a similar manner as an eligible grocery business.
 - (C) A person who sells food and does not provide or make available any facilities for the consumption of food on the premises.
 - (D) A person who conducts a delicatessen business either from a counter which is separate from the place and cash register where taxable sales are made or from a counter which has two cash registers and which are used to record taxable and tax exempt sales, or a retailer who conducts a delicatessen business who uses a cash register which has at least two tax computing keys which are used to record taxable and tax exempt sales.
 - (E) Vending machines and other types of automatic retailers.
 - (F) A person's sales of food, drink and condiment for consumption within the premises of any prison, jail or other institution under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Juvenile Corrections or a county sheriff.
- (c) Income derived from the following sources is exempt from the tax imposed by this section:
- (1) Sales of food for home consumption to a person regularly engaged in the business of selling such property.
 - (2) Out-of-city sales or out-of-state sales.
 - (3) Charges for delivery or other "direct customer services" as prescribed by regulation.
 - (4) Food purchased with food stamps provided through the food stamp program established by the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-113; 91 stat. 958; 7 U.S.C. section 2011 et seq.) or purchased with food instruments issued under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act (P.L. 95-627; 92 stat. 3603; and P.L. 99-669 section 4302; 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1786) but only to the extent that food stamps or food instruments were actually used to purchase such food.
 - (5) Sales of food products by producers as provided for by A.R.S. sections 3-561, 3-562 and 3-563.

- (6) Sales of food, beverages, condiments and accessories to a public educational entity, pursuant to any of the provisions of Title 15, Arizona Revised Statutes, including a regularly organized private or parochial school that offers an educational program for grade twelve or under which may be attended in substitution for a public school pursuant to A.R.S. § 15-802; to the extent such items are to be prepared or served to individuals for consumption on the premises of a public educational entity during school hours. For the purposes of this subsection, "accessories" means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.
- (7) Sales of food, beverages, condiments and accessories to a nonprofit charitable organization that has qualified as an exempt organization under 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c)(3) and regularly serves meals to the needy and indigent on a continuing basis at no cost. For the purposes of this subsection, "accessories" means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.
- (d) Reporting. Such persons who sell food for home consumption shall, in conjunction with the return required pursuant to section 7A-520, report to the tax collector in a manner prescribed by the tax collector all sales of food for home consumption exempted from taxes imposed by this chapter.
- (e) Recordkeeping.
 - (1) Retailers shall maintain accurate, verifiable, and complete records of all purchases and sales of tangible personal property in order to verify exemptions from taxes imposed by this chapter. A retailer may use any method of reporting that properly reflects all purchases and sales of food for home consumption, as well as all purchases and sales of items subject to taxes imposed by this chapter, provided that such records are maintained in accordance with Article III, and regulations of the Tax Collector.
 - (2) Any person who fails to maintain records as provided herein shall be deemed to have had no sales of food for home consumption, and if upon request by the tax collector, a person cannot demonstrate to the tax collector that such records and reports do properly reflect all sales of food for home consumption, the tax collector may re-compute the amount of tax to be paid as provided in sections 7A-370 and 7A-545(b).

Sec. 7A-465. Retail sales: exemptions.

Income derived from the following sources is exempt from the tax imposed by Section 7A-460:

- (a) sales of tangible personal property to a person regularly engaged in the business of selling such property.
- (b) out-of-City sales or out-of-State sales.
- (c) charges for delivery, installation, or other direct customer services as prescribed by Regulation.
- (d) charges for repair services as prescribed by Regulation, when separately charged and separately maintained in the books and records of the taxpayer.
- (e) sales of warranty, maintenance, and service contracts, when separately charged and separately maintained in the books and records of the taxpayer.
- (f) sales of prosthetics.
- (g) sales of income-producing capital equipment.
- (h) sales of rental equipment and rental supplies.
- (i) sales of mining and metallurgical supplies.

- (j) sales of motor vehicle fuel and use fuel which are subject to a tax imposed under the provisions of Article I or II, Chapter 16, Title 28, Arizona Revised Statutes; or sales of use fuel to a holder of a valid single trip use fuel tax permit issued under A.R.S. Section 28-5739, or sales of natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas used to propel a motor vehicle.
- (k) sales of tangible personal property to a construction contractor who holds a valid Privilege Tax License for engaging or continuing in the business of construction contracting where the tangible personal property sold is incorporated into any structure or improvement to real property as part of construction contracting activity.
- (l) sales of motor vehicles to nonresidents of this State for use outside this State if the vendor ships or delivers the motor vehicle to a destination outside this State.
- (m) sales of tangible personal property which directly enters into and becomes an ingredient or component part of a product sold in the regular course of the business of job printing, manufacturing, or publication of newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals. Tangible personal property which is consumed or used up in a manufacturing, job printing, publishing, or production process is not an ingredient nor component part of a product.
- (n) (Reserved)
 - (1) (Reserved)
 - (2) (Reserved)
- (o) sales to hotels, bars, restaurants, dining cars, lunchrooms, boarding houses, or similar establishments of articles consumed as food, drink, or condiment, whether simple, mixed, or compounded, where such articles are customarily prepared or served to patrons for consumption on or off the premises, where the purchaser is properly licensed and paying a tax under Section 7A-455 or the equivalent excise tax upon such income.
- (p) sales of tangible personal property to a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when the property sold is for use in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512 or sales of tangible personal property purchased in this State by a nonprofit charitable organization that has qualified under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code and that engages in and uses such property exclusively for training, job placement or rehabilitation programs or testing for mentally or physically handicapped persons.
- (q) (Reserved)
- (r) (Reserved)
 - (1) (Reserved)
 - (2) (Reserved)
 - (3) (Reserved)
 - (4) (Reserved)
- (s) sales of groundwater measuring devices required by A.R.S. Section 45-604.
- (t) (Reserved)
- (u) sales of aircraft acquired for use outside the State, as prescribed by Regulation.
- (v) sales of food products by producers as provided for by A.R.S. Sections 3-561, 3-562 and 3-563.
- (w) (Reserved)
- (x) (Reserved)
- (y) (Reserved)
- (z) (Reserved)

- (aa) the sale of tangible personal property used in remediation contracting as defined in Section 7A-100 and Regulation 7A-100.5.
- (bb) sales of materials that are purchased by or for publicly funded libraries including school district libraries, charter school libraries, community college libraries, state university libraries or federal, state, county or municipal libraries for use by the public as follows:
 - (1) printed or photographic materials.
 - (2) electronic or digital media materials.
- (cc) sales of food, beverages, condiments and accessories used for serving food and beverages to a commercial airline, as defined in A.R.S. § 42-5061(A)(49), that serves the food and beverages to its passengers, without additional charge, for consumption in flight. For the purposes of this subsection, "accessories" means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.
- (dd) in computing the tax base in the case of the sale or transfer of wireless telecommunication equipment as an inducement to a customer to enter into or continue a contract for telecommunication services that are taxable under Section 7A-470, gross proceeds of sales or gross income does not include any sales commissions or other compensation received by the retailer as a result of the customer entering into or continuing a contract for the telecommunications services.
- (ee) for the purposes of this Section, a sale of wireless telecommunication equipment to a person who holds the equipment for sale or transfer to a customer as an inducement to enter into or continue a contract for telecommunication services that are taxable under Section 7A-470 is considered to be a sale for resale in the regular course of business.
- (ff) sales of alternative fuel as defined in A.R.S. § 1-215, to a used oil fuel burner who has received a Department of Environmental Quality permit to burn used oil or used oil fuel under A.R.S. § 49-426 or § 49-480.
- (gg) Sales of food, beverages, condiments and accessories to a public educational entity, pursuant to any of the provisions of Title 15, Arizona Revised Statutes, including a regularly organized private or parochial school that offers an educational program for grade twelve or under which may be attended in substitution for a public school pursuant to A.R.S. § 15-802; to the extent such items are to be prepared or served to individuals for consumption on the premises of a public educational entity during school hours. For the purposes of this subsection, "accessories" means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.
- (hh) sales of personal hygiene items to a person engaged in the business of and subject to tax under Section 7A-444 of this code if the tangible personal property is furnished without additional charge to and intended to be consumed by the person during his occupancy.
- (ii) For the purposes of this Section, the diversion of gas from a pipeline by a person engaged in the business of operating a natural or artificial gas pipeline, for the sole purpose of fueling compressor equipment to pressurize the pipeline, is not a sale of the gas to the operator of the pipeline.
- (jj) Sales of food, beverages, condiments and accessories to a nonprofit charitable organization that has qualified as an exempt organization under 26 U.S.C Section 501(c)(3) and regularly serves meals to the needy and indigent on a continuing basis at no cost. For the purposes of this subsection, "accessories" means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.
- (kk) sales of motor vehicles that use alternative fuel if such vehicle was manufactured as a diesel fuel vehicle and converted to operate on alternative fuel and sales of equipment that is installed in a conventional diesel fuel motor vehicle to convert the vehicle to operate on an alternative fuel, as defined in A.R.S. § 1-215.

- (ll) Sales of solar energy devices, for taxable periods beginning from and after July 1, 2008. The retailer shall register with the department of Revenue as a solar energy retailer. By registering, the retailer acknowledges that it will make its books and records relating to sales of solar energy devices available to the department of revenue and city, as applicable, for examination.
- (mm) Sales or other transfers of renewable energy credits or any other unit created to track energy derived from renewable energy resources. For the purposes of this paragraph, "renewable energy credit" means a unit created administratively by the corporation commission or governing body of a public power utility to track kilowatt hours of electricity derived from a renewable energy resource or the kilowatt hour equivalent of conventional energy resources displaced by distributed renewable energy resources.
- (nn) Sales of magazines or other periodicals or other publications by this state to encourage tourist travel.
- (oo) Sales of paper machine clothing, such as forming fabrics and dryer felts, sold to a paper manufacturer and directly used or consumed in paper manufacturing.
- (pp) Sales of overhead materials or other tangible personal property that is used in performing a contract between the United States government and a manufacturer, modifier, assembler or repairer, including property used in performing a subcontract with a government contractor who is a manufacturer, modifier, assembler or repairer, to which title passes to the government under the terms of the contract or subcontract.
- (qq) Sales of coal, petroleum, coke, natural gas, virgin fuel oil and electricity sold to a qualified environmental technology manufacturer, producer or processor as defined in A.R.S. section 41-1514.02 and directly used or consumed in the generation or provision of on-site power or energy solely for environmental technology manufacturing, producing or processing or environmental protection. This paragraph shall apply for twenty full consecutive calendar or fiscal years from the date the first paper manufacturing machine is placed in service. In the case of an environmental technology manufacturer, producer or processor who does not manufacture paper, the time period shall begin with the date the first manufacturing, processing or production equipment is placed in service.
- (rr) Sales or gross income derived from sales of machinery, equipment, materials and other tangible personal property used directly and predominantly to construct a qualified environmental technology manufacturing, producing or processing facility as described in A.R.S. section 41-1514.02. This subsection applies for ten full consecutive calendar or fiscal years after the start of initial construction.

