2SSB 5688 - S AMD 147

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chapter 82.04 RCW.

By Senators Braun, Smith

WITHDRAWN 03/12/2013

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

3 "PART I

INCREASING UNIFORMITY BETWEEN STATE AND LOCAL B&O TAXES

5 **Sec. 101.** RCW 35.102.030 and 2003 c 79 s 3 are each amended to 6 read as follows:

- (1) "Business" has the same meaning as given in chapter 82.04 RCW.
- 10 (2) "City" means a city, town, or code city.
- 11 (3) "Business and occupation tax" or "gross receipts tax" means a 12 tax imposed on or measured by the value of products, the gross income 13 of the business, or the gross proceeds of sales, as the case may be, 14 and that is the legal liability of the business.
- 15 (4) "Value of products" has the same meaning as given in chapter 16 82.04 RCW.
- 17 (5) "Gross income of the business" has the same meaning as given in chapter 82.04 RCW.
- 19 (6) "Gross proceeds of sales" has the same meaning as given in 20 chapter 82.04 RCW.
 - (7) "Department" means the department of revenue.
- 22 (8) "State business and occupation tax" means the tax imposed in chapter 82.04 RCW.
- (9) "State business and occupation tax definitions" means the definitions in chapter 82.04 RCW, rules adopted by the department to administer chapter 82.04 RCW, and interpretive statements or other public guidance issued by the department relating to the tax imposed in

- 1 (10) "City business and occupation tax" means a business and occupation tax imposed by a city.
- 3 (11) "Service and other business activities classification" means
 4 the classification under which an activity is taxed if it is not taxed
 5 under some other classification.
- 6 **Sec. 102.** RCW 35.102.040 and 2010 c 271 s 706 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1)(a) ((The cities, working through the association of Washington cities, shall form a model ordinance development committee made up of a representative sampling of cities that as of July 27, 2003, impose a business and occupation tax. This committee shall work through the association of Washington cities to adopt a model ordinance on municipal gross receipts business and occupation tax. The model ordinance and subsequent amendments shall)) After December 31, 2013, only the department may amend the city business and occupation tax model ordinance. Beginning January 1, 2014, the department may amend the model ordinance as it deems appropriate. Amendments, other than those required to conform with changes to state law, must be adopted using a process that includes opportunity for substantial input from cities, individually or through the association of Washington cities, business stakeholders, and other members of the public. ((shall)) must be solicited from statewide business associations and from local chambers of commerce and downtown business associations in cities that levy a business and occupation tax.
- (b) The department of commerce ((shall)) <u>must</u> contract to post the model ordinance on an internet web site and to make paper copies available for inspection upon request. The department of revenue and the department of licensing ((shall)) <u>must</u> post copies of or links to the model ordinance on their internet web sites. Additionally, a city that imposes a business and occupation tax must make copies of its ordinance available for inspection and copying as provided in chapter 42.56 RCW.
- ((c) The definitions and tax classifications in the model ordinance may not be amended more frequently than once every four years, however the model ordinance may be amended at any time to comply with changes in state law. Any amendment to a mandatory provision of

the model ordinance must be adopted with the same effective date by all
cities.))

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- (2) A city that imposes a business and occupation tax must adopt the mandatory provisions of the model ordinance. The following provisions are mandatory:
- 6 (a) ((A system of credits that meets the requirements of RCW 35.102.060 and a form for such use;
- 8 (b))) A uniform, minimum small business tax threshold of at least the equivalent of twenty thousand dollars in gross income annually. A 9 10 city may elect to deviate from this requirement by creating a higher threshold or exemption but it shall not deviate lower than the level 11 12 required in this subsection. If a city has a small business threshold 13 or exemption in excess of that provided in this subsection as of January 1, 2003, and chooses to deviate below the threshold or 14 exemption level that was in place as of January 1, 2003, the city must 15 notify all businesses licensed to do business within the city at least 16 17 one hundred twenty days prior to the potential implementation of a lower threshold or exemption amount; 18
- 19 $((\frac{(c)}{(c)}))$ (b) Tax reporting frequencies that meet the requirements of 20 RCW 35.102.070;
- 21 $((\frac{d}{d}))$ <u>(c)</u> Penalty and interest provisions that meet the 22 requirements of RCW 35.102.080 and 35.102.090;
- 23 $((\frac{(e)}{(e)}))$ <u>(d)</u> Claim periods that meet the requirements of RCW 35.102.100;
- 25 $((\frac{f}{f}))$ <u>(e)</u> Refund provisions that meet the requirements of RCW 26 35.102.110; ((and
- (g) Definitions, which at a minimum, must include the definitions enumerated in RCW 35.102.030 and 35.102.120. The definitions in chapter 82.04 RCW shall be used as the baseline for all definitions in the model ordinance, and any deviation in the model ordinance from these definitions must be described by a comment in the model ordinance.
- 33 (3)) (f) Provisions consistent with RCW 82.04.480 and 82.04.520;
- (g)(i) Tax classifications for reporting purposes that include all of the state business and occupation tax classifications, including those created in RCW 82.04.230 through 82.04.298, classifications created after the effective date of this section and codified outside

- of those statutes, and any classifications created by the department under the authority of section 202 of this act.
 - (ii) The model ordinance may not include:

