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HB 2269 - H AMD **577**

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By Representative McIntire

ADOPTED 06/05/2003

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:

- 3 "Sec. 1. RCW 63.29.020 and 1992 c 122 s 1 are each amended to read 4 as follows:
 - (1) Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, all intangible property, including any income or increment derived therefrom, less any lawful charges, that is held, issued, or owing in the ordinary course of the holder's business and has remained unclaimed by the owner for more than ((five)) three years after it became payable or distributable is presumed abandoned.
- 11 (2) Property, with the exception of unredeemed Washington state 12 lottery tickets and unpresented winning parimutual tickets, is payable 13 and distributable for the purpose of this chapter notwithstanding the 14 owner's failure to make demand or to present any instrument or document 15 required to receive payment.
- 16 (3) This chapter does not apply to claims drafts issued by 17 insurance companies representing offers to settle claims unliquidated 18 in amount or settled by subsequent drafts or other means.
- 19 (4) This chapter does not apply to property covered by chapter 20 63.26 RCW.
- 21 (5) This chapter does not apply to used clothing, umbrellas, bags, 22 luggage, or other used personal effects if such property is disposed of 23 by the holder as follows:
- 24 (a) In the case of personal effects of negligible value, the 25 property is destroyed; or
 - (b) The property is donated to a bona fide charity.
- 27 **Sec. 2.** RCW 63.29.050 and 1983 c 179 s 5 are each amended to read 28 as follows:
- 29 (1) Any sum payable on a check, draft, or similar instrument,

except those subject to RCW 63.29.040, on which a banking or financial organization is directly liable, including a cashier's check and a certified check, which has been outstanding for more than ((five)) three years after it was payable or after its issuance if payable on demand, is presumed abandoned, unless the owner, within ((five)) three years, has communicated in writing with the banking or financial organization concerning it or otherwise indicated an interest as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file prepared by an employee thereof.

- (2) A holder may not deduct from the amount of any instrument subject to this section any charge imposed by reason of the failure to present the instrument for payment unless there is a valid and enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner of the instrument pursuant to which the holder may impose a charge, and the holder regularly imposes such charges and does not regularly reverse or otherwise cancel them.
- Sec. 3. RCW 63.29.060 and 1983 c 179 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Any demand, savings, or matured time deposit with a banking or financial organization, including a deposit that is automatically renewable, and any funds paid toward the purchase of a share, a mutual investment certificate, or any other interest in a banking or financial organization is presumed abandoned unless the owner, within ((five)) three years, has:
- (a) In the case of a deposit, increased or decreased its amount or presented the passbook or other similar evidence of the deposit for the crediting of interest;
- (b) Communicated in writing with the banking or financial organization concerning the property;
- (c) Otherwise indicated an interest in the property as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file prepared by an employee of the banking or financial organization;
- (d) Owned other property to which subsection (1)(a), (b), or (c) of this section applies and if the banking or financial organization communicates in writing with the owner with regard to the property that

would otherwise be presumed abandoned under this subsection at the address to which communications regarding the other property regularly are sent; or

- (e) Had another relationship with the banking or financial organization concerning which the owner has:
- (i) In the case of a deposit, increased or decreased the amount of the deposit or presented the passbook or other similar evidence of the deposit for the crediting of interest;
- 9 (ii) Communicated in writing with the banking or financial 10 organization; or
 - (iii) Otherwise indicated an interest as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file prepared by an employee of the banking or financial organization and if the banking or financial organization communicates in writing with the owner with regard to the property that would otherwise be abandoned under this subsection at the address to which communications regarding the other relationship regularly are sent.
 - (2) For purposes of subsection (1) of this section property includes interest and dividends.
 - (3) This chapter shall not apply to deposits made by a guardian or decedent's personal representative with a banking organization when the deposit is subject to withdrawal only upon the order of the court in the guardianship or estate proceeding.
 - (4) A holder may not impose with respect to property described in subsection (1) of this section any charge due to dormancy or inactivity or cease payment of interest unless:
 - (a) There is an enforceable written contract between the holder and the owner of the property pursuant to which the holder may impose a charge or cease payment of interest;
 - (b) For property in excess of ten dollars, the holder, no more than three months before the initial imposition of those charges or cessation of interest, has given written notice to the owner of the amount of those charges at the last known address of the owner stating that those charges will be imposed or that interest will cease, but the notice provided in this section need not be given with respect to charges imposed or interest ceased before June 30, 1983; and

(c) The holder regularly imposes such charges or ceases payment of interest and does not regularly reverse or otherwise cancel them or retroactively credit interest with respect to the property.