Sec. 7A-470. Telecommunication services.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of providing telecommunication services to consumers within this City.
 - (1) Telecommunication services shall include:
 - (A) two-way voice, sound, and/or video communication over a communications channel.
 - (B) one-way voice, sound, and/or video transmission or relay over a communications channel.
 - (C) facsimile transmissions.
 - (D) providing relay or repeater service.
 - (E) providing computer interface services over a communications channel.
 - (F) time-sharing activities with a computer accomplished through the use of a communications channel.
 - (2) Gross income from the business activity of providing telecommunication services to consumers within this City shall include:
 - (A) all fees for connection to a telecommunication system.

- (B) toll charges, charges for transmissions, and charges for other telecommunications services; provided that such charges relate to transmissions originating in the City and terminating in this State.
 - (C) fees charged for access to or subscription to or membership in a telecommunication system or network.
 - (D) charges for monitoring services relating to a security or burglar alarm system located within the City where such system transmits or receives signals or data over a communications channel.
 - (E) charges for telephone, fax or Internet access services provided at an additional charge by a hotel business subject to taxation under Section 7A-444.
- (b) Resale telecommunication services. Gross income from sales of telecommunication services to another provider of telecommunication services for the purpose of providing the purchaser's customers with such service shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this Section; provided, however, that such purchaser is properly licensed by the City to engage in such business.
- (c) Interstate transmissions. Charges by a provider of telecommunication services for transmissions originating in the City and terminating outside the State are exempt from the tax imposed by this Section.
- (d) Tax credit offset for franchise fees. There shall be allowed as an offset, up to the amount of tax due, any amounts paid to the City for license fees or franchise fees, but such offset shall not be allowed against taxes imposed by any other Section of this Chapter. Such offset shall not be deemed in conflict with or violation of subsection 7A-400(b).
- (e) (Reserved)
- (f) Prepaid calling cards. Telecommunications services purchased with a prepaid calling card that are taxable under Section 7A-460 are exempt from the tax imposed under this Section.
- (g) Internet Access Services - the gross income subject to tax under this section shall not include sales of internet access services to the person's subscribers and customers. For the purposes of this subsection:
- (1) "Internet" means the computer and telecommunications facilities that comprise the interconnected worldwide network of networks that employ the transmission control protocol or internet protocol, or any predecessor or successor protocol, to communicate information of all kinds by wire or radio.
 - (2) "Internet Access" means a service that enables users to access content, information, electronic mail or other services over the internet. Internet access does not include telecommunication services provided by a common carrier.

Sec. 7A-475. Transporting for hire.

The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of providing the following forms of transportation for hire from this City to another point within the State:

- (a) transporting of persons or property by railroad; provided, however, that the tax imposed by this subsection shall not apply to transporting freight or property for hire by a railroad operating exclusively in this State if the transportation comprises a portion of a single shipment of freight or property, involving more than one railroad, either from a point in this State to a point outside this State or from a point outside this State to a point in this State. For purposes of this paragraph, "a single shipment" means the transportation that begins at the point at which one of the railroads first takes possession of the freight or property and continues until the point at which one of the railroads relinquishes possession of the freight or property to a party other than one of the railroads.

- (b) transporting of oil or natural or artificial gas through pipe or conduit.
- (c) transporting of property by aircraft.
- (d) transporting of persons or property by motor vehicle, including towing and the operation of private car lines, as such are defined in Article VII, Chapter 14, Title 42 , Arizona Revised Statutes; provided, however, that the tax imposed by this subsection shall not apply to:
 - (1) gross income subject to the tax imposed by Article IV, Chapter 16, Title 28, Arizona Revised Statutes.
 - (2) gross income derived from the operation of a governmentally adopted and controlled program to provide urban mass transportation.
 - (3) (Reserved)
 - (4) (Reserved)
- (e) (Reserved)
- (f) Deductions or exemptions. The gross proceeds of sales or gross income derived from the following sources is exempt from the tax imposed by this Section:
 - (1) income that is specifically included as the gross income of a business activity upon which another Section of Article IV imposes a tax, that is separately stated to the customer and is taxable to the person engaged in that classification not to exceed consideration paid to the person conducting the activity.
 - (2) income from arranging amusement or transportation when the amusement or transportation is conducted by another person not to exceed consideration paid to the amusement or transportation business.
- (g) The tax imposed by this Section shall not include arranging transportation as a convenience to a person's customers if that person is not otherwise engaged in the business of transporting persons, freight or property for hire. This exception does not apply to businesses that dispatch vehicles pursuant to customer orders and send the billings and receive the payments associated with that activity, including when the transportation is performed by third party independent contractors. For the purposes of this paragraph, "arranging" includes billing for or collecting transportation charges from a person's customers on behalf of the persons providing the transportation.

Sec. 7A-480. Utility services.

- (a) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of producing, providing, or furnishing utility services, including electricity, electric lights, current, power, gas (natural or artificial), or water to:
 - (1) consumers or ratepayers who reside within the City.
 - (2) (Reserved)
- (b) Exclusion of certain sales of natural gas to a public utility. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) above, the gross income derived from the sale of natural gas to a public utility for the purpose of generation of power to be transferred by the utility to its ratepayers shall be considered a retail sale of tangible personal property subject to Sections 7A-460 and 7A-465, and not considered gross income taxable under this Section.
- (c) Resale utility services. Sales of utility services to another provider of the same utility services for the purpose of providing such utility services either to another properly licensed utility provider or directly to such purchaser's customers or ratepayers shall be exempt and deductible from the gross income subject to the tax imposed by this Section, provided that the purchaser is properly licensed by all applicable taxing jurisdictions to engage or continue in the business of providing utility services, and further provided that the seller maintains proper documentation, in a manner similar to that for sales for resale, of such transactions.

- (d) (Reserved)
- (e) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales of utility services to a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when sold for use in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512.
- (f) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales of natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas used to propel a motor vehicle.
- (g) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to:
 - (1) revenues received by a municipally owned utility in the form of fees charged to persons constructing residential, commercial or industrial developments or connecting residential, commercial or industrial developments to a municipal utility system or systems if the fees are segregated and used only for capital expansion, system enlargement or debt service of the utility system or systems.
 - (2) revenues received by any person or persons owning a utility system in the form of reimbursement or contribution compensation for property and equipment installed to provide utility access to, on or across the land of an actual utility consumer if the property and equipment become the property of the utility. This exclusion shall not exceed the value of such property and equipment.
- (h) The tax imposed by this Section shall not apply to sales of alternative fuel as defined in A.R.S. § 1-215, to a used oil fuel burner who has received a Department of Environmental Quality permit to burn used oil or used oil fuel under A.R.S. § 49-426 or § 49-480.
- (i) The tax imposed by this section shall not apply to the portion of gross proceeds of sales or gross income attributable to transfers of electricity by any retail electric customer owning a solar photovoltaic energy generating system to an electric distribution system, if the electricity transferred is generated by the customer's system.
- (j) (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-485. Waste Water Removable Services

- (a) The tax rate shall be an amount equal to zero percent (0%) of the gross income from the business activity upon every person engaging or continuing in the business of providing wastewater removal services by means of sewer lines or similar pipelines to:
 - (1) Consumers or rate payers who reside within the City.
 - (2) Consumers or ratepayers of this city, whether within the City or without, to the extent that this city provides such persons wastewater removal services, excluding consumers or ratepayers who are residents of another city or town which levies an equivalent excise tax upon this city for providing such wastewater removal services to such persons.
- (b) The tax imposed by this section shall not apply to gross income relating to the providing of wastewater removal services from a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization.

Article V - Administration

(Notice: Both the Department of Revenue and the City of San Luis may perform audits of local taxpayers. Although many of the administrative procedures are the same, regardless of which entity is performing the audit, some differences will apply. To identify those differences, the words "state administration and audits" or "local audits" appear following the title of the section. If the section applies to audits performed by both the state and the City, no notation appears.)

Sec. 7A-500. Administration of this Chapter; rule making. (State Administration and Audits)

- (a) The administration of this Chapter is vested in and exercised by the City of San Luis, and except as otherwise provided, and all payments shall be made to the City of San Luis. The City may, pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement, contract with the State of Arizona Department of Revenue for the administration of the tax. In such cases, "Tax Collector" shall also mean the Arizona Department of Revenue, when acting as agent in administering this tax.
- (b) The Tax Collector shall prescribe the forms and procedures necessary for the administration of the taxes imposed by this Chapter.
- (c) Except where such Regulations would conflict with administrative regulations adopted by the City Council or with provisions of this Chapter, all regulations on the Transaction Privilege Tax adopted by the Arizona Department of Revenue under the authority of A.R.S. Section 42-1005 shall be considered Regulations of this Chapter and enforceable as such.
- (d) Taxpayers shall be subject to the State taxpayer bill of rights (A.R.S. § 42-2051 et. seq).
- (e) The unified audit committee shall publish uniform guidelines that interpret the model city tax code and that apply to all cities and towns that have adopted the model city tax code as provided by A.R.S. Section 42-6005.
 - (1) Prior to finalization of uniform guidelines that interpret the model city tax code, the unified audit committee shall disseminate draft guidelines for public comment.
 - (2) Pursuant to A.R.S. Section 42-6005(D), when the state statutes and the model city tax code are the same and where the Arizona Department of Revenue has issued written guidance, the department's interpretation is binding on cities and towns.

Sec. 7A-500. Administration Of This Chapter; Rule Making. (Local Audits)

- (a) The administration of this Chapter is vested in and exercised by the City of San Luis, and except as otherwise provided, all payments shall be made to the City of San Luis. The City may, pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement, contract with the State of Arizona Department of Revenue for the administration of the tax. In such cases, "tax collector" shall also mean the Arizona Department of Revenue, when acting as agent in administering this tax.
- (b) The tax collector shall prescribe the forms and procedures necessary for the administration of the taxes imposed by this Chapter.
- (c) Except where such regulations would conflict with administrative regulations adopted by the City Council or with provisions of this Chapter, all regulations on the transaction privilege tax adopted by the Arizona Department of Revenue under the authority of A.R.S. Section 42-1005 shall be considered regulations of this Chapter and enforceable as such.
- (d) (Reserved)
- (e) The Unified Audit Committee shall publish uniform guidelines that interpret the model city tax code and that apply to all cities and towns that have adopted the model city tax code as provided by A.R.S. Section 42-6005.
 - (1) prior to finalization of uniform guidelines that interpret the model city tax code, the Unified Audit Committee shall disseminate draft guidelines for public comment.

- (2) pursuant to A.R.S. Section 42-6005(d), when the state statutes and the model city tax code are the same and where the Arizona Department of Revenue has issued written guidance, the department's interpretation is binding on cities and towns.

Sec. 7A-510. Divulging of information prohibited; exceptions allowing disclosure.