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- (A) Any classifications that are not used for state business and occupation tax purposes;
- 6 (B) Any classifications for persons taxable under the state public 7 utility tax classification engaging in the following activities: Hauling persons or property for hire by watercraft between points in 8 9 Washington; operating tugboats of any size and income from the sale of transportation services by vessels over sixty-five feet; sales of 10 transportation services using vessels under sixty-five feet, other than 11 tugboats; or persons engaged in chartering or transporting persons by 12 water from one location in Washington to another location within this 13 state. This subsection (2)(q)(i)(B) does not include sightseeing tours 14 or activities that are in the nature of quided tours where the tour may 15 include some water transportation; and 16
- (C) Any classifications for persons taxable under the state public utility tax classifications of motor transportation or urban transportation; and
 - (h)(i) A provision stating that the state business and occupation tax definitions apply to the model ordinance and any city's business and occupation tax in the same manner as they apply for purposes of chapter 82.04 RCW. Any deviation in the model ordinance from these definitions is only permitted when expressly provided for by statute. If a deviation is allowed by statute, such definition must be stated in full in the model ordinance. Further, any deviation in the definitions allowed is subject to the publication requirements in subsection (5) of this section.
 - (ii) Except as provided otherwise in this subsection, a city may not, for purposes of its business and occupation tax, deviate from the state business and occupation tax definitions in its ordinances, rules, other public guidance, and interpretations.
- (iii) For purposes of complying with this subsection (2)(h),
 references to the department in state business and occupation tax
 definitions must be construed as references to the city or cities,
 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- 37 (iv) For purposes of complying with this subsection (2)(h),

references to the state in state business and occupation tax definitions must be construed as references to the city or cities, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (v) Any portion of a state business and occupation tax definition that relates solely to sales or use tax or otherwise does not apply to the tax imposed in chapter 82.04 RCW does not apply to the model ordinance or business and occupation taxes imposed by the cities.
- (vi) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the cities and the model ordinance need not adopt any exclusionary language contained in a state business and occupation tax definition, but only if the exclusionary language has the effect of exempting a person, activity, or income from the tax imposed in chapter 82.04 RCW.
- (vii) Notwithstanding (h)(vi) of this subsection (2), a city may not deviate from the exclusion in RCW 82.04.062 from the definitions of "wholesale sale," "sale at wholesale," "retail sale," and "sale at retail." Cities imposing a business and occupation tax must compute tax on the business of making sales of precious metal bullion or monetized bullion consistent with RCW 82.04.062.
- (viii) Notwithstanding (h)(vii) of this subsection (2), cities may not deviate from the exclusion in RCW 82.04.216 of steam, electricity, and electrical energy from various terms denoting tangible items that may be used, sold, or consumed.
- (ix) Language in a state business and occupation tax definition governing how the defined term is to be applied for state business and occupation tax purposes also applies for purposes of city business and occupation taxes.
- (3) Tax classifications must be uniform among all cities and with state business and occupation tax classifications.
- (4) Except for the deduction required by RCW 35.102.160 and the system of credits developed to address multiple taxation ((under subsection (2)(a) of this section)), a city may adopt its own provisions for <u>tax rates</u>, tax exemptions, tax credits, and tax deductions.
- ((\(\frac{(4)}{)}\)) (5) Any city that adopts an ordinance that deviates from the nonmandatory provisions of the model ordinance ((\(\frac{shall}{}\))) must make a description of such differences available to the department for publication by the department to the public((\(\frac{1}{1}\))) must make description of such differences available to the department for publication by the department to the public((\(\frac{1}{1}\))) must make description of such differences available to the department for publication by the department to the public((\(\frac{1}{1}\))) must make description of such differences available to the department for publication by the department to the public((\(\frac{1}{1}\)))).

- 1 **Sec. 103.** RCW 35.102.140 and 2003 c 79 s 14 are each amended to 2 read as follows:
- ((Cities imposing business and occupation taxes must comply with 3 4 all requirements of RCW 35.102.020 through 35.102.130 by December 31, 2004. A city that has not complied with the requirements of RCW 5 6 35.102.020 through 35.102.130 by December 31, 2004, may not impose a tax that is imposed by a city on the privilege of engaging in business 7 8 activities.)) (1) Cities imposing business and occupation taxes after 9 December 31, 2004, must comply with ((RCW 35.102.020 through 35.102.130)) this chapter. 10
- (2) The department may issue official written guidance on any 11 provision of a city's business and occupation tax that is required by 12 13 this chapter to be administered consistently with the state business and occupation tax. Any such official public guidance issued by the 14 department preempts any conflicting interpretation of the city. 15 Likewise, any official public guidance issued by the department on a 16 state business and occupation tax matter preempts any conflicting 17 interpretation by the city on a matter involving a provision of the 18 city's business and occupation tax that is required by this chapter to 19 20 be administered consistently with the state business and occupation tax. Nothing in this subsection is intended to affect the 21 interpretation or application of a city's business and occupation tax 22 for periods before the effective date of this section. 23
- 24 **Sec. 104.** RCW 35.102.160 and 2006 c 301 s 6 are each amended to 25 read as follows:

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- (1) The provision of professional employer services by a professional employer organization is taxable under a city's service and other business activities classification. A city that imposes its business and occupation tax on professional employer services performed by a professional employer organization((, regardless of the tax classification applicable to such services, shall)) must provide a deduction identical to the deduction in RCW 82.04.540(2).
- 33 (2) For the purposes of this section, "professional employer 34 organization" and "professional employer services" have the same 35 meanings as in RCW 82.04.540.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 105. A new section is added to chapter 35.102
RCW to read as follows:

Beginning on the effective date of this section, the department may 3 adopt rules and issue interpretive and policy statements in accordance 4 5 with the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW, as it considers necessary or useful in enhancing uniformity between state and 6 7 city business and occupation taxes and in carrying out the department's 8 duties under this chapter. Such rules and interpretive and policy statements take precedence over any conflicting rules and interpretive 9 10 or policy guidance issued by the cities. The department must seek input from affected cities before issuing any rules and interpretive 11 12 and policy statements concerning city business and occupation taxes to 13 the extent required by chapter 34.05 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 106. A new section is added to chapter 35.102 RCW to read as follows:

For purposes of city business and occupation taxes, a person may meet its burden of proving that a sale is a wholesale sale rather than a retail sale as provided in RCW 82.04.470. Upon request of a city, the department must assist the city in determining whether a person has met the requirements of RCW 82.04.470(6).

21 PART II

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REDUCING STATE B&O TAX CLASSIFICATIONS

NEW SECTION. Sec. 201. (1) The legislature finds that there are currently over fifty tax classifications for purposes of the state business and occupation tax. Most of these tax classifications were created to provide a reduced tax rate to certain business activities.

- (2) The legislature further finds that the considerable number of state business and occupation tax classifications creates complexity for taxpayers, increases opportunities for disputes between taxpayers and the department of revenue, and is a major barrier to achieving significant uniformity between state and local business and occupation tax systems.
- 33 (3) Therefore, the legislature intends Part II of this act to 34 significantly reduce state business and occupation tax classifications 35 by:

- 1 (a) Consolidating the extracting and extracting for hire 2 classifications;
 - (b) Consolidating the public road construction and government contracting classifications into the wholesaling classification; and
 - (c) Consolidating the public and nonprofit hospital and real estate broker classifications into the catch-all service and other business activities classification.
- 8 (4) Parts II and III of this act is not intended to materially
 9 affect the tax burden of any person. If any provision of part II or
 10 III of this act would, under a plain meaning analysis, materially
 11 impact a person's tax liability, the legislature expresses its intent
 12 that such provision should be deemed a mistake and interpreted to
 13 achieve a result that is consistent with the legislature's intent as
 14 described in this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 202. A new section is added to chapter 82.04 RCW to read as follows:
- 17 (1) Except as provided otherwise in subsection (2) of this section, for purposes of reporting the tax due under this chapter in a way that 18 provides taxpayers with more consistency between state and city-imposed 19 20 business and occupation taxes or for ease of administration for the 21 department or taxpayers, the department may classify business 22 activities other than as provided in RCW 82.04.230 through 82.04.298. 23 However, new classifications created under the authority of this section do not affect the tax rates applicable to the activities that 24 25 come within the new classifications.
- 26 (2) The department may not consolidate the manufacturing and 27 processing for hire classifications.
- 28 **Sec. 203.** RCW 82.04.060 and 2010 c 106 s 203 are each amended to 29 read as follows:
- "Sale at wholesale" or "wholesale sale" means:
- 31 (1) Any sale, which is not a sale at retail, of:
- 32 (a) Tangible personal property;

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- 33 (b) Services defined as a retail sale in RCW 82.04.050(2) (a) or 34 (q);
- 35 (c) Amusement or recreation services as defined in RCW 36 82.04.050(3)(a);

1 (d) Prewritten computer software;

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- (e) Services described in RCW 82.04.050(6)(b);
- (f) Extended warranties as defined in RCW 82.04.050(7);
- 4 (g) Competitive telephone service, ancillary services, or telecommunications service as those terms are defined in RCW 82.04.065; or
 - (h) Digital goods, digital codes, or digital automated services;
- 8 (2) Any charge made for labor and services rendered for persons who 9 are not consumers, in respect to real or personal property, if such 10 charge is expressly defined as a retail sale by RCW 82.04.050 when 11 rendered to or for consumers. For the purposes of this subsection (2), 12 "real or personal property" does not include any natural products named 13 in RCW 82.04.100; ((and))
- 14 (3) The sale of any service for resale, if the sale is excluded 15 from the definition of "sale at retail" and "retail sale" in RCW 16 82.04.050(14); and
- 17 (4) Any sale of or charge made for labor and services if the sale
 18 or charge is excluded from the definition of retail sale in RCW
 19 82.04.050 (10) or (12). Nothing in this subsection may be construed as
 20 affecting the status of persons providing such services to consumers as
 21 provided in RCW 82.04.190.
- 22 **Sec. 204.** RCW 82.04.230 and 2006 c 300 s 5 are each amended to 23 read as follows:
 - (1) Upon every person engaging within this state in business as an extractor or extractor for hire, except persons taxable as an extractor or extractor for hire under any other provision in this chapter; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to such business ((shall be)) is, in the case of extractors, equal to the value of the products, including by-products, extracted for sale or for commercial or industrial use, and, in the case of extractors for hire, the gross income of the business of extracting for hire, multiplied by the rate of 0.484 percent.
- 33 (2) The measure of the tax <u>on extractors</u> is the value of the 34 products, including by-products, so extracted, regardless of the place 35 of sale or the fact that deliveries may be made to points outside the 36 state.