(5) Any property described in subsection (1) of this section that is automatically renewable is matured for purposes of subsection (1) of this section upon the expiration of its initial time period, or after one year if the initial period is less than one year, but in the case of any renewal to which the owner consents at or about the time of renewal by communicating in writing with the banking or financial organization or otherwise indicating consent as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file prepared by an employee of the organization, the property is matured upon the expiration of the last time period for which consent was given. If, at the time provided for delivery in RCW 63.29.190, a penalty or forfeiture in the payment of interest would result from the delivery of the property, the time for delivery is extended until the time when no penalty or forfeiture would result.

Sec. 4. RCW 63.29.070 and 1983 c 179 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) Funds held or owing under any life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract that has matured or terminated are presumed abandoned if unclaimed for more than ((five)) three years after the funds became due and payable as established from the records of the insurance company holding or owing the funds, but property described in subsection (3)(b) of this section is presumed abandoned if unclaimed for more than two years.
- (2) If a person other than the insured or annuitant is entitled to the funds and an address of the person is not known to the company or it is not definite and certain from the records of the company who is entitled to the funds, it is presumed that the last known address of the person entitled to the funds is the same as the last known address of the insured or annuitant according to the records of the company.
- (3) For purposes of this chapter, a life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract not matured by actual proof of the death of the insured or annuitant according to the records of the company is matured and the proceeds due and payable if:

- 1 (a) The company knows that the insured or annuitant has died; or
- 2 (b)(i) The insured has attained, or would have attained if he were 3 living, the limiting age under the mortality table on which the reserve 4 is based;

- (ii) The policy was in force at the time the insured attained, or would have attained, the limiting age specified in subparagraph (i) of this subsection; and
- (iii) Neither the insured nor any other person appearing to have an interest in the policy within the preceding two years, according to the records of the company, has assigned, readjusted, or paid premiums on the policy, subjected the policy to a loan, corresponded in writing with the company concerning the policy, or otherwise indicated an interest as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file prepared by an employee of the company.
- (4) For purposes of this chapter, the application of an automatic premium loan provision or other nonforfeiture provision contained in an insurance policy does not prevent a policy from being matured or terminated under subsection (1) of this section if the insured has died or the insured or the beneficiaries of the policy otherwise have become entitled to the proceeds thereof before the depletion of the cash surrender value of a policy by the application of those provisions.
- (5) If the laws of this state or the terms of the life insurance policy require the company to give notice to the insured or owner that an automatic premium loan provision or other nonforfeiture provision has been exercised and the notice, given to an insured or owner whose last known address according to the records of the company is in this state, is undeliverable, the company shall make a reasonable search to ascertain the policyholder's correct address to which the notice must be mailed.
- (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the company learns of the death of the insured or annuitant and the beneficiary has not communicated with the insurer within four months after the death, the company shall take reasonable steps to pay the proceeds to the beneficiary.
- (7) Commencing two years after June 30, 1983, every change of beneficiary form issued by an insurance company under any life or

endowment insurance policy or annuity contract to an insured or owner who is a resident of this state must request the following information:

- 3 (a) The name of each beneficiary, or if a class of beneficiaries is 4 named, the name of each current beneficiary in the class;
 - (b) The address of each beneficiary; and

- (c) The relationship of each beneficiary to the insured.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 63.29.100 and 1996 c 45 s 1 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
 - (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (5) of this section, stock or other intangible ownership interest in a business association, the existence of which is evidenced by records available to the association, is presumed abandoned and, with respect to the interest, the association is the holder, if a dividend, distribution, or other sum payable as a result of the interest has remained unclaimed by the owner for ((five)) three years and the owner within ((five)) three years has not:
 - (a) Communicated in writing with the association regarding the interest or a dividend, distribution, or other sum payable as a result of the interest; or
 - (b) Otherwise communicated with the association regarding the interest or a dividend, distribution, or other sum payable as a result of the interest, as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file with the association prepared by an employee of the association.
 - (2) At the expiration of a ((five-year)) three-year period following the failure of the owner to claim a dividend, distribution, or other sum payable to the owner as a result of the interest, the interest is not presumed abandoned unless there have been at least five dividends, distributions, or other sums paid during the period, none of which has been claimed by the owner. If five dividends, distributions, or other sums are paid during the ((five-year)) three-year period, the period leading to a presumption of abandonment commences on the date payment of the first such unclaimed dividend, distribution, or other sums are not paid during the presumptive period, the period continues to run until there have been five dividends, distributions, or other sums that have not been claimed by the owner.