- (a) Except as specifically provided, it shall be unlawful for any official or employee of the City to make known information obtained pursuant to this Chapter concerning the business financial affairs or operations of any person.
- (b) The City Council may authorize an examination of any return or audit of a specific taxpayer made pursuant to this Chapter by authorized agents of the Federal Government, the State of Arizona, or any political subdivisions.
- (c) The Tax Collector may provide to an Arizona county, city, or town any information concerning any taxes imposed in this Chapter relative to the taxing ordinances of that county, city, or town.
- (d) Successors, receivers, trustees, personal representatives, executors, guardians, administrators, and assignees, if directly interested, may be given information by the Tax Collector as to the items included in the measure and amounts of any unpaid tax, interest, and penalties required to be paid.
- (e) Upon a written direction by the City Attorney or other legal advisor to the City designated by the City Council, officials or employees of the City may divulge the amount and source of income, profits, leases, or expenditures disclosed in any return or report, and the amount of such delinquent and unpaid tax, penalty, or interest, to a private collection agency having a written collection agreement with the City.
- (f) The Tax Collector shall provide information to appropriate representatives of any Arizona city or town to comply with the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-6003, A.R.S. Section 42-6005, and A.R.S. Section 42-6056.
- (g) The Tax Collector may provide information to authorized agents of any other Arizona governmental agency involving the allocation of taxes imposed by Section 7A-435 upon publishing and distribution of periodicals.
- (h) The Tax Collector may provide information regarding the enforcement and collection of taxes imposed by this Chapter to any governmental agency with which the City has an agreement.

Sec. 7A-515. (Reserved) (State Administration And Audits)

Sec. 7A-515. Duties Of The Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer. (Local Audits)

- (a) The Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer shall assist taxpayers in:
 - (1) obtaining easily understandable tax information and information on audits, corrections and appeals procedures of the city.
 - (2) answering questions regarding preparing and filing the returns required under this chapter.
 - (3) locating documents filed with or payments submitted to the Tax Collector by the taxpayer.
- (b) The Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer shall also:
 - (1) receive and evaluate complaints of improper, abusive or inefficient service by the Tax Collector or any of his designees, employees, or agents and recommend to the City Manager or, for a City without a City Manager, the Chief Administrative Officer appropriate action to correct such service.
 - (2) identify policies and practices of the Tax Collector or any of his designees, employees, or agents that might be barriers to the equitable treatment of taxpayers and recommend alternatives to the City Manager or, for a CITY without a City Manager, the Chief Administrative Officer.

- (3) provide expeditious service to taxpayers whose problems are not resolved through normal channels.
 - (4) negotiate with The Tax Collector, his designees, employees, or agents to resolve the most complex and sensitive taxpayer problems.
 - (5) take action to stop or prohibit the Tax Collector from taking an action against a taxpayer.
 - (6) participate and present taxpayers' interests and concerns in meetings formulating the city's policies and procedures under and interpretation of this chapter.
 - (7) compile data each year on the number and type of taxpayer complaints and evaluate the actions taken to resolve those complaints.
 - (8) survey taxpayers each year to obtain their evaluation of the quality of service provided by the Tax Collector, his designees, employees, and agents.
 - (9) perform other functions which relate to taxpayer assistance as prescribed by the City Manager or, for a City without a City Manager, the Chief Administrative Officer.
- (c) Actions taken by the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer may be reviewed and/or modified only by the City Manager or, for A City without a City Manager, the Chief Administrative Officer upon request of the Tax Collector or a taxpayer.
- (d) The Mayor and Council of the City shall be provided with a report quarterly which identifies:
- (1) any complaints of improper, abusive or inefficient service received by the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer since the date of the last report.
 - (2) any recommendations made, action taken or surveys obtained by Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer pursuant to subsection (b)(1)-(9), above, since the date of the last report.

Sec. 7A-516. (Reserved) (State Administration And Audits)

Sec. 7A-516. Taxpayer Assistance Orders. (Local Audits)

- (a) The Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer, with or without a formal written request from a taxpayer, may issue a taxpayer assistance order that suspends or stays an action or proposed action by the Tax Collector if, in the problem resolution officer's determination, a taxpayer is suffering or will suffer a significant hardship due to the manner in which the tax collector is administering the tax laws.
- (b) A taxpayer assistance order may require the tax collector to release any lien perfected under this chapter, or cease any action or refrain from taking any action to enforce against the taxpayer any section of this chapter pending resolution of the issue giving rise to the taxpayer assistance order.
- (c) The Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer, City Manager or, for a City without a City Manager, the Chief Administrative Officer may modify, reverse or rescind a taxpayer assistance order. A taxpayer assistance order is binding on the Tax Collector until it is reversed or rescinded.
- (d) The running of the applicable statute of limitations for any action that is the subject of a taxpayer assistance order is suspended from the date the taxpayer applies for the order or the date the order is issued, whichever is earlier, until the order's expiration date, modification date or rescision date, if any. Interest that would otherwise accrue on an outstanding tax obligation is not affected by the issuance of a taxpayer assistance order.
- (e) A taxpayer assistance order may not be used:
 - (1) to contest the merits of a tax liability.
 - (2) to substitute for informal protest procedures or administrative or judicial proceedings to review a deficiency assessment, collection action or denial of a refund claim.

Sec. 7A-517. (Reserved) (State Administration And Audits)

Sec. 7A-517. Basis For Evaluating Employee Performance. (Local Audits)

- (a) The Tax Collector shall solicit evaluations from taxpayers and include such evaluations in the performance appraisals of his employees, where applicable.
- (b) The Tax Collector shall not evaluate an employee on the basis of taxes assessed or collected by that employee.

Sec. 7A-520. Reporting and payment of tax.

- (a) The taxpayer shall be required to use the report form authorized by the Tax Collector and shall mail or deliver the same, together with remittance for the amount of tax due, payable to the City of San Luis, to the Tax Collector or any City representative or agent authorized to receive such payment. The tax return shall be signed by the taxpayer or his authorized agent, and such signature shall be evidence that the person signing the return verifies the accuracy of the information supplied in the return.
- (b) Payment. If payment is made in any form other than United States legal tender, the tax obligation shall not be satisfied until the payment has been honored in funds.
- (c) Requirement of Security. If a taxpayer has remitted payment in the form of a check or other form of draw upon a bank or third party and such remittance has not been honored in funds, the Tax Collector may demand security for future payments.
- (d) Method of Reporting. Each taxpayer shall elect to report on either a cash receipts basis or an accrual basis and shall indicate the choice on the Privilege License application. A taxpayer shall not change his reporting method without receiving prior written approval by the Tax Collector.
 - (1) Taxpayers must report all gross income subject to the tax using the same basis of reporting.
 - (2) Taxes imposed upon construction contracting shall be reported as follows:
 - (A) Construction contractors shall report on either a progressive billing ("accrual") basis or cash receipts basis.
 - (B) Speculative builders shall report the gross income derived from sale of improved real property at close of escrow or at transfer of title or possession, whichever occurs earlier.
 - (C) Owner-builders who are not speculative builders shall report taxable amounts as provided in Section 7A-417.

Sec. 7A-530. When tax due; when delinquent; verification of return; extensions.

- (a) Except as otherwise specified in this Section, the taxes levied under this Chapter shall be due, payable, and delinquent on the dates specified for the State Transaction Privilege Taxes in A.R.S. Section 42-5014. The taxpayer shall report on the taxes imposed by this Chapter at such frequency to be identical to the taxpayer's reporting frequency for the reporting of State Transaction Privilege Taxes.
- (b) (Reserved)
- (c) (Reserved)
- (d) (Reserved)
- (e) The Tax Collector may for good cause extend the date for making any return required under the provisions of this Section as prescribed by A.R.S. Section 42-1107.

Sec. 7A-540. Interest and civil penalties.

Any taxpayer who shall have failed to timely pay any taxes imposed by this Chapter, or file a report for the same in a timely manner, or fail or refuse to allow examination of records by the Tax Collector, shall be subject to any interest or civil penalties on such tax in like manner as such interest and penalties are provided in A.R.S. Sections 42-1123 and 42-1125 for the State Transaction Privilege Tax.

- (a) (Reserved)
- (b) (Reserved)
- (c) (Reserved)
- (d) (Reserved)
- (e) (Reserved)
- (f) (Reserved)
- (g) (Reserved)
- (h) (Reserved)
- (i) (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-541. (Reserved) (State Administration And Audits)

Sec. 7A-541. Erroneous Advice Or Misleading Statements By The Tax Collector; Abatement Of Penalties And Interest; Definition. (Local Audits)

- (a) Notwithstanding Section 7A-540(a), no interest or penalty may be assessed on an amount assessed as a deficiency if either:
 - (1) the deficiency assessed is directly attributable to erroneous written advice furnished to the taxpayer by an employee of the City acting in an official capacity in response to a specific request from the taxpayer and not from the taxpayer's failure to provide adequate or accurate information.
 - (2) all of the following are true:
 - (a) a tax return form prepared by the Tax Collector contains a statement that, if followed by a taxpayer, would cause the taxpayer to misapply this Chapter.
 - (b) the taxpayer reasonably relies on the statement.
 - (c) the taxpayer's underpayment directly results from this reliance.
- (b) Each employee of the Tax Collector, at the time any oral advice is given to any person, shall inform the person that the Tax Collector is not bound by such oral advice.
- (c) For purposes of this Section "tax return form" includes the instructions that the Tax Collector prepares for use with the tax return form.

Sec. 7A-542. Prospective application of new law or interpretation or application of law.

- (a) Unless expressly authorized by law, the Tax Collector shall not apply any newly enacted legislation retroactively or in a manner that will penalize a taxpayer for complying with prior law.

- (b) If the Tax Collector adopts a new interpretation or application of any provision of this Chapter or determines that any provision applies to a new or additional category or type of business and the change in interpretation or application is not due to a change in the law:
 - (1) the change in interpretation or application applies prospectively only unless it is favorable to taxpayers.
 - (2) the Tax Collector shall not assess any tax, penalty or interest retroactively based on the change in interpretation or application.
- (c) For purposes of subsection (b), "new interpretation or application" includes policies and procedures which differ from established interpretations of this Chapter.
- (d) (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-545. Deficiencies; when inaccurate return is filed; when no return is filed; estimates.

- (a) If a taxpayer has failed to file a return or if the Tax Collector is not satisfied with the return or payment of tax required, the Tax Collector may re-determine the tax due, plus penalties and interest, and notify the taxpayer, as provided and prescribed by A.R.S. Sections 42-1108 and 42-1109.
 - (1) (Reserved)
 - (2) (Reserved)
- (b) Estimates by the Tax Collector. Any estimate made by the Tax Collector is to be made on a reasonable basis. The existence of another reasonable basis of estimation does not, in any way, invalidate the Tax Collector's estimate. It is the responsibility of the taxpayer to prove that the Tax Collector's estimate is not reasonable and correct, by providing sufficient documentation of the type and form required by this Chapter or satisfactory to the Tax Collector.