Sec. 205. RCW 82.04.250 and 2010 1st sp.s. c 23 s 509 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

- (1) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of making sales at retail, except persons taxable ((as retailers)) under other provisions of this chapter on the business of making sales at retail, as to such persons, the amount of tax with respect to such business is equal to the gross proceeds of sales of the business, multiplied by the rate of 0.471 percent.
- (2) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of making sales at retail that are exempt from the tax imposed under chapter 82.08 RCW by reason of RCW 82.08.0261, 82.08.0262, or 82.08.0263, except persons taxable under RCW 82.04.260(((10))) (7) or subsection (3) of this section, as to such persons, the amount of tax with respect to such business is equal to the gross proceeds of sales of the business, multiplied by the rate of 0.484 percent.
- (3) Until July 1, 2024, upon every person classified by the federal aviation administration as a federal aviation regulation part 145 certificated repair station and that is engaging within this state in the business of making sales at retail that are exempt from the tax imposed under chapter 82.08 RCW by reason of RCW 82.08.0261, 82.08.0262, or 82.08.0263, as to such persons, the amount of tax with respect to such business is equal to the gross proceeds of sales of the business, multiplied by the rate of .2904 percent.
- Sec. 206. RCW 82.04.255 and 2011 c 322 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) ((Upon every person engaging within the state in)) The business of providing real estate brokerage services(($\dot{\tau}$ as to such persons, the amount of the tax with respect to such business is equal to the gross income of the business, multiplied by the rate of 1.5 percent)) is subject to tax under RCW 82.04.290.
 - (2) The measure of the tax on real estate commissions earned by the real estate firm is the gross commission earned by the particular real estate firm including that portion of the commission paid to brokers, including designated and managing brokers, in the same firm on a particular transaction. However, when a real estate commission on a particular transaction is divided among real estate firms at the closing of the transaction, including a firm located out of state, each

- firm must pay the tax only upon its respective shares of said commission. Moreover, when the real estate firm has paid the tax as provided herein, brokers, including designated and managing brokers, within the same real estate firm may not be required to pay a similar tax upon the same transaction. If any firm located out of state receives a share of commission on a particular transaction, that company or broker must pay the tax based on the requirements of this section and RCW 82.04.067.
- 9 (3) For the purposes of this section, "broker," "designated 10 broker," "managing broker," and "real estate firm" have the same 11 meaning as provided in RCW 18.85.011.
- **Sec. 207.** RCW 82.04.260 and 2012 2nd sp.s. c 6 s 602 and 2012 2nd sp.s. c 6 s 204 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 14 (1) ((Upon every person engaging within this state in the business 15 of manufacturing:

- (a) Wheat into flour, barley into pearl barley, soybeans into soybean oil, canola into canola oil, canola meal, or canola by products, or sunflower seeds into sunflower oil; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business is equal to the value of the flour, pearl barley, oil, canola meal, or canola by product manufactured, multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent;
- (b) Beginning July 1, 2015, seafood products that remain in a raw, raw frozen, or raw salted state at the completion of the manufacturing by that person; or selling manufactured seafood products that remain in a raw, raw frozen, or raw salted state at the completion of the manufacturing, to purchasers who transport in the ordinary course of business the goods out of this state; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business is equal to the value of the products manufactured or the gross proceeds derived from such sales, multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent. Sellers must keep and preserve records for the period required by RCW 82.32.070 establishing that the goods were transported by the purchaser in the ordinary course of business out of this state;
- (c) Beginning July 1, 2015, dairy products that as of September 20, 2001, are identified in 21 C.F.R., chapter 1, parts 131, 133, and 135, including by products from the manufacturing of the dairy products such as whey and casein; or selling the same to purchasers who transport in

the ordinary course of business the goods out of state; as to such persons the tax imposed is equal to the value of the products manufactured or the gross proceeds derived from such sales multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent. Sellers must keep and preserve records for the period required by RCW 82.32.070 establishing that the goods were transported by the purchaser in the ordinary course of business out of this state;

(d) Beginning July 1, 2015, fruits or vegetables by canning, preserving, freezing, processing, or dehydrating fresh fruits or vegetables, or selling at wholesale fruits or vegetables manufactured by the seller by canning, preserving, freezing, processing, or dehydrating fresh fruits or vegetables and sold to purchasers who transport in the ordinary course of business the goods out of this state; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business is equal to the value of the products manufactured or the gross proceeds derived from such sales multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent. Sellers must keep and preserve records for the period required by RCW 82.32.070 establishing that the goods were transported by the purchaser in the ordinary course of business out of this state;

(e) Until July 1, 2009, alcohol fuel, biodiesel fuel, or biodiesel feedstock, as those terms are defined in RCW 82.29A.135; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to the business is equal to the value of alcohol fuel, biodiesel fuel, or biodiesel feedstock manufactured, multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent; and

(f) Wood biomass fuel as defined in RCW 82.29A.135; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to the business is equal to the value of wood biomass fuel manufactured, multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent.

(2) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of splitting or processing dried peas; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business is equal to the value of the peas split or processed, multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent.

(3)) Upon every nonprofit corporation and nonprofit association engaging within this state in research and development, as to such corporations and associations, the amount of tax with respect to such activities is equal to the gross income derived from such activities multiplied by the rate of 0.484 percent.

((4) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of slaughtering, breaking and/or processing perishable meat products and/or selling the same at wholesale only and not at retail; as to such persons the tax imposed is equal to the gross proceeds derived from such sales multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent.

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(5)) (2) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of acting as a travel agent or tour operator; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to such activities is equal to the gross income derived from such activities multiplied by the rate of 0.275 percent.