(3) The running of the ((five-year)) three-year period of abandonment ceases immediately upon the occurrence of a communication referred to in subsection (1) of this section. If any future dividend, distribution, or other sum payable to the owner as a result of the interest is subsequently not claimed by the owner, a new period of abandonment commences and relates back to the time a subsequent dividend, distribution, or other sum became due and payable.

- (4) At the time any interest is presumed abandoned under this section, any dividend, distribution, or other sum then held for or owing to the owner as a result of the interest, and not previously presumed abandoned, is presumed abandoned.
- (5) This chapter shall not apply to any stock or other intangible ownership interest enrolled in a plan that provides for the automatic reinvestment of dividends, distributions, or other sums payable as a result of the interest unless:
- (a) The records available to the administrator of the plan show, with respect to any intangible ownership interest not enrolled in the reinvestment plan, that the owner has not within ((five)) three years communicated in any manner described in subsection (1) of this section; or
- (b) ((Five)) Three years have elapsed since the location of the owner became unknown to the association, as evidenced by the return of official shareholder notifications or communications by the postal service as undeliverable, and the owner has not within those ((five)) three years communicated in any manner described in subsection (1) of this section. The ((five-year)) three-year period from the return of official shareholder notifications or communications shall commence from the earlier of the return of the second such mailing or the date the holder discontinues mailings to the shareholder.
- **Sec. 6.** RCW 63.29.120 and 1983 c 179 s 12 are each amended to read 31 as follows:
 - (1) Intangible property and any income or increment derived therefrom held in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of another person is presumed abandoned unless the owner, within ((five)) three years after it has become payable or distributable, has increased or decreased the principal, accepted payment of principal or income,

communicated concerning the property, or otherwise indicated an interest as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file prepared by the fiduciary.

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- (2) Funds in an individual retirement account or a retirement plan for self-employed individuals or similar account or plan established pursuant to the internal revenue laws of the United States are not payable or distributable within the meaning of subsection (1) of this section unless, under the terms of the account or plan, distribution of all or part of the funds would then be mandatory.
- (3) For the purpose of this section, a person who holds property as an agent for a business association is deemed to hold the property in a fiduciary capacity for that business association alone, unless the agreement between him and the business association provides otherwise.
- (4) For the purposes of this chapter, a person who is deemed to hold property in a fiduciary capacity for a business association alone is the holder of the property only insofar as the interest of the business association in the property is concerned, and the business association is the holder of the property insofar as the interest of any other person in the property is concerned.
- 20 **Sec. 7.** RCW 63.29.140 and 1983 c 179 s 14 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
 - (1) A gift certificate or a credit memo issued in the ordinary course of an issuer's business which remains unclaimed by the owner for more than ((five)) three years after becoming payable or distributable is presumed abandoned.
- 26 (2) In the case of a gift certificate, the amount presumed 27 abandoned is the price paid by the purchaser for the gift certificate. 28 In the case of a credit memo, the amount presumed abandoned is the 29 amount credited to the recipient of the memo.
- 30 **Sec. 8.** RCW 82.32.045 and 1999 c 357 s 1 are each amended to read 31 as follows:
- 32 (1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, payments of the 33 taxes imposed under chapters 82.04, 82.08, 82.12, 82.14, and 82.16 RCW, 34 along with reports and returns on forms prescribed by the department,

are due monthly within ((twenty five)) twenty days after the end of the month in which the taxable activities occur.