Sec. 7A-546. (Reserved) (State Administration And Audits)

Sec. 7A-546. Closing Agreements In Cases Of Extensive Taxpayer Misunderstanding Or Misapplication; Approval; Rules. (Local Audits)

- (a) If the Tax Collector determines that noncompliance with tax obligations results from extensive misunderstanding or misapplication of provisions of this Chapter it may enter into closing agreements with those taxpayers under the following terms and conditions:
 - (1) Extensive misunderstanding or misapplication of the tax laws occurs if the tax collector determines that more than sixty percent (60%) of the persons in the affected class have failed to properly account for their taxes owing to the same misunderstanding or misapplication of the tax laws.
 - (2) The Tax Collector shall publicly declare the nature of the possible misapplication and the proposed definition of the class of affected taxpayers and shall conduct a public hearing to hear testimony regarding the extent of the misapplication and the definition of the affected class.
 - (3) If, after the public hearing, the Tax Collector determines that a class of affected taxpayers has failed to comply with their tax obligations because of extensive misunderstanding or misapplication of the tax laws it shall issue a tax ruling announcing that finding and publish the ruling in a newspaper of general circulation in the City and through the next two model city tax code updates.
 - (4) A closing agreement under this Section may abate some or all of the penalties, interest and tax that taxpayers have failed to remit, or the agreement may provide for the prospective treatment of the matter as to the class of affected taxpayers. All taxpayers in the class shall be offered the opportunity to enter into a similar agreement for the same tax periods.

- (5) Taxpayers in the affected class who have properly accounted for their tax obligations for these tax periods shall be offered the opportunity to enter into an equivalent closing agreement providing for a pro rata credit or refund of their taxes previously paid.
 - (6) The closing agreement shall require the taxpayers to properly account for and pay such taxes in the future. If a taxpayer fails to adhere to such a requirement, the closing agreement is voidable by the Tax Collector and he may assess the taxpayer for the delinquent taxes. The Tax Collector may issue such a proposed assessment within six months after the date that he declares that closing agreement void or within the period prescribed by section 7A-550 of this Chapter.
- (b) Before entering into closing agreements pursuant to this section, the tax collector shall secure such approval as required by charter, ordinance or administrative regulation.
 - (c) After a closing agreement has been signed pursuant to this Section, it is final and conclusive except on a showing of fraud, malfeasance or misrepresentation of a material fact. The case shall not be reopened as to the matters agreed upon or the agreement shall not be modified by any officer, employee or agent of the City. The agreement or any determination, assessment, collection, payment abatement, refund or credit made pursuant to the agreement shall not be annulled, modified, set aside or disregarded in any suit, action or proceeding.
 - (d) The Tax Collector shall report in writing its activities under this Section to the Mayor and City Council on or before February 1 of each year.

Sec. 7A-550. Limitation periods.

- (a) Except as provided elsewhere in this Chapter, deficiency assessments for the taxes imposed by this Chapter must be issued within the limitation periods prescribed in A.R.S. Section 42-1104, and must meet the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-1108.
- (b) (Reserved)
- (c) In cases of failure to file a return or a false or fraudulent return, the limitation period shall be as prescribed in A.R.S. Section 42-1109.
- (d) Special provisions relating to owner-builders. The limitation for an owner-builder subject to the tax as prescribed in Section 7A-417 shall be based upon the date such tax liability is reportable or was reported, as provided in Section 7A-417.

Sec. 7A-553. (Reserved) (State Administration And Audits)

Sec. 7A-553. Examination Of Taxpayer Records; Joint Audits. (Local Audits)

- (a) Waiver of joint audit. A taxpayer that does not authorize a joint audit to be conducted for a tax jurisdiction is subject to audit by that tax jurisdiction at any time subject to the limitation provisions provided in section 7A-550.
- (b) Tax jurisdiction acceptance of joint audit. If the Arizona Department Of Revenue intends to conduct an audit of a taxpayer, the cities or towns for whom a joint audit is being conducted may accept the audit by the Arizona Department Of Revenue or may elect to have a representative participate, provided that no more than two city or town representatives in total may participate.
 - (1) If a city or town does not accept the audit as a joint audit, the city or town may not conduct an audit of the taxpayer for forty-two months from the close of the last tax period covered by the audit unless an exception applies to that taxpayer pursuant to A.R.S. Section 42-2059.
 - (2) If a joint audit is performed by a city or town, the Arizona Department Of Revenue is not prohibited from conducting an audit that does not violate the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-2059.

Sec. 7A-555. Tax Collector may examine books and other records; failure to provide records.

- (a) The Tax Collector may require the taxpayer to provide and may examine any books, records, or other documents of any person who, in the opinion of the Tax Collector, might be liable for any tax under this Chapter, for any periods available to him under Section 7A-550.
- (b) (Reserved)
- (c) (Reserved)
- (d) The Tax Collector may use any generally accepted auditing procedures, including sampling techniques, to determine the correct tax liability of any taxpayer. The Tax Collector shall ensure that the procedures used are in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.
- (e) The fact that the taxpayer has not maintained or provided such books and records which the Tax Collector considers necessary to determine the tax liability of any person does not preclude the Tax Collector from making any assessment. In such cases, the Tax Collector is authorized to use estimates, projections, or samplings, to determine the correct tax. The provisions of Section 7A-545(b), concerning estimates, shall apply.
- (f) (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-556. (Reserved) (State Administration And Audits)

Sec. 7A-556. No Additional Audits Or Proposed Assessments; Exceptions. (Local Audits)

- (a) Once the Tax Collector completes an examination authorized by section 7A-555 and a written notice of the determination of a deficiency has been issued to the taxpayer pursuant to Section 7A-545(a) or 7A-555(f), the taxpayer's liability for the time period subjected to the examination is fixed and determined, and no additional audit or examination may be conducted by the tax collector with respect to such time period except under the following circumstances:
 - (1) If a taxpayer files a claim for refund under section 7A-560, the Tax Collector may conduct an examination limited to the issues presented in the refund claim.
 - (2) If the taxpayer failed to disclose material information during the initial examination, falsified books or records, or otherwise engaged in conduct which prevented the Tax Collector from conducting an accurate examination. The applicability of this subsection, and the Tax Collector's right to proceed thereunder, may be raised and contested by the taxpayer in a subsequent administrative review brought pursuant to section 7A-570.
- (b) An audit or examination conducted by any other taxing jurisdiction will not preclude the Tax Collector from conducting an audit or examination for the same time period.
- (c) If the Tax Collector issues a notice of deficiency pursuant to either section 7A-545(a) or section 7A-555(f), the tax collector may not increase the proposed deficiency except in one or more of the following circumstances:
 - (1) the taxpayer made a material misrepresentation of fact.
 - (2) the taxpayer failed to disclose a material fact.
 - (3) the Tax Collector submitted a written request for information and the taxpayer, despite possessing or having access to such information, failed to provide it within 60 days as required by section 7A-555(c).
 - (4) after issuing the notice of determination of deficiency but before the deficiency became final, the Arizona Tax Court, Court Of Appeals or Supreme Court issued a decision, the applicability of which causes the deficiency initially proposed to increase.

Sec. 7A-560. Erroneous payment of tax; credits and refunds; limitations.

- (a) Except as provided in Section 7A-565, the period within which a claim, meeting the requirements of subsection (c) of this Section, for credit may be filed, or refund allowed or made if no claim is filed, shall be as provided in A.R.S. Sections 42-1106 and 42-1118. For purposes of this Section, "claimant" means a taxpayer that has paid a tax imposed under this article and has submitted a credit or refund claim under this Section. Except where the taxpayer has granted a customer a power of attorney to pursue a credit or refund claim on the taxpayer's behalf, claimant does not include any customer of such taxpayer, whether or not the claimant collected the tax from customers by separately stated itemization.
- (b) (Reserved)
- (c) A credit or refund claim submitted by a claimant for credit or refund of any taxes, penalties, or interest paid must be in writing and:
 - (1) Identify the name, address and city tax identification number of the taxpayer; and
 - (2) Identify the dollar amount of the credit or refund requested; and
 - (3) Identify the specific tax period involved; and
 - (4) Identify the specific grounds upon which the claim is based.
- (d) (Reserved)
- (e) (Reserved)
- (f) Interest shall be allowed on the overpayment of tax for any credit or refund authorized pursuant to this Section at the rate and in the manner set forth in Section 7A-540(a). Interest shall be calculated from the date the Tax Collector receives the claimant's written claim meeting the requirements of subsection (c) of this Section.
- (g) The denial of a refund by the Tax Collector is subject to the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-1119.
- (h) Claimants shall be subject to the State taxpayer bill of rights (A.R.S. Section 42-2051 et. seq.), except that reasonable fees and other costs may be awarded and are not subject to the monetary limitations of A.R.S. Section 42-2064 if the Tax Collector's position was not substantially justified or was brought for the purpose of harassing the claimant, frustrating the credit or refund process or delaying the credit or refund. For the purposes of this Section, "reasonable fees and other costs" means fees and other costs that are based on prevailing market rates for the kind and quality of the furnished services, not to exceed the amounts actually paid for expert witnesses, the cost of any study, analysis, report, test, project or computer program that is found to be necessary to prepare the claimant's case and necessary fees for attorneys or other representatives.
- (i) (Reserved)
- (j) Any refund paid under the provisions of this Section shall be paid from the Privilege Tax revenue accounts.

Sec. 7A-565. Payment of tax by the incorrect taxpayer or to the incorrect Arizona city or town.

- (a) When it is determined that taxes have been reported and paid to the City by the wrong taxpayer, any taxes erroneously paid shall be transferred by the City to the privilege tax account of the person who actually owes and should have paid such taxes, provided that the City receives an assignment and waiver signed by both the person who actually paid the tax and the person who should have paid the tax.
- (b) An assignment and waiver provided under this Section must:

- (1) identify the name and City privilege license number of the person who erroneously paid the tax and the person who should have paid the tax.
 - (2) provide that the person who erroneously paid the tax waives any right such person may have to a refund of the taxes erroneously paid.
 - (3) authorize the City Treasurer to transfer the erroneously paid tax to the privilege tax account of the person who should have paid the tax.
- (c) When it is determined that taxes have been reported and paid to the wrong Arizona city or town, such taxes shall be remitted to the correct city or town, provided that the city or town to whom the taxes were erroneously paid receives an assignment and waiver signed by both the person who actually paid the tax and the person who should have paid the tax. Where the person who actually paid the tax and the person who should have paid the tax are one and the same, no assignment and waiver need be provided. The City shall neither pay nor charge any interest or penalty on any overpayment or underpayment except such interest and penalty actually paid by the taxpayer relating to such tax.
- (d) This Section in no way limits or restricts the applicability of any remedies which may otherwise be available under A.R.S. Section 42-6003. The limitations and procedures set forth in A.R.S. Section 42-6003 shall apply to all payments under this Section.
- (e) When reference is made in this Section to this City or an Arizona city or town, and payments made to or requested from this City or an Arizona city or town, the provisions shall be applicable to the Arizona Department of Revenue when it is acting for or on behalf of this City or an Arizona city or town.