(((6))) <u>(3)</u> Upon every person engaging within this state in business as an international steamship agent, international customs house broker, international freight forwarder, vessel and/or cargo charter broker in foreign commerce, and/or international air cargo agent; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to only international activities is equal to the gross income derived from such activities multiplied by the rate of 0.275 percent.

 $((\frac{7}{1}))$ (4) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of stevedoring and associated activities pertinent to the movement of goods and commodities in waterborne interstate or foreign commerce; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business is equal to the gross proceeds derived from such activities multiplied by the rate of 0.275 percent. Persons subject to taxation under this subsection are exempt from payment of taxes imposed by chapter 82.16 RCW for that portion of their business subject to taxation under this subsection. Stevedoring and associated activities pertinent to the conduct of goods and commodities in waterborne interstate or foreign commerce are defined as all activities of a labor, service or transportation nature whereby cargo may be loaded or unloaded to or from vessels or barges, passing over, onto or under a wharf, pier, or similar structure; cargo may be moved to a warehouse or similar holding or storage yard or area to await further movement in import or export or may move to a consolidation freight station and be stuffed, unstuffed, containerized, separated or otherwise segregated or aggregated for delivery or loaded on any mode of transportation for delivery to its consignee. Specific activities included in this definition are: Wharfage, handling, loading, unloading, moving of cargo to a convenient place of delivery to the consignee or a

convenient place for further movement to export mode; documentation services in connection with the receipt, delivery, checking, care, custody and control of cargo required in the transfer of cargo; imported automobile handling prior to delivery to consignee; terminal stevedoring and incidental vessel services, including but not limited to plugging and unplugging refrigerator service to containers, trailers, and other refrigerated cargo receptacles, and securing ship hatch covers.

((+8)) (5)(a) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of disposing of low-level waste, as defined in RCW 43.145.010; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to such business is equal to the gross income of the business, excluding any fees imposed under chapter 43.200 RCW, multiplied by the rate of 3.3 percent.

(b) If the gross income of the taxpayer is attributable to activities both within and without this state, the gross income attributable to this state must be determined in accordance with the methods of apportionment required under RCW 82.04.460.

((+9))) (6) Upon every person engaging within this state as an insurance producer or title insurance agent licensed under chapter 48.17 RCW or a surplus line broker licensed under chapter 48.15 RCW; as to such persons, the amount of the tax with respect to such licensed activities is equal to the gross income of such business multiplied by the rate of 0.484 percent.

(((10) Upon every person engaging within this state in business as a hospital, as defined in chapter 70.41 RCW, that is operated as a nonprofit corporation or by the state or any of its political subdivisions, as to such persons, the amount of tax with respect to such activities is equal to the gross income of the business multiplied by the rate of 0.75 percent through June 30, 1995, and 1.5 percent thereafter.

(11)) (7)(a) Beginning October 1, 2005, upon every person engaging within this state in the business of manufacturing commercial airplanes, or components of such airplanes, or making sales, at retail or wholesale, of commercial airplanes or components of such airplanes, manufactured by the seller, as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business is, in the case of manufacturers, equal to the

value of the product manufactured and the gross proceeds of sales of the product manufactured, or in the case of processors for hire, equal to the gross income of the business, multiplied by the rate of:

- (i) 0.4235 percent from October 1, 2005, through June 30, 2007; and (ii) 0.2904 percent beginning July 1, 2007.
- (b) Beginning July 1, 2008, upon every person who is not eligible to report under the provisions of (a) of this subsection ((\(\frac{(11)}{(11)}\))) (7) and is engaging within this state in the business of manufacturing tooling specifically designed for use in manufacturing commercial airplanes or components of such airplanes, or making sales, at retail or wholesale, of such tooling manufactured by the seller, as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business is, in the case of manufacturers, equal to the value of the product manufactured and the gross proceeds of sales of the product manufactured, or in the case of processors for hire, be equal to the gross income of the business, multiplied by the rate of 0.2904 percent.
- (c) For the purposes of this subsection $((\frac{11}{11}))$ $(\frac{7}{11})$, "commercial airplane" and "component" have the same meanings as provided in RCW 82.32.550.
 - (d) In addition to all other requirements under this title, a person reporting under the tax rate provided in this subsection $((\frac{11}{11}))$ must file a complete annual report with the department under RCW 82.32.534.
- (e) This subsection $((\frac{11}{11}))$ does not apply on and after July 1, 2024.
 - ((\(\frac{(12)}{)}\)) (8)(a) Until July 1, 2024, upon every person engaging within this state in the business of extracting timber or extracting timber for hire ((timber)); as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to the business is, in the case of extractors, equal to the value of products, including by-products, extracted, or in the case of extractors for hire, equal to the gross income of the business, multiplied by the rate of 0.4235 percent from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007, and 0.2904 percent from July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2024.
 - (b) Until July 1, 2024, upon every person engaging within this state in the business of manufacturing or processing for hire: (i) Timber into timber products or wood products; or (ii) timber products into other timber products or wood products; as to such persons the

amount of the tax with respect to the business is, in the case of manufacturers, equal to the value of products, including by-products, manufactured, or in the case of processors for hire, equal to the gross income of the business, multiplied by the rate of 0.4235 percent from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007, and 0.2904 percent from July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2024.