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- (2) The department of revenue may relieve any taxpayer or class of taxpayers from the obligation of remitting monthly and may require the return to cover other longer reporting periods, but in no event may returns be filed for a period greater than one year. For these taxpayers, tax payments are due on or before the last day of the month next succeeding the end of the period covered by the return.
- (3) The department of revenue may also require verified annual returns from any taxpayer, setting forth such additional information as it may deem necessary to correctly determine tax liability.
- (4) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the department may relieve any person of the requirement to file returns if the following conditions are met:
- (a) The person's value of products, gross proceeds of sales, or gross income of the business, from all business activities taxable under chapter 82.04 RCW, is less than twenty-eight thousand dollars per year;
- 19 (b) The person's gross income of the business from all activities 20 taxable under chapter 82.16 RCW is less than twenty-four thousand 21 dollars per year; and
- (c) The person is not required to collect or pay to the department of revenue any other tax or fee which the department is authorized to collect.
- **Sec. 9.** RCW 82.23B.020 and 2000 c 69 s 25 are each amended to read 26 as follows:
 - (1) An oil spill response tax is imposed on the privilege of receiving crude oil or petroleum products at a marine terminal within this state from a waterborne vessel or barge operating on the navigable waters of this state. The tax imposed in this section is levied upon the owner of the crude oil or petroleum products immediately after receipt of the same into the storage tanks of a marine terminal from a waterborne vessel or barge at the rate of one cent per barrel of crude oil or petroleum product received.
- 35 (2) In addition to the tax imposed in subsection (1) of this 36 section, an oil spill administration tax is imposed on the privilege of

receiving crude oil or petroleum products at a marine terminal within this state from a waterborne vessel or barge operating on the navigable waters of this state. The tax imposed in this section is levied upon the owner of the crude oil or petroleum products immediately after receipt of the same into the storage tanks of a marine terminal from a waterborne vessel or barge at the rate of four cents per barrel of crude oil or petroleum product.

- (3) The taxes imposed by this chapter shall be collected by the marine terminal operator from the taxpayer. If any person charged with collecting the taxes fails to bill the taxpayer for the taxes, or in the alternative has not notified the taxpayer in writing of the imposition of the taxes, or having collected the taxes, fails to pay them to the department in the manner prescribed by this chapter, whether such failure is the result of the person's own acts or the result of acts or conditions beyond the person's control, he or she shall, nevertheless, be personally liable to the state for the amount of the taxes. Payment of the taxes by the owner to a marine terminal operator shall relieve the owner from further liability for the taxes.
- (4) Taxes collected under this chapter shall be held in trust until paid to the department. Any person collecting the taxes who appropriates or converts the taxes collected shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the money required to be collected is not available for payment on the date payment is due. The taxes required by this chapter to be collected shall be stated separately from other charges made by the marine terminal operator in any invoice or other statement of account provided to the taxpayer.
- (5) If a taxpayer fails to pay the taxes imposed by this chapter to the person charged with collection of the taxes and the person charged with collection fails to pay the taxes to the department, the department may, in its discretion, proceed directly against the taxpayer for collection of the taxes.
- (6) The taxes shall be due from the marine terminal operator, along with reports and returns on forms prescribed by the department, within ((twenty-five)) twenty days after the end of the month in which the taxable activity occurs.
- (7) The amount of taxes, until paid by the taxpayer to the marine terminal operator or to the department, shall constitute a debt from

the taxpayer to the marine terminal operator. Any person required to collect the taxes under this chapter who, with intent to violate the provisions of this chapter, fails or refuses to do so as required and any taxpayer who refuses to pay any taxes due under this chapter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor as provided in chapter 9A.20 RCW.

- (8) Upon prior approval of the department, the taxpayer may pay the taxes imposed by this chapter directly to the department. The department shall give its approval for direct payment under this section whenever it appears, in the department's judgment, that direct payment will enhance the administration of the taxes imposed under this chapter. The department shall provide by rule for the issuance of a direct payment certificate to any taxpayer qualifying for direct payment of the taxes. Good faith acceptance of a direct payment certificate by a terminal operator shall relieve the marine terminal operator from any liability for the collection or payment of the taxes imposed under this chapter.
- (9) All receipts from the tax imposed in subsection (1) of this section shall be deposited into the state oil spill response account. All receipts from the tax imposed in subsection (2) of this section shall be deposited into the oil spill prevention account.
- (10) Within forty-five days after the end of each calendar quarter, the office of financial management shall determine the balance of the oil spill response account as of the last day of that calendar quarter. Balance determinations by the office of financial management under this section are final and shall not be used to challenge the validity of any tax imposed under this chapter. The office of financial management shall promptly notify the departments of revenue and ecology of the account balance once a determination is made. For each subsequent calendar quarter, the tax imposed by subsection (1) of this section shall be imposed during the entire calendar quarter unless:
- (a) Tax was imposed under subsection (1) of this section during the immediately preceding calendar quarter, and the most recent quarterly balance is more than nine million dollars; or
- (b) Tax was not imposed under subsection (1) of this section during the immediately preceding calendar quarter, and the most recent quarterly balance is more than eight million dollars.