Sec. 7A-567. (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-570. Administrative review; petition for hearing or for redetermination; finality of order. (State Administration And Audits)

- (a) Closing agreements between the Tax Collector and a taxpayer have no force of law unless made in accordance with the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-1113.
- (b) Administrative review.
- (1) Petitions of appeal shall be made to, and hearings shall be conducted by, the Arizona Department of Revenue, in accordance with the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-1251, as modified by Section 7A-571.
 - (2) Extension to file a petition. In all cases, the taxpayer may request an extension from the Tax Collector. Such request must be in writing, state the reasons for the requested delay, and must be filed with the Tax Collector within the period allowed above for originally filing a petition. The Tax Collector shall allow a forty-five day extension to file a petition, when such written request has been properly and timely made by the taxpayer. The Tax Collector may grant an additional extension and may determine the corresponding time of any such
 - (3) (Reserved)
 - (4) (Reserved)
 - (5) Hearings shall be held by the Arizona Department of Revenue in accordance with the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-1251. The Department's decision may be appealed to the State Board of Tax Appeals, in accordance with the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-1253.
 - (6) (Reserved)
 - (7) (Reserved)
 - (8) (Reserved)
- (c) (Reserved)
- (d) (Reserved)
- (e) Taxpayers shall be subject to the state taxpayer bill of rights (A.R.S. § 42-2051 et. Seq.).

Sec. 7A-570. Administrative Review; Petition For Hearing Or For Redetermination; Finality Of Order. (Local Audits)

For the purposes of this Section, "Municipal Tax Hearing Office" means the administrative offices of the municipal tax hearing officer.

- (a) Informal Conference. A taxpayer shall have the right to discuss any proposed assessment with the auditor prior to the issuance of any assessment, but any such informal conference is not required for the taxpayer to file a petition for administrative review.
- (b) Administrative Review.
 - (1) Filing a Petition. Other than in the case of a jeopardy assessment, a taxpayer may contest the applicability or amount of tax, penalty, or interest imposed upon or paid by him pursuant to this Chapter by filing a petition for a hearing or for redetermination with the Tax Collector as set forth below:
 - (A) within forty-five (45) days of receipt by the taxpayer of notice of a determination by the tax collector that a tax, penalty, or interest amount is due, or that a request for refund or credit has been denied; or
 - (B) by voluntary payment of any contested amount when accompanied by a timely filed return and a petition requesting a refund of the protested portion of said payment; or
 - (C) by petition accompanying a timely filed return contesting an amount reported but not paid; or
 - (D) by petition requesting review of denial of waiver of penalty as provided in subsection 7A-540(g).
 - (2) Extension to file a petition. In all cases, the taxpayer may request only one (1) extension from the Tax Collector. Such request must be in writing, state the reasons for the requested delay and time of delay requested, and must be filed with the Tax Collector within the period allowed above for originally filing a petition. The Tax Collector shall allow such extension to file a petition, when such written request has been properly and timely made by the taxpayer, but such extension shall not exceed forty-five (45) days beyond the time provided for originally filing a petition.
 - (3) Requirements for petition.
 - (A) The petition shall be in writing and shall set forth the reasons why any correction, abatement, or refund should be granted, and the amount of reduction or refund requested. The petition may be amended at any time prior to the time the taxpayer rests his case at the hearing or such time as the Hearing Officer allows for submitting of amendments in cases of redeterminations without hearings. The Hearing Officer may require that amendments be in writing, and in that case, he shall provide a reasonable period of time to file the amendment. The Hearing Officer shall provide a reasonable period of time for the Tax Collector to review and respond to the petition and to any written amendments.
 - (B) The taxpayer, as part of the petition, may request a hearing which shall be granted by the Hearing Officer. If no request for hearing is made the petition shall be considered to be submitted for decision by the Hearing Officer on the matters contained in the petition and in any reply made by the Tax Collector.
 - (C) The provisions of this Section are exclusive, and no petition seeking any correction, abatement, or refund shall be considered unless the petition is timely and properly filed under the Section.
 - (4) Transmittal to Hearing Officer. The City shall designate a Hearing Officer, who may be other than an employee of the city. The Tax Collector, if designated to receive petitions, shall forward any petition to the Municipal Tax Hearing Officer (MTHO) within twenty (20) days after receipt, accompanied by documentation as to timeliness. In cases where the Hearing Officer determines that the petition is not timely or not in proper form, he shall notify both the taxpayer and the Tax Collector; and in cases of petitions not in proper form only, the Hearing Officer shall provide the taxpayer with an extension up to forty-five (45) days to correct the petition.

- (5) Hearings shall be conducted by a hearing officer and shall be continuous until the Hearing Officer closes the record. The taxpayer may be heard in person or by his authorized representative at such hearing. Hearings shall be conducted informally as to the order of proceeding and presentation of evidence. The Hearing Officer shall admit evidence over hearsay objections where the offered evidence has substantial probative value and reliability. Further, copies of records and documents prepared in the ordinary course of business may be admitted, without objection as to foundation, but subject to argument as to weight, admissibility, and authenticity. Summary accounting records may be admitted subject to satisfactory proof of the reliability of the summaries. In all cases, the decision of the Hearing Officer shall be made solely upon substantial and reliable evidence. All expenses incurred in the hearing shall be paid by the party incurring the same.
 - (6) Redeterminations upon a "petition for redetermination" shall follow the same conditions, except that no oral hearing shall be held.
 - (7) Hearing Ruling. In either case, the hearing officer shall issue his ruling not later than forty-five (45) days after the close of the record by the Hearing Officer.
 - (8) Notice of refund or adjusted assessment. Within sixty (60) days of the issuance of the Hearing Officer's decision, the Tax Collector shall issue to the taxpayer either a notice of refund or an adjusted assessment recalculated to conform to the Hearing Officer's decision.
- (c) Stipulations that future tax is also protested. A taxpayer may enter into a stipulation with the Tax Collector that future taxes of similar nature are also at issue in any protest or appeal. However, unless such stipulation is made, it is presumed that the protest or appeal deals solely and exclusively with the tax specifically protested and no other. When a taxpayer enters into such a stipulation with the Tax Collector that future taxes of similar nature will be included in any redetermination, hearing, or court case, it is the burden of that taxpayer to identify, segregate, and keep record of such income or protested taxable amount in his books and records in the same manner as the taxpayer is required to segregate exempt income.
- (d) When an assessment is final.
- (1) If a request for administrative review and petition for hearing or redetermination of an assessment made by the tax collector is not filed within the period required by subsection (b) above, such person shall be deemed to have waived and abandoned the right to question the amount determined to be due and any tax, interest, or penalty determined to be due shall be final as provided in subsections 7A-545(a) and 7A-555(f).
 - (2) The decision made by the Hearing Officer upon administrative review by hearing or redetermination shall become final thirty (30) days after the taxpayer receives the notice of refund or adjusted assessment required by subsection (b)(8) above, unless the taxpayer appeals the order or decision in the manner provided in section 7A-575.
- (e) The provisions of the State taxpayer bill of rights (A.R.S. Section 42-2051 et. seq.) shall not apply.

Sec. 7A-571. Jeopardy assessments. (State Administration And Audits)

- (a) If the Tax Collector believes that collection of any amounts imposed by this Chapter will be jeopardized by delay, he shall issue notice to the taxpayer in accordance with the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-1111.
- (b) In cases where such jeopardy notice has been issued, the taxpayer must meet the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-1111, concerning appeals of jeopardy assessments, before any request for administrative review shall be honored. Any bond or collateral that may be required shall meet the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-1102.
- (c) (Reserved)
- (d) (Reserved)
- (e) (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-571. Jeopardy Assessments. (Local Audits)

- (a) If the Tax Collector believes that the collection of any assessment or deficiency of any amounts imposed by this Chapter will be jeopardized by delay, he shall deliver to the taxpayer a notice of such finding and demand immediate payment of the tax or deficiency declared to be in jeopardy, including interest, penalties, and additions.
- (b) Jeopardy assessments are immediately due and payable, and the Tax Collector may immediately begin proceedings for collection. The taxpayer, however, may stay collection by filing, within ten (10) days after receipt of notice of jeopardy assessment, or within such additional time as the Tax Collector may allow, by bond or collateral in favor of the City in the amount Tax Collector declared to be in jeopardy in his notice.
- (c) "Bond or Collateral", as required by this Section,
 - (1) shall mean either:
 - (A) a bond issued in favor of the City by a surety company authorized to transact business in this State and approved by the Director of Insurance as to solvency and responsibility, or
 - (b) collateral composed of securities or cash which are deposited with, and kept in the custody of, the Tax Collector.
 - (2) shall be of such form that it may, at any time without notice, be applied to any tax, penalties, or interest due and payable for the purposes of this Chapter. Securities held as collateral by the Tax Collector must be of a nature that they may be sold at public or private sale without notice to the taxpayer.
- (d) If bond or collateral is not filed within the period prescribed by subsection (b) above, the Tax Collector may treat the assessment as final for purposes of any collection proceedings. The taxpayer nevertheless shall be afforded the appeal rights provided in Sections 7A-570 and 7A-575. The filing of a petition by the taxpayer under section 7A-570, however, shall not stay the Tax Collector's rights to pursue any collection proceedings.
- (e) If the taxpayer timely files sufficient bond or collateral, the jeopardy requirements are deemed satisfied, and the taxpayer may avail himself of the provisions of section 7A-570, including requests for additional time to file a petition.

Sec. 7A-572. (Reserved) (State Administration And Audits)

Sec. 7A-572. Expedited Review Of Jeopardy Assessments. (Local Audits)

- (a) Within thirty (30) days after the day on which the Tax Collector furnishes the written notice required by section 7A-571(a), the taxpayer, pursuant to section 7A-570, may request the Tax Collector to review the action taken. Within fifteen (15) days after the request for review, the Tax Collector shall determine whether both the jeopardy determination and the amount assessed are reasonable.
- (b) Within thirty (30) days after the Tax Collector notifies the taxpayer of the determination he reached pursuant to subsection (a) above, the taxpayer may bring a civil action in the appropriate court. If the taxpayer so requests, the City shall stipulate to an accelerated and expedited resolution of the civil action. If the court determines that either the jeopardy determination or the amount assessed is unreasonable, the court may order the Tax Collector to abate the assessment, to re-determine any part of the amount assessed or to take such other action as the court finds to be appropriate. a determination made by the court under this subsection is final except as provided in Arizona Revised Statutes § 12-170.

Sec. 7A-575. Judicial review. (State Administration And Audits)

- (a) Appeal of a State Board of Tax Appeals decision to the courts is valid only if all the provisions of A.R.S. Section 42-1254 are met.
- (b) (Reserved)
- (c) (Reserved)
- (d) (Reserved)
- (e) The City has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence in any court proceeding regarding any factual issue relevant to ascertaining the tax liability of a taxpayer. This subsection does not abrogate any requirement of this Chapter that requires a taxpayer to substantiate an item of gross income, exclusion, exemption, deduction, or credit. This subsection applies to a factual issue if a preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that:
 - (1) the taxpayer asserts a reasonable dispute regarding the issue.
 - (2) the taxpayer has fully cooperated with the tax collector regarding the issue, including providing within a reasonable period of time, access to and inspection of all witnesses, information and documents within the taxpayer's control, as reasonably requested by the tax collector.
 - (3) the taxpayer has kept and maintained records as required by the City.
- (f) The issuance of an adjusted or corrected assessment or notice of refund due to the taxpayer, where made by the Tax Collector pursuant to the decision of the Hearing Officer, shall not be deemed an acquiescence by the City or the Tax Collector in said decision, nor shall it constitute a bar or estoppel to the institution of an action or counterclaim by the City to recover any amounts claimed to be due to it by virtue of the original assessment.
- (g) After the initiation of any action in the appropriate court by either party, the opposite party may file such counterclaim as would be allowed pursuant to the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure.