- (c) Until July 1, 2024, upon every person engaging within this state in the business of selling at wholesale: (i) Timber extracted by that person; (ii) timber products manufactured by that person from timber or other timber products; or (iii) wood products manufactured by that person from timber or timber products; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to the business is equal to the gross proceeds of sales of the timber, timber products, or wood products multiplied by the rate of 0.4235 percent from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007, and 0.2904 percent from July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2024.
- (d) Until July 1, 2024, upon every person engaging within this state in the business of selling standing timber; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to the business is equal to the gross income of the business multiplied by the rate of 0.2904 percent. For purposes of this subsection (((12))) (8)(d), "selling standing timber" means the sale of timber apart from the land, where the buyer is required to sever the timber within thirty months from the date of the original contract, regardless of the method of payment for the timber and whether title to the timber transfers before, upon, or after severance.
- (e) For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions apply:
- (i) "Biocomposite surface products" means surface material products containing, by weight or volume, more than fifty percent recycled paper and that also use nonpetroleum-based phenolic resin as a bonding agent.
- (ii) "Paper and paper products" means products made of interwoven cellulosic fibers held together largely by hydrogen bonding. "Paper and paper products" includes newsprint; office, printing, fine, and pressure-sensitive papers; paper napkins, towels, and toilet tissue; kraft bag, construction, and other kraft industrial papers; paperboard, liquid packaging containers, containerboard, corrugated, and solid-fiber containers including linerboard and corrugated medium; and

- related types of cellulosic products containing primarily, by weight or volume, cellulosic materials. "Paper and paper products" does not include books, newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and other printed publications, advertising materials, calendars, and similar types of printed materials.
 - (iii) "Recycled paper" means paper and paper products having fifty percent or more of their fiber content that comes from postconsumer waste. For purposes of this subsection $((\frac{12}{12}))$ (8)(e)(iii), "postconsumer waste" means a finished material that would normally be disposed of as solid waste, having completed its life cycle as a consumer item.
 - (iv) "Timber" means forest trees, standing or down, on privately or publicly owned land. "Timber" does not include Christmas trees that are cultivated by agricultural methods or short-rotation hardwoods as defined in RCW 84.33.035.
 - (v) "Timber products" means:

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- (A) Logs, wood chips, sawdust, wood waste, and similar products obtained wholly from the processing of timber, short-rotation hardwoods as defined in RCW 84.33.035, or both;
- (B) Pulp, including market pulp and pulp derived from recovered paper or paper products; and
- (C) Recycled paper, but only when used in the manufacture of biocomposite surface products.
 - (vi) "Wood products" means paper and paper products; dimensional lumber; engineered wood products such as particleboard, oriented strand board, medium density fiberboard, and plywood; wood doors; wood windows; and biocomposite surface products.
 - (f) Except for small harvesters as defined in RCW 84.33.035, a person reporting under the tax rate provided in this subsection (((12))) Must file a complete annual survey with the department under RCW 82.32.585.
 - $((\frac{(13)}{)})$ Upon every person engaging within this state in inspecting, testing, labeling, and storing canned salmon owned by another person, as to such persons, the amount of tax with respect to such activities is equal to the gross income derived from such activities multiplied by the rate of 0.484 percent.
- $((\frac{(14)}{(14)}))$ $(\underline{10})$ (a) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of printing a newspaper, publishing a newspaper, or both,

the amount of tax on such business is equal to the gross income of the business multiplied by the rate of 0.365 percent through June 30, 2013, and beginning July 1, 2013, multiplied by the rate of 0.35 percent.

- (b) A person reporting under the tax rate provided in this subsection $((\frac{14}{14}))$ must file a complete annual report with the department under RCW 82.32.534.
- **Sec. 208.** RCW 82.04.260 and 2012 2nd sp.s. c 6 s 204 are each 8 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) ((Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of manufacturing:
 - (a) Wheat into flour, barley into pearl barley, soybeans into soybean oil, canola into canola oil, canola meal, or canola by products, or sunflower seeds into sunflower oil; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business is equal to the value of the flour, pearl barley, oil, canola meal, or canola by product manufactured, multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent;
 - (b) Beginning July 1, 2015, seafood products that remain in a raw, raw frozen, or raw salted state at the completion of the manufacturing by that person; or selling manufactured seafood products that remain in a raw, raw frozen, or raw salted state at the completion of the manufacturing, to purchasers who transport in the ordinary course of business the goods out of this state; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business is equal to the value of the products manufactured or the gross proceeds derived from such sales, multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent. Sellers must keep and preserve records for the period required by RCW 82.32.070 establishing that the goods were transported by the purchaser in the ordinary course of business out of this state;
 - (c) Beginning July 1, 2015, dairy products that as of September 20, 2001, are identified in 21 C.F.R., chapter 1, parts 131, 133, and 135, including by products from the manufacturing of the dairy products such as whey and casein; or selling the same to purchasers who transport in the ordinary course of business the goods out of state; as to such persons the tax imposed is equal to the value of the products manufactured or the gross proceeds derived from such sales multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent. Sellers must keep and preserve records

for the period required by RCW 82.32.070 establishing that the goods were transported by the purchaser in the ordinary course of business out of this state;

(d) Beginning July 1, 2015, fruits or vegetables by canning, preserving, freezing, processing, or dehydrating fresh fruits or vegetables, or selling at wholesale fruits or vegetables manufactured by the seller by canning, preserving, freezing, processing, or dehydrating fresh fruits or vegetables and sold to purchasers who transport in the ordinary course of business the goods out of this state; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business is equal to the value of the products manufactured or the gross proceeds derived from such sales multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent. Sellers must keep and preserve records for the period required by RCW 82.32.070 establishing that the goods were transported by the purchaser in the ordinary course of business out of this state;

(e) Until July 1, 2009, alcohol fuel, biodiesel fuel, or biodiesel feedstock, as those terms are defined in RCW 82.29A.135; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to the business is equal to the value of alcohol fuel, biodiesel fuel, or biodiesel feedstock manufactured, multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent; and

(f) Wood biomass fuel as defined in RCW 82.29A.135; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to the business is equal to the value of wood biomass fuel manufactured, multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent.