1 **Sec. 10.** RCW 82.27.060 and 1990 c 214 s 1 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

The taxes levied by this chapter shall be due for payment monthly and remittance therefor shall be made within ((twenty five)) twenty days after the end of the month in which the taxable activity occurs. The taxpayer on or before the due date shall make out a signed return, setting out such information as the department of revenue may require, including the gross measure of the tax, any deductions, credits, or exemptions claimed, and the amount of tax due for the preceding monthly period, which amount shall be transmitted to the department along with the return.

The department may relieve any taxpayer from the obligation of filing a monthly return and may require the return to cover other periods, but in no event may periodic returns be filed for a period greater than one year. In such cases tax payments are due on or before the last day of the month next succeeding the end of the period covered by the return.

- 18 **Sec. 11.** RCW 82.04.180 and 1985 c 414 s 6 are each amended to read 19 as follows:
- 20 <u>(1)</u> "Successor" means:

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- 21 (a) Any person to whom a taxpayer quitting, selling out, 22 exchanging, or disposing of a business sells or otherwise conveys, 23 directly or indirectly, in bulk and not in the ordinary course of the 24 taxpayer's business, ((a major part of the materials, supplies, 25 merchandise, inventory, fixtures, or equipment)) more than fifty 26 percent of the fair market value of either the (i) tangible assets or 27 (ii) intangible assets of the taxpayer; or
 - (b) A surviving corporation of a statutory merger.
- 29 (2) Any person obligated to fulfill the terms of a contract shall 30 be deemed a successor to any contractor defaulting in the performance 31 of any contract as to which such person is a surety or guarantor.
- 32 **Sec. 12.** RCW 82.32.140 and 1985 c 414 s 7 are each amended to read 33 as follows:
- 34 <u>(1)</u> Whenever any taxpayer quits business, or sells out, exchanges, 35 or otherwise disposes of ((his business or his stock of goods)) more

than fifty percent of the fair market value of either its tangible or intangible assets, any tax payable hereunder shall become immediately due and payable, and such taxpayer shall, within ten days thereafter, make a return and pay the tax due((; and)).

(2) Any person who becomes a successor shall ((become liable for the full amount of the tax and)) withhold from the purchase price a sum sufficient to pay any tax due from the taxpayer until such time as the taxpayer shall produce a receipt from the department of revenue showing payment in full of any tax due or a certificate that no tax is due ((and, if such)). If any tax is not paid by the taxpayer within ten days from the date of such sale, exchange, or disposal, the successor shall become liable for the payment of the full amount of tax((, and the payment thereof by such)). If the fair market value of the assets acquired by a successor is less than fifty thousand dollars, the successor's liability for payment of the unpaid tax is limited to the fair market value of the assets acquired from the taxpayer. The burden of establishing the fair market value of the assets acquired is on the successor.

(3) The payment of any tax by a successor shall, to the extent thereof, be deemed a payment upon the purchase $\operatorname{price}((\tau))$; and if such payment is greater in amount than the purchase price the amount of the difference shall become a debt due $((\operatorname{such}))$ the successor from the taxpayer.

(4) No successor shall be liable for any tax due from the person from whom ((he)) the successor has acquired a business or stock of goods if ((he)) the successor gives written notice to the department of revenue of such acquisition and no assessment is issued by the department of revenue within six months of receipt of such notice against the former operator of the business and a copy thereof mailed to ((such)) the successor.

Sec. 13. RCW 82.32.090 and 2000 c 229 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If payment of any tax due on a return to be filed by a taxpayer is not received by the department of revenue by the due date, there shall be assessed a penalty of five percent of the amount of the tax; and if the tax is not received on or before the last day of the month

following the due date, there shall be assessed a total penalty of ((ten)) fifteen percent of the amount of the tax under this subsection; and if the tax is not received on or before the last day of the second month following the due date, there shall be assessed a total penalty of ((twenty)) twenty-five percent of the amount of the tax under this subsection. No penalty so added shall be less than five dollars.