Sec. 7A-575. Judicial Review. (Local Audits)

- (a) A taxpayer may seek judicial review of all or any part of a Hearing Officer's decision by initiating an action against the City in the appropriate Court of this County. A taxpayer is not required to pay any tax, penalty, or interest upheld by the Hearing Officer before seeking such judicial review.
- (b) The Tax Collector may seek judicial review of all or any part of a Hearing Officer's decision by initiating an action in the appropriate Court of this County.
- (c) An action for judicial review cannot be commenced by either the taxpayer or the Tax Collector more than thirty (30) days after receipt by the taxpayer of notice of any refund or assessment recalculated or reduced to conform to the Hearing Officer's decision, unless the time to commence such an action is extended in writing signed by both the taxpayer and the Tax Collector. Failure to bring the action within thirty (30) days or such other time as is agreed upon in writing shall constitute a waiver of any right to judicial review, except as provided in subsection (f) below.
- (d) The court shall hear and determine the appeal as a trial de novo; however, the Tax Collector cannot raise in the court any grounds or basis for the assessment not asserted before the Hearing Officer. Nothing in this subsection, however, shall preclude the Tax Collector from responding to any arguments which are raised by the taxpayer in the appeal.
- (e) The city has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence in any court proceeding regarding any factual issue relevant to ascertaining the tax liability of a taxpayer. This subsection does not abrogate any requirement of this Chapter that requires a taxpayer to substantiate an item of gross income, exclusion, exemption, deduction, or credit. This subsection applies to a factual issue if a preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that:

- (1) the taxpayer asserts a reasonable dispute regarding the issue.
 - (2) the taxpayer has fully cooperated with the Tax Collector regarding the issue, including providing within a reasonable period of time, access to and inspection of all witnesses, information and documents within the taxpayer's control, as reasonably requested by the Tax Collector.
 - (3) the taxpayer has kept and maintained records as required by the City.
- (f) The issuance of an adjusted or corrected assessment or notice of refund due to the taxpayer, where made by the Tax Collector pursuant to the decision of the Hearing Officer, shall not be deemed an acquiescence by the City or Tax Collector in said decision, nor shall it constitute a bar or estoppel to the institution of an action or counterclaim by the City to recover any amounts claimed to be due to it by virtue of the original assessment.
- (g) After the initiation of any action in the appropriate court by either party, the opposite party may file such counterclaim as would be allowed pursuant to the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure.

Sec. 7A-577. (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-578. (Reserved) (State Administration And Audits)

Sec. 7A-578. Reimbursement Of Fees And Other Costs; Definitions. (Local Audits)

- (a) A taxpayer who is a prevailing party may be reimbursed for reasonable fees and other costs related to any administrative proceeding brought by the taxpayer pursuant to section 7A-570(b). For purposes of this Section, a taxpayer is considered to be the prevailing party only if both of the following are true:
- (1) the Tax Collector's position was not substantially justified.
 - (2) the taxpayer prevails as to the most significant issue or set of issues.
- (b) Reimbursement under this Section may be denied if any of the following circumstances apply:
- (1) during the course of the proceeding the taxpayer unduly and unreasonably protracted the final resolution of the matter.
 - (2) the reason that the taxpayer prevailed is due to an intervening change in the applicable law.
- (c) The taxpayer shall present an itemization of the reasonable fees and other costs to the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer within thirty (30) days after receipt by the taxpayer of a notice of refund or recalculated assessment issued by the Tax Collector pursuant to section 7A-570(b)(8). The Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer shall determine the validity of the fees and other costs within thirty (30) days after receiving the itemization. The Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer's decision is considered a final decision. Either the taxpayer or The Tax Collector may seek judicial review of the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer's decision. An action for judicial review, however, shall not be commenced more than thirty (30) days after receipt of the resolution officer's decision.
- (d) In the event judicial review is not sought pursuant to subsection (c) above, the City shall pay the fees and other costs awarded as provided in this Section within thirty days after demand by a person who has received an award pursuant to this Section.
- (e) Reimbursement to a taxpayer under this Section shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars or actual monies spent, whichever is less. The reimbursable attorney or representative fees shall not exceed one hundred dollars per hour or actual monies spent, whichever is less, unless the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer determines that an increase in the cost of living or a special factor such as the limited availability of qualified attorneys or representatives for the proceeding involved justifies a higher fee.

- (f) For purposes of this Section "reasonable fees and other costs" means fees and other costs that are based on prevailing market rates for the kind and quality of the furnished services, but not exceeding the amounts actually spent for expert witnesses, the cost of any study, analysis, report, test or project that is found to be necessary to prepare the party's case and necessary fees for attorneys or other representatives.

Sec. 7A-580. Criminal penalties.

- (a) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly or willfully:
- (1) fail or refuse to make any return required by this Chapter.
 - (2) fail to remit as and when due the full amount of any tax or additional tax or penalty and interest thereon.
 - (3) make or cause to be made a false or fraudulent return.
 - (4) make or cause to be made a false or fraudulent statement in a return, in written support of a return, or to demonstrate or support entitlement to a deduction, exclusion, or credit or to entitle the person to an allocation or apportionment or receipts subject to tax.
 - (5) fail or refuse to permit any lawful examination of any book, account, record, or other memorandum by the Tax Collector.
 - (6) fail or refuse to remit any tax collected by such person from his customer to the Tax Collector before the delinquency date next following such collection.
 - (7) advertise or hold out to the public in any manner, directly or indirectly, that any tax imposed by this Chapter, as provided in this Chapter, is not considered as an element in the price to the consumer.
 - (8) fail or refuse to obtain a Privilege License or to aid or abet another in any attempt to intentionally refuse to obtain such a license or evade the license fee.
 - (9) reproduce, forge, falsify, fraudulently obtain or secure, or aid or abet another in any attempt to reproduce, forge, falsify, or fraudulently obtain or secure, an exemption from taxes imposed by this Chapter.
- (b) The violation of any provision of subsection (a) above shall constitute a Class One Misdemeanor.
- (c) In addition to the foregoing penalties, any person who shall knowingly swear to or verify any false or fraudulent statement, with the intent aforesaid, shall be guilty of the offense of perjury and on conviction thereof shall be punished in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 7A-590. Civil actions. (State Administration And Audits)

- (a) Liens.
- (1) Any tax, penalty, or interest imposed under this Chapter which has become final, as provided in this Chapter, shall become a lien when the City perfects a notice and claim of lien setting forth the name of the taxpayer, the amount of the tax, penalty, and interest, the period or periods for which the same is due, and the date of accrual thereof, the amount of the recording costs by the county recorder in any county in which the taxpayer owns real property and the documentation and lien processing fees imposed by the City council and further, stating that the City claims a lien therefor.
 - (2) The notice of claim of lien shall be signed by the city clerk under his official seal or the official seal of the City, and, with respect to real property, shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder of any county in which the taxpayer owns real property, and, with respect to personal property shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. After the notice and claim of lien is recorded or filed, the taxes, penalties, interest and recording costs and lien processing fees referred to above in the amounts specified therein shall be a lien on all real property of the taxpayer located in such county where recorded, and all tangible personal property of the taxpayer within the State, superior to all other liens and assessments recorded or filed subsequent to the recording or filing of the notice and claim of lien.

- (3) Every tax and any increases, interest, penalties, and recording costs and lien processing fees referred to above, shall become from the time the same is due and payable a personal debt from the person liable to the City, but shall be payable to and recoverable by the Tax Collector and which may be collected in the manner set forth in subsection (b) below.
 - (4) Any lien perfected pursuant to this Section shall, upon payment of the taxes, penalties, interest, recording costs and lien processing fees referred to above and lien release fees imposed by the county recorder in any county in which the lien was recorded, thereby, be released by the Tax Collector in the same manner as mortgages and judgments are released. The Tax Collector may, at his sole discretion, release a lien in part, that is, against only specified property, for partial payment of moneys due the City.
- (b) Actions to recover tax. The Arizona Department of Revenue, or any agent or representative authorized by that Department, may bring action, in the name of the City, to recover taxes as provided in A.R.S. Section 42-1114.

Sec. 7A-590. Civil Actions. (Local Audits)

- (a) Liens.
- (1) Any tax, penalty, or interest imposed under this Chapter which has become final, as provided in this Chapter, shall become a lien when the City perfects a notice and claim of lien setting forth the name of the taxpayer, the amount of the tax, penalty, and interest, the period or periods for which the same is due, and the date of accrual thereof, the amount of the recording costs by the county recorder in any county in which the taxpayer owns real property and the documentation and lien processing fees imposed by the City Council and further, stating that the City claims a lien therefor.
 - (2) The notice of claim of lien shall be signed by the City Clerk under his official seal or the official seal of the City, and, with respect to real property, shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder of any county in which the taxpayer owns real property, and, with respect to personal property shall be filed in the office of the Secretary Of State. After the notice and claim of lien is recorded or filed, the taxes, penalties, interest and recording costs and lien processing fees referred to above in the amounts specified therein shall be a lien on all real property of the taxpayer located in such county where recorded, and all tangible personal property of the taxpayer within the state, superior to all other liens and assessments recorded or filed subsequent to the recording or filing of the notice and claim of lien.
 - (3) Every tax and any increases, interest, penalties, and recording costs and lien processing fees referred to above, shall become from the time the same is due and payable a personal debt from the person liable to the City, but shall be payable to and recoverable by the Tax Collector and which may be collected in the manner set forth in subsection (b) below.
 - (4) Any lien perfected pursuant to this Section shall, upon payment of the taxes, penalties, interest, recording costs and lien processing fees referred to above and lien release fees imposed by the county recorder in any county in which the lien was recorded, thereby, be released by the Tax Collector in the same manner as mortgages and judgments are released. The Tax Collector may, at his sole discretion, release a lien in part, that is, against only specified property, for partial payment of moneys due the city.
- (b) Actions to recover tax. An action may be brought by the City Attorney or other legal advisor to the City designated by the City Council, at the request of the Tax Collector, in the name of the City, to recover the amount of any taxes, penalties, interest, recording costs, lien processing fees and lien release fees due under this Chapter; provided that:
- (1) no action or proceeding may be taken or commenced to collect any taxes levied by this Chapter until the amount thereof has been established by assessment, correction, or reassessment; and
 - (2) such collection effort is made or the proceedings begun:
 - (a) within six (6) years after the assessment of the tax; or
 - (b) prior to the expiration of any period of collection agreed upon in writing by the Tax Collector and the taxpayer before the expiration of such six (6) year period, or any extensions thereof; or
 - (c) at any time for the collection of tax arising by reason of a tax lien perfected, recorded, or possessed by the City under this Section.

Sec. 7A-595. Collection of taxes when there is succession in and/or cessation of business.