(2) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of splitting or processing dried peas; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business is equal to the value of the peas split or processed, multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent.

(3))) Upon every nonprofit corporation and nonprofit association engaging within this state in research and development, as to such corporations and associations, the amount of tax with respect to such activities is equal to the gross income derived from such activities multiplied by the rate of 0.484 percent.

((4) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of slaughtering, breaking and/or processing perishable meat products and/or selling the same at wholesale only and not at retail; as to such persons the tax imposed is equal to the gross proceeds derived from such sales multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent.

(5)) (2) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of acting as a travel agent or tour operator; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to such activities is equal to the gross income derived from such activities multiplied by the rate of 0.275 percent.

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(((6))) (3) Upon every person engaging within this state in business as an international steamship agent, international customs house broker, international freight forwarder, vessel and/or cargo charter broker in foreign commerce, and/or international air cargo agent; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to only international activities is equal to the gross income derived from such activities multiplied by the rate of 0.275 percent.

 $((\frac{7}{1}))$ (4) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of stevedoring and associated activities pertinent to the movement of goods and commodities in waterborne interstate or foreign commerce; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business is equal to the gross proceeds derived from such activities multiplied by the rate of 0.275 percent. Persons subject to taxation under this subsection are exempt from payment of taxes imposed by chapter 82.16 RCW for that portion of their business subject to taxation under this subsection. Stevedoring and associated activities pertinent to the conduct of goods and commodities in waterborne interstate or foreign commerce are defined as all activities of a labor, service or transportation nature whereby cargo may be loaded or unloaded to or from vessels or barges, passing over, onto or under a wharf, pier, or similar structure; cargo may be moved to a warehouse or similar holding or storage yard or area to await further movement in import or export or may move to a consolidation freight station and be stuffed, unstuffed, containerized, separated or otherwise segregated or aggregated for delivery or loaded on any mode of transportation for delivery to its consignee. Specific activities included in this definition are: Wharfage, handling, loading, unloading, moving of cargo to a convenient place of delivery to the consignee or a convenient place for further movement to export mode; documentation services in connection with the receipt, delivery, checking, care, custody and control of cargo required in the transfer of cargo; imported automobile handling prior to delivery to consignee; terminal stevedoring and incidental vessel services, including but not limited

to plugging and unplugging refrigerator service to containers, trailers, and other refrigerated cargo receptacles, and securing ship hatch covers.

- ((+8)) (5)(a) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of disposing of low-level waste, as defined in RCW 43.145.010; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to such business is equal to the gross income of the business, excluding any fees imposed under chapter 43.200 RCW, multiplied by the rate of 3.3 percent.
- (b) If the gross income of the taxpayer is attributable to activities both within and without this state, the gross income attributable to this state must be determined in accordance with the methods of apportionment required under RCW 82.04.460.
- ((+9))) (6) Upon every person engaging within this state as an insurance producer or title insurance agent licensed under chapter 48.17 RCW or a surplus line broker licensed under chapter 48.15 RCW; as to such persons, the amount of the tax with respect to such licensed activities is equal to the gross income of such business multiplied by the rate of 0.484 percent.
- (((10) Upon every person engaging within this state in business as a hospital, as defined in chapter 70.41 RCW, that is operated as a nonprofit corporation or by the state or any of its political subdivisions, as to such persons, the amount of tax with respect to such activities is equal to the gross income of the business multiplied by the rate of 0.75 percent through June 30, 1995, and 1.5 percent thereafter.
- (11)) (7)(a) Beginning October 1, 2005, upon every person engaging within this state in the business of manufacturing commercial airplanes, or components of such airplanes, or making sales, at retail or wholesale, of commercial airplanes or components of such airplanes, manufactured by the seller, as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business is, in the case of manufacturers, equal to the value of the product manufactured and the gross proceeds of sales of the product manufactured, or in the case of processors for hire, equal to the gross income of the business, multiplied by the rate of:
- 36 (i) 0.4235 percent from October 1, 2005, through June 30, 2007; and
 37 (ii) 0.2904 percent beginning July 1, 2007.

(b) Beginning July 1, 2008, upon every person who is not eligible to report under the provisions of (a) of this subsection (((11))) (7) and is engaging within this state in the business of manufacturing tooling specifically designed for use in manufacturing commercial airplanes or components of such airplanes, or making sales, at retail or wholesale, of such tooling manufactured by the seller, as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business is, in the case of manufacturers, equal to the value of the product manufactured and the gross proceeds of sales of the product manufactured, or in the case of processors for hire, be equal to the gross income of the business, multiplied by the rate of 0.2904 percent.