- (2) If the department of revenue determines that any tax is due, there shall be assessed a penalty of five percent of the amount of the tax determined by the department to be due; and if payment of any tax ((assessed)) determined by the department ((of revenue)) to be due is not received by the department by the due date specified in the notice, or any extension thereof, ((the department shall add a penalty of ten percent of the amount of the additional tax found due)) there shall be assessed a total penalty of fifteen percent of the amount of the tax under this subsection; and if the tax is not received on or before the thirtieth day following the due date specified in the notice of tax due, or any extension thereof, there shall be assessed a total penalty of twenty-five percent of the amount of the tax under this subsection. No penalty so added shall be less than five dollars.
- (3) If a warrant be issued by the department of revenue for the collection of taxes, increases, and penalties, there shall be added thereto a penalty of ((five)) ten percent of the amount of the tax, but not less than ten dollars.
- (4) If the department finds that a person has engaged in any business or performed any act upon which a tax is imposed under this title and that person has not obtained from the department a registration certificate as required by RCW 82.32.030, the department shall impose a penalty of five percent of the amount of tax due from that person for the period that the person was not registered as required by RCW 82.32.030. The department shall not impose the penalty under this subsection (4) if a person who has engaged in business taxable under this title without first having registered as required by RCW 82.32.030, prior to any notification by the department of the need to register, obtains a registration certificate from the department.
- (5) If the department finds that all or any part of a deficiency resulted from the disregard of specific written instructions as to reporting or tax liabilities, the department shall add a penalty of ten

percent of the amount of the additional tax found due because of the 1 2 failure to follow the instructions. A taxpayer disregards specific written instructions when the department of revenue has informed the 3 taxpayer in writing of the taxpayer's tax obligations and the taxpayer 4 fails to act in accordance with those instructions unless the 5 department has not issued final instructions because the matter is 6 7 under appeal pursuant to this chapter or departmental regulations. The department shall not assess the penalty under this section upon any 8 taxpayer who has made a good faith effort to comply with the specific 9 10 written instructions provided by the department to that taxpayer. Specific written instructions may be given as a part of a tax 11 12 assessment, audit, determination, or closing agreement, provided that 13 such specific written instructions shall apply only to the taxpayer 14 addressed or referenced on such documents. Any specific written instructions by the department of revenue shall be clearly identified 15 16 as such and shall inform the taxpayer that failure to follow the 17 instructions may subject the taxpayer to the penalties imposed by this 18 subsection.

(((5))) (6) If the department finds that all or any part of the deficiency resulted from an intent to evade the tax payable hereunder, a further penalty of fifty percent of the additional tax found to be due shall be added.

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(((6))) <u>(7)</u> The ((aggregate of)) penalties imposed under subsections $(1)((\frac{1}{2}), and (\frac{3}{2}))$ through (4) of this section ((shall not exceed thirty-five percent of the tax due, or twenty dollars, whichever is greater)) can each be imposed on the same tax found to be due. This subsection does not prohibit or restrict the application of other penalties authorized by law.

 $((\frac{1}{1}))$ (8) The department of revenue may not impose both the evasion penalty and the penalty for disregarding specific written instructions on the same tax found to be due.

((+8)) (9) For the purposes of this section, "return" means any document a person is required by the state of Washington to file to satisfy or establish a tax or fee obligation that is administered or collected by the department of revenue, and that has a statutorily defined due date.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 14.** Except as otherwise provided in this section, section 13 of this act applies to all penalties imposed after June 30, 2003. The five percent penalty imposed in section 13(2) of this act applies to all assessments originally issued after June 30, 2003.

- 6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 15.** A new section is added to chapter 82.32 RCW 7 to read as follows:
 - (1) A promoter of a special event within the state of Washington shall not permit a vendor to make or solicit retail sales of tangible personal property or services at the special event unless the promoter obtains verification that the vendor has obtained a certificate of registration from the department.
 - (2) A promoter of a special event shall:

- (a) Keep, in addition to the records required under RCW 82.32.070, a record of the dates and place of each special event, and the name, address, and registration certificate number of vendors permitted to make or solicit retail sales of tangible personal property or services at the special event; and
- (b) Provide to the department, within twenty days of receipt of a written request from the department, a list of vendors permitted to make or solicit retail sales of tangible personal property or services. The list shall be in a form and contain such information as the department may require, and shall include the date and place of the event, and the name, address, and registration certificate number of each vendor.
- (3) If a promoter fails to comply with the provisions of this section, the promoter is liable for the penalties provided in this subsection (3).
- (a) If a promoter fails to comply with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the department shall impose a penalty of one hundred dollars for each vendor permitted to make or solicit retail sales of tangible personal property or services at the special event.
- 33 (b) If a promoter fails to comply with the provisions of subsection 34 (2)(b) of this section, the department shall impose a penalty of:
 - (i) Two hundred fifty dollars if the information requested is not