- (a) In addition to any remedy provided elsewhere in this City Code that may apply, the Tax Collector may apply the provisions of subsections (b) through (d) below concerning the collection of taxes when there is succession in and/or cessation of business.
- (b) The taxes imposed by this Chapter are a lien on the property of any person subject to this Chapter who sells his business or stock of goods, or quits his business, if the person fails to make a final return and payment of the tax within fifteen (15) days after selling or quitting his business.
- (c) Any person who purchases, or who acquires by foreclosure, by sale under trust deed or warranty deed in lieu of foreclosure, or by any other method, improved real property or a portion of improved real property for which the Privilege Tax imposed by this Chapter has not been paid shall be responsible for payment of such tax as a speculative builder or owner builder, as provided in Sections 7A-416 and 7A-417.
 - (1) Any person who is a creditor or an affiliate of creditor, who acquires improved real property directly or indirectly from the creditor's debtor by any means set forth in this subsection, shall pay the tax based on the amount received by the creditor or its affiliate in a subsequent sale of such improved real property to a party unrelated to the creditor, regardless of when such subsequent sale takes place. Such tax shall be due in the month following the month in which the sale of the improved real property by the creditor or its affiliate occurs. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the real property meets the definition of partially improved residential real property in Section 7A-416(a)(4) and all of the requirements of Section 7A-416(b)(4) are met by the parties to the subsequent sale transaction, then the tax shall not apply to the subsequent sale.
 - (2) In the event a creditor or its affiliate uses the acquired improved real property for any business purpose, other than operating the property in the manner in which it was operated, or was intended to be operated, before the acquisition or in any other manner unrelated to selling the property, the tax shall be due. The gross income upon which the tax shall be determined pursuant to Sections 7A-416 and 7A-417 shall be the fair market value of the improved real property as of the date of acquisition. The tax shall be due in the month following the month in which such first business use occurs. When applicable, the credit bid shall be deemed to be the fair market value of the property as of the date of acquisition.
 - (3) Once the subsequent sale by the creditor or its affiliate has occurred and the creditor or its affiliate has paid the tax due from it pursuant to this subsection, neither the creditor nor its affiliate, nor any future owner, shall be liable for any outstanding tax, penalties or interest that may continue to be due from the debtor based on the transfer from the debtor to the creditor or its affiliate.
 - (4) If the tax liability imposed by either Section 7A-416 or Section 7A-417 on the transfer of the improved real property to the creditor or its affiliate, or any part thereof, is paid to the tax collector by the debtor subsequent to payment of the tax by the creditor or its affiliate, the amount so paid may constitute a credit, as equitably determined by the tax collector in good faith, against the tax imposed on the creditor or its affiliate by either paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of this subsection.
 - (5) Notwithstanding anything in this chapter to the contrary, if a creditor or its affiliate is subject to tax as described in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of this subsection and such creditor or affiliate has not previously been required to be licensed, such creditor or affiliate shall become licensed no later than the date on which the tax is due.
- (d) A person's successors or assignees shall withhold from the purchase money an amount sufficient to cover the taxes required to be paid, and interest or penalties due and payable, until the former owner produces a receipt from the Tax Collector showing that all City tax has been paid or a certificate stating that no amount is due as then shown by the records of the Tax Collector. The Tax Collector shall respond to a request from the seller for a certificate within fifteen (15) days by either providing the certificate or a written notice stating why the certificate cannot be issued.
 - (1) If a subsequent audit shows a deficiency arising before the sale of the business, the deficiency is an obligation of the seller and does not constitute a liability against a buyer who has received a certificate from the Tax Collector.

- (2) If the purchaser of a business or stock of goods fails to obtain a certificate as provided by this Section, he is personally liable for payment of the amount of taxes required to be paid by the former owner on account of the business so purchased, with interest and penalties accrued by the former owner or assignees.

Sec. 7A-596. (Reserved) (State Administration And Audits)

Sec. 7A-596. Agreement For Installment Payments Of Tax. (Local Audits)

- (a) The City may enter into an agreement with a taxpayer to allow the taxpayer to satisfy a liability for any tax imposed by this Chapter by means of installment payments. The Tax Collector may require a taxpayer who requests an installment payment agreement to complete a financial report in such form and manner as the tax collector may prescribe.
- (b) The Tax Collector, without notice, may alter, modify or terminate an installment payment agreement if the taxpayer:
 - (1) fails to pay an installment at the time the installment payment is due under the agreement.
 - (2) fails to pay any other tax liability at the time the liability is due.
 - (3) fails to file any tax report or return at the time the report or return is due.
 - (4) fails to furnish any information requested by the Tax Collector within thirty days after receiving a written request for such information.
 - (5) fails to notify the Tax Collector of a material improvement in the taxpayer's financial condition above the income previously reported in the most recent income statement within thirty days after the material improvement.
 - (6) provides inaccurate, false or incomplete information to the Tax Collector.
- (c) Notwithstanding any installment payment agreement, the Tax Collector may offset any tax refunds against the liabilities provided for in the installment payment agreement, may file and perfect any tax liens and, in the event the taxpayer breaches any term or provision of the installment payment agreement, may engage in collection activities.
- (d) The Tax Collector, without notice, may terminate an installment payment agreement if the Tax Collector believes that the collection of tax to which the payment agreement pertains is in jeopardy.
- (e) If the Tax Collector determines that the financial condition of a taxpayer has improved, the Tax Collector may alter, modify or terminate the agreement by providing notice to the taxpayer at least thirty days before the effective date of the action. The notice shall include the reasons why the Tax Collector believes the alteration, modification or termination is appropriate.
- (f) An installment payment agreement shall remain in effect for the term of the agreement except as otherwise provided in this Section.
- (g) A taxpayer who is aggrieved by a decision of the Tax Collector to refuse to enter into an installment payment agreement or to alter, modify or terminate an agreement entered into pursuant to this Section may petition the Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer to review that determination. The Taxpayer Problem Resolution Officer may stay such alteration, modification or termination pending its review and may modify or nullify the determination.
- (h) The City and the taxpayer may modify any installment payment agreement at any time by entering into a new or modified agreement.

Sec. 7A-597. (Reserved) (State Administration And Audits)

Sec. 7A-597. Private Taxpayer Rulings; Request; Revocation Or Modification; Definition. (Local Audits)

- (a) The Tax Collector shall issue private taxpayer rulings to taxpayers and potential taxpayers on request. Each request shall be in writing and shall:
 - (1) state the name, address and, if applicable, taxpayer identifying number of the taxpayer or potential taxpayer who requests the ruling.
 - (2) describe all facts that are relevant to the requested ruling.
 - (3) state whether, to the best knowledge of the taxpayer or potential taxpayer, the issue or related issues are being considered by the Tax Collector or any other taxing jurisdiction in connection with an active audit, protest or appeal that involves the taxpayer or potential taxpayer and whether the same request has been or is being submitted to another taxing jurisdiction for a ruling.
 - (4) be signed by the taxpayer or potential taxpayer who makes the request or by an authorized representative of the taxpayer or potential taxpayer.
- (b) A private taxpayer ruling may be revoked or modified by either:
 - (1) a change or clarification in the law that was applicable at the time the ruling was issued, including changes or clarifications caused by regulations and court decisions.
 - (2) actual written notice by the Tax Collector to the last known address of the taxpayer or potential taxpayer of the revocation or modification of the private taxpayer ruling.
- (c) With respect to the taxpayer or prospective taxpayer to whom a private taxpayer ruling is issued, the revocation or modification of a private taxpayer ruling shall not be applied retroactively to tax periods or tax years before the effective date of the revocation or modification and the Tax Collector shall not assess any penalty or tax attributable to erroneous advice that is furnished to the taxpayer or potential taxpayer in the private taxpayer ruling if:
 - (1) the taxpayer reasonably relied on the private taxpayer ruling.
 - (2) the penalty or tax did not result either from a failure by the taxpayer to provide adequate or accurate information or from a change in the information.
- (d) A private taxpayer ruling may not be relied upon, cited nor introduced into evidence in any proceeding by any taxpayer other than the taxpayer who received the ruling.
- (e) A taxpayer may appeal the propriety of a retroactive application of a revoked or modified private taxpayer ruling by filing a written petition with the Tax Collector pursuant to section 7A-570 within forty-five (45) days after receiving written notice of the intent to retroactively apply a revoked or modified private taxpayer ruling.
- (f) A private taxpayer ruling constitutes the tax collector's interpretation of the Sections of this Chapter only as they apply to the taxpayer making, and the particular facts contained in, the request.
- (g) A private taxpayer ruling which addresses a taxpayer's ongoing business activities will apply only to transactions that occur or tax liabilities that accrue from and after the date of the taxpayer's ruling request.
- (h) The Tax Collector shall attempt to issue private taxpayer rulings within forty-five (45) days after receiving the written request and on receiving the facts that are relevant to the ruling. If the ruling is expected to be delayed beyond the forty-five (45) days, the Tax Collector shall notify the requestor of the delay and the proposed date of issuance.
- (i) Within thirty (30) days after being issued, the Tax Collector shall maintain the private taxpayer ruling as a public record and make it available at a reasonable cost for public inspection and copying. The text of private taxpayer rulings are open to public inspection subject to the confidentiality requirements prescribed by section 7A-510.
- (j) In this Section, "private taxpayer ruling" means a written determination by the Tax Collector issued pursuant to this Section that interprets and applies one or more Sections contained in this Chapter and any applicable regulations.

- (k) A private taxpayer ruling issued by the Arizona Department Of Revenue pursuant to A.R.S. Section 42-2101 may be relied upon by the taxpayer to whom the ruling was issued and must be recognized and followed by any City in which such taxpayer has obtained a privilege license if the City has not issued a ruling addressing the facts described in the taxpayer's ruling request and the statute at issue in the taxpayer's ruling request is, in essence, worded and written the same as the applicable section hereunder.

Article VI - USE TAX

Sec. 7A-600. Use tax: definitions.

For the purposes of this article only, the following definitions shall apply, in addition to the definitions provided in Article I:

"Acquire (for storage or use)" means purchase, rent, lease, or license for storage or use.

"Retailer" also means any person selling, renting, licensing for use, or leasing tangible personal property under circumstances which would render such transactions subject to the taxes imposed in article iv, if such transactions had occurred within this City.

"Storage (within the City)" means the keeping or retaining of tangible personal property at a place within the City for any purpose, except for those items acquired specifically and solely for the purpose of sale, rental, lease, or license for use in the regular course of business or for the purpose of subsequent use solely outside the City.

"Use (of tangible personal property)" means consumption or exercise of any other right or power over tangible personal property incident to the ownership thereof except the holding for the sale, rental, lease, or license for use of such property in the regular course of business.

Sec. 7A-601. (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-602. (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-610. Use tax: imposition of tax; presumption.