1 received by the department within twenty days of the department's 2 written request; and

- (ii) One hundred dollars for each vendor for whom the information as required by subsection (2)(b) of this section is not provided to the department.
- (4) The aggregate of penalties imposed under subsection (3) of this section may not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars for a special event if the promoter has not previously been penalized under this section. Under no circumstances is a promoter liable for sales tax or business and occupation tax not remitted to the department by a vendor at a special event.
- (5) The department shall notify a promoter by mail of any penalty imposed under this section, and the penalty shall be due within thirty days from the date of the notice. If any penalty imposed under this section is not received by the department by the due date, there shall be assessed interest on the unpaid amount beginning the day following the due date until the penalty is paid in full. The rate of interest shall be computed on a daily basis on the amount of outstanding penalty at the rate as computed under RCW 82.32.050(2). The rate computed shall be adjusted annually in the same manner as provided in RCW 82.32.050(1)(c).
 - (6) For purposes of this section:

- (a) "Promoter" means a person who organizes, operates, or sponsors a special event and who contracts with vendors for participation in the special event.
- (b) "Special event" means an entertainment, amusement, recreational, educational, or marketing event, whether held on a regular or irregular basis, at which more than one vendor makes or solicits retail sales of tangible personal property or services. The term includes, but is not limited to: Auto shows, recreational vehicle shows, boat shows, home shows, garden shows, hunting and fishing shows, stamp shows, comic book shows, sports memorabilia shows, craft shows, art shows, antique shows, flea markets, exhibitions, festivals, concerts, swap meets, bazaars, carnivals, athletic contests, circuses, fairs, or other similar activities. "Special event" does not include an event that is organized for the exclusive benefit of any nonprofit organization as defined in RCW 82.04.3651. An event is organized for

- 1 the exclusive benefit of a nonprofit organization if all of the gross
- 2 proceeds of retail sales of all vendors at the event inure to the
- 3 benefit of the nonprofit organization on whose behalf the event is
- 4 being held. "Special event" does not include athletic contests that
- 5 involve competition between teams, when such competition consists of
- 6 more than five contests in a calendar year by at least one team at the
- 7 same facility or site.

- 8 (c) "Vendor" means a person who, at a special event, makes or 9 solicits retail sales of tangible personal property or services.
 - (7) This section does not apply to:
- 11 (a) A special event whose promoter does not charge more than two 12 hundred dollars for a vendor to participate in a special event;
- 13 (b) A special event whose promoter charges a percentage of sales 14 instead of, or in addition to, a flat charge for a vendor to 15 participate in a special event if the promoter, in good faith, believes 16 that no vendor will pay more than two hundred dollars to participate in 17 the special event; or
- 18 (c) A person who does not organize, operate, or sponsor a special 19 event, but only provides a venue, supplies, furnishings, fixtures, 20 equipment, or services to a promoter of a special event.
- 21 **Sec. 16.** RCW 82.32.020 and 1983 c 3 s 220 are each amended to read 22 as follows:
- 23 For the purposes of this chapter:
- 24 The meaning attributed in chapters 82.01 through 82.27 RCW to the
- 25 words and phrases "tax year," "taxable year," "person," "company,"
- 26 "gross proceeds of sales," "gross income of the business," "business,"
- 27 "engaging in business," "successor," "gross operating revenue," "gross
- 28 income, " "taxpayer, " "retail sale, " and "value of products" shall apply
- 29 equally to the provisions of this chapter.
- 30 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 17.** (1) Sections 8 through 10 of this act are
- 31 necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health,
- 32 or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public
- institutions, and take effect August 1, 2003.
- 34 (2) Sections 11 through 16 of this act are necessary for the

- 1 immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or
- 2 support of the state government and its existing public institutions,
- 3 and take effect July 1, 2003.
- 4 (3) Sections 1 through 7 of this act take effect January 1, 2004."
- 5 Correct the title.

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