- (a) There is hereby levied and imposed, subject to all other provisions of this chapter, an excise tax on the storage or use in the City of tangible personal property, for the purpose of raising revenue to be used in defraying the necessary expenses of the City, such taxes to be collected by the tax collector.
- (b) The tax rate shall be at an amount equal to four percent (4%) of the:
 - (1) Cost of tangible personal property acquired from a retailer, upon every person storing or using such property in this City.
 - (2) Gross income from the business activity upon every person meeting the requirements of subsection 7A-620(b) or (c) who is engaged or continuing in the business activity of sales, rentals, leases, or licenses of tangible personal property to persons within the City for storage or use within the City, to the extent that tax has been collected upon such transaction.
 - (3) Cost of the tangible personal property provided under the conditions of a warranty, maintenance, or service contract.
 - (4) Cost of complimentary items provided to patrons without itemized charge by a restaurant, hotel, or other business.
 - (5) Cost of food consumed by the owner or by employees or agents of the owner of a restaurant or bar subject to the provisions of Section 7A-455 of this chapter.
- (c) It shall be presumed that all tangible personal property acquired by any person who at the time of such acquisition resides in the City is acquired for storage or use in this City, until the contrary is established by the taxpayer.

- (d) Exclusions. For the purposes of this article, the acquisition of the following shall not be deemed to be the purchase, rental, lease, or license of tangible personal property for storage or use within the City:
 - (1) stocks, bonds, options, or other similar materials.
 - (2) lottery tickets or shares sold pursuant to Article I, Chapter 5, Title 5, Arizona Revised Statutes.
 - (3) platinum, bullion, or monetized bullion, except minted or manufactured coins transferred or acquired primarily for their numismatic value as prescribed by regulation.
- (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) above, when the amount subject to tax for any single item of tangible personal property exceeds two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00), the four percent (4%) tax rate shall apply to the first \$2,500.00. Above \$2,500.00, the measure of tax shall be at a rate of one and one half percent (1.5%).
- (f) (Reserved)

Sec. 7A-620. Use tax: liability for tax.

The following persons shall be deemed liable for the tax imposed by this article; and such liability shall not be extinguished until the tax has been paid to this City, except that a receipt from a retailer separately charging the tax imposed by this chapter is sufficient to relieve the person acquiring such property from further liability for the tax to which the receipt refers:

- (a) Any person who acquires tangible personal property from a retailer, whether or not such retailer is located in this City, when such person stores or uses said property within the City.
- (b) Any retailer not located within the City, selling, renting, leasing, or licensing tangible personal property for storage or use of such property within the City, may obtain a license from the tax collector and collect the use tax on such transactions. Such retailer shall be liable for the use tax to the extent such use tax is collected from his customers.
- (c) Every agent within the City of any retailer not maintaining an office or place of business in this City, when such person sells, rents, leases, or licenses tangible personal property for storage or use in this City shall, at the time of such transaction, collect and be liable for the tax imposed by this article upon the storage or use of the property so transferred, unless such retailer or agent is liable for an equivalent excise tax upon the transaction.
- (d) Any person who acquires tangible personal property from a retailer located in the City and such person claims to be exempt from the City privilege or use tax at the time of the transaction, and upon which no City privilege tax was charged or paid, when such claim is not sustainable.
- (e) Every person storing or using tangible personal property under the conditions of a warranty, maintenance, or service contract.

Sec. 7A-630. Use tax: recordkeeping requirements.

All deductions, exclusions, exemptions, and credits provided in this article are conditional upon adequate proof of documentation as required by Article III or elsewhere in this chapter.

Sec. 7A-640. Use tax: credit for equivalent excise taxes paid another jurisdiction.

In the event that an equivalent excise tax has been levied and paid upon tangible personal property which is acquired to be stored or used within this City, full credit for any and all such taxes so paid shall be allowed by the tax collector but only to the extent use tax is imposed upon that transaction by this article.

Sec. 7A-650. Use tax: exclusion when acquisition subject to use tax is taxed or taxable elsewhere in this chapter; limitation.

The tax levied by this article does not apply to the storage or use in this City of tangible personal property acquired in this City, the gross income from the sale, rental, lease, or license of which were included in the measure of the tax imposed by Article IV of this chapter; provided, however, that any person who has acquired tangible personal property from a vendor in this City without paying the City privilege tax because of a representation to the vendor that the property was not subject to such tax, when such claim is not sustainable, may not claim the exclusion from such use tax provided by this section.

Sec. 7A-660. Use tax: exemptions.

The storage or use in this City of the following tangible personal property is exempt from the use tax imposed by this article:

- (a) tangible personal property brought into the City by an individual who was not a resident of the City at the time the property was acquired for his own use, if the first actual use of such property was outside the City, unless such property is used in conducting a business in this City.
- (b) tangible personal property, the value of which does not exceed the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per item, acquired by an individual outside the limits of the City for his personal use and enjoyment.
- (c) charges for delivery, installation, or other customer services, as prescribed by regulation.
- (d) charges for repair services, as prescribed by regulation.
- (e) separately itemized charges for warranty, maintenance, and service contracts.
- (f) prosthetics.
- (g) income-producing capital equipment.
- (h) rental equipment and rental supplies.
- (i) mining and metallurgical supplies.
- (j) motor vehicle fuel and use fuel which are used upon the highways of this state and upon which a tax has been imposed under the provisions of article I or II, Chapter 16, Title 28, Arizona Revised Statutes.
- (k) tangible personal property purchased by a construction contractor, but not an owner-builder, when such person holds a valid privilege license for engaging or continuing in the business of construction contracting, and where the property acquired is incorporated into any structure or improvement to real property in fulfillment of a construction contract.
- (l) sales of motor vehicles to nonresidents of this State for use outside this State if the vendor ships or delivers the motor vehicle to a destination outside this State.
- (m) tangible personal property which directly enters into and becomes an ingredient or component part of a product sold in the regular course of the business of job printing, manufacturing, or publication of newspapers, magazines or other periodicals. Tangible personal property which is consumed or used up in a manufacturing, job printing, publishing, or production process is not an ingredient nor component part of a product.
- (n) rental, leasing, or licensing for use of film, tape, or slides by a theater or other person taxed under Section 7A-410, or by a radio station, television station, or subscription television system.

- (o) food served to patrons for a consideration by any person engaged in a business properly licensed and taxed under Section 7A-455, but not food consumed by owners, agents, or employees of such business.
- (p) tangible personal property acquired by a qualifying hospital, qualifying community health center or a qualifying health care organization, except when the property is in fact used in activities resulting in gross income from unrelated business income as that term is defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 512.
- (q) (Reserved)
- (r) (Reserved)
 - (1) (Reserved)
 - (2) (Reserved)
 - (3) (Reserved)
 - (4) (Reserved)
- (s) groundwater measuring devices required by A.R.S. Section 45-604.
- (t) (Reserved)
- (u) aircraft acquired for use outside the State, as prescribed by Regulation.
- (v) sales of food products by producers as provided for by A.R.S. Sections 3-561, 3-562 and 3-563.
- (w) (Reserved)
- (x) (Reserved)
- (y) (Reserved)
- (z) (Reserved)
- (aa) tangible personal property used in remediation contracting as defined in Section 7A-100 and Regulation 7A-100.5.
- (bb) materials that are purchased by or for publicly funded libraries including school district libraries, charter school libraries, community college libraries, state university libraries or federal, state, county or municipal libraries for use by the public as follows:
 - (1) printed or photographic materials.
 - (2) electronic or digital media materials.
- (cc) food, beverages, condiments and accessories used for serving food and beverages to a commercial airline, as defined in A.R.S. § 42-5061(A)(49), that serves the food and beverages to its passengers, without additional charge, for consumption in flight. For the purposes of this subsection, "accessories" means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.
- (dd) wireless telecommunication equipment that is held for sale or transfer to a customer as an inducement to enter into or continue a contract for telecommunication services that are taxable under Section 7A-470.
- (ee) (Reserved)
- (ff) alternative fuel as defined in A.R.S. § 1-215, by a used oil fuel burner who has received a Department of Environmental Quality permit to burn used oil or used oil fuel under A.R.S. § 49-426 or § 49-480.

- (gg) Food, beverages, condiments and accessories purchased by or for a public educational entity, pursuant to any of the provisions of Title 15, Arizona Revised Statutes; including a regularly organized private or parochial school that offers an educational program for grade twelve or under which may be attended in substitution for a public school pursuant to A.R.S. 15-802; to the extent such items are to be prepared or served to individuals for consumption on the premises of a public educational entity during school hours. For the purposes of this subsection, "accessories" means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.
- (hh) personal hygiene items purchased by a person engaged in the business of and subject to tax under Section 7A-444 of this code if the tangible personal property is furnished without additional charge to and intended to be consumed by the person during his occupancy.
- (ii) The diversion of gas from a pipeline by a person engaged in the business of operating a natural or artificial gas pipeline, for the sole purpose of fueling compressor equipment to pressurize the pipeline, is not a sale of the gas to the operator of the pipeline.
- (jj) Food, beverages, condiments and accessories purchased by or for a nonprofit charitable organization that has qualified as an exempt organization under 26 U.S.C Section 501(c)(3) and regularly serves meals to the needy and indigent on a continuing basis at no cost. For the purposes of this subsection, "accessories" means paper plates, plastic eating utensils, napkins, paper cups, drinking straws, paper sacks or other disposable containers, or other items which facilitate the consumption of the food.
- (kk) sales of motor vehicles that use alternative fuel if such vehicle was manufactured as a diesel fuel vehicle and converted to operate on alternative fuel and sales of equipment that is installed in a conventional diesel fuel motor vehicle to convert the vehicle to operate on an alternative fuel, as defined in A.R.S. § 1-215.
- (ll) the storage, use or consumption of tangible personal property in the city or town by a school district or charter school.
- (mm) Renewable energy credits or any other unit created to track energy derived from renewable energy resources. For the purposes of this paragraph, "renewable energy credit" means a unit created administratively by the corporation commission or governing body of a public power utility to track kilowatt hours of electricity derived from a renewable energy resource or the kilowatt hour equivalent of conventional energy resources displaced by distributed renewable energy resources.
- (nn) Magazines or other periodicals or other publications by this state to encourage tourist travel.
- (oo) Paper machine clothing, such as forming fabrics and dryer felts, sold to a paper manufacturer and directly used or consumed in paper manufacturing.
- (pp) Overhead materials or other tangible personal property that is used in performing a contract between the united states government and a manufacturer, modifier, assembler or repairer, including property used in performing a subcontract with a government contractor who is a manufacturer, modifier, assembler or repairer, to which title passes to the government under the terms of the contract or subcontract.
- (qq) Coal, petroleum, coke, natural gas, virgin fuel oil and electricity sold to a qualified environmental technology manufacturer, producer or processor as defined in A.R.S. section 41-1514.02 and directly used or consumed in the generation or provision of on-site power or energy solely for environmental technology manufacturing, producing or processing or environmental protection. This paragraph shall apply for twenty full consecutive calendar or fiscal years from the date the first paper manufacturing machine is placed in service. In the case of an environmental technology manufacturer, producer or processor who does not manufacture paper, the time period shall begin with the date the first manufacturing, processing or production equipment is placed in service.

- (rr) Machinery, equipment, materials and other tangible personal property used directly and predominantly to construct a qualified environmental technology manufacturing, producing or processing facility as described in A.R.S. section 41-1514.02. This subsection applies for ten full consecutive calendar or fiscal years after the start of initial construction.
- (ss) (Reserved)