- (c) For the purposes of this subsection $((\frac{11}{11}))$ $(\frac{7}{11})$, "commercial airplane" and "component" have the same meanings as provided in RCW 82.32.550.
- 15 (d) In addition to all other requirements under this title, a 16 person reporting under the tax rate provided in this subsection 17 ((11)) (7) must file a complete annual report with the department 18 under RCW 82.32.534.
- 19 (e) This subsection $((\frac{11}{11}))$ (7) does not apply on and after July 20 1, 2024.
 - ((\(\frac{(12)}{12}\))) (8)(a) Until July 1, 2024, upon every person engaging within this state in the business of extracting timber or extracting timber for hire ((\(\frac{\text{timber}}{\text{timber}}\)); as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to the business is, in the case of extractors, equal to the value of products, including by-products, extracted, or in the case of extractors for hire, equal to the gross income of the business, multiplied by the rate of 0.4235 percent from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007, and 0.2904 percent from July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2024.
 - (b) Until July 1, 2024, upon every person engaging within this state in the business of manufacturing or processing for hire: (i) Timber into timber products or wood products; or (ii) timber products into other timber products or wood products; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to the business is, in the case of manufacturers, equal to the value of products, including by-products, manufactured, or in the case of processors for hire, equal to the gross income of the business, multiplied by the rate of 0.4235 percent from

July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007, and 0.2904 percent from July 1, 2 2007, through June 30, 2024.

- (c) Until July 1, 2024, upon every person engaging within this state in the business of selling at wholesale: (i) Timber extracted by that person; (ii) timber products manufactured by that person from timber or other timber products; or (iii) wood products manufactured by that person from timber or timber products; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to the business is equal to the gross proceeds of sales of the timber, timber products, or wood products multiplied by the rate of 0.4235 percent from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007, and 0.2904 percent from July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2024.
- (d) Until July 1, 2024, upon every person engaging within this state in the business of selling standing timber; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to the business is equal to the gross income of the business multiplied by the rate of 0.2904 percent. For purposes of this subsection ((\(\frac{(12)}{12}\))) (8)(d), "selling standing timber" means the sale of timber apart from the land, where the buyer is required to sever the timber within thirty months from the date of the original contract, regardless of the method of payment for the timber and whether title to the timber transfers before, upon, or after severance.
- (e) For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions apply:
 - (i) "Biocomposite surface products" means surface material products containing, by weight or volume, more than fifty percent recycled paper and that also use nonpetroleum-based phenolic resin as a bonding agent.
- (ii) "Paper and paper products" means products made of interwoven cellulosic fibers held together largely by hydrogen bonding. "Paper and paper products" includes newsprint; office, printing, fine, and pressure-sensitive papers; paper napkins, towels, and toilet tissue; kraft bag, construction, and other kraft industrial papers; paperboard, liquid packaging containers, containerboard, corrugated, and solid-fiber containers including linerboard and corrugated medium; and related types of cellulosic products containing primarily, by weight or volume, cellulosic materials. "Paper and paper products" does not include books, newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and other printed

- 1 publications, advertising materials, calendars, and similar types of 2 printed materials.
 - (iii) "Recycled paper" means paper and paper products having fifty percent or more of their fiber content that comes from postconsumer waste. For purposes of this subsection ((\(\frac{12}{12}\))) (8)(e)(iii), "postconsumer waste" means a finished material that would normally be disposed of as solid waste, having completed its life cycle as a consumer item.
- 9 (iv) "Timber" means forest trees, standing or down, on privately or 10 publicly owned land. "Timber" does not include Christmas trees that 11 are cultivated by agricultural methods or short-rotation hardwoods as 12 defined in RCW 84.33.035.
 - (v) "Timber products" means:

- (A) Logs, wood chips, sawdust, wood waste, and similar products obtained wholly from the processing of timber, short-rotation hardwoods as defined in RCW 84.33.035, or both;
 - (B) Pulp, including market pulp and pulp derived from recovered paper or paper products; and
- 19 (C) Recycled paper, but only when used in the manufacture of 20 biocomposite surface products.
 - (vi) "Wood products" means paper and paper products; dimensional lumber; engineered wood products such as particleboard, oriented strand board, medium density fiberboard, and plywood; wood doors; wood windows; and biocomposite surface products.
 - (f) Except for small harvesters as defined in RCW 84.33.035, a person reporting under the tax rate provided in this subsection $((\frac{12}{12}))$ (8) must file a complete annual survey with the department under RCW 82.32.585.
 - (((13))) <u>(9)</u> Upon every person engaging within this state in inspecting, testing, labeling, and storing canned salmon owned by another person, as to such persons, the amount of tax with respect to such activities is equal to the gross income derived from such activities multiplied by the rate of 0.484 percent.
- $((\frac{(14)}{(14)}))$ $(\underline{10})$ (a) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of printing a newspaper, publishing a newspaper, or both, the amount of tax on such business is equal to the gross income of the business multiplied by the rate of 0.2904 percent.

(b) A person reporting under the tax rate provided in this subsection $((\frac{14}{10}))$ must file a complete annual report with the department under RCW 82.32.534.

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- **Sec. 209.** RCW 82.04.280 and 2010 c 106 s 205 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business 6 7 of: (a) Printing materials other than newspapers, and of publishing periodicals or magazines; (b) ((building, repairing or improving any 8 9 street, place, road, highway, easement, right of way, mass public 10 transportation terminal or parking facility, bridge, tunnel, or trestle 11 which is owned by a municipal corporation or political subdivision of 12 the state or by the United States and which is used or to be used, primarily for foot or vehicular traffic including mass transportation 13 14 vehicles of any kind and including any readjustment, reconstruction or 15 relocation of the facilities of any public, private or cooperatively owned utility or railroad in the course of such building, repairing or 16 improving, the cost of which readjustment, reconstruction, or 17 18 relocation, is the responsibility of the public authority whose street, 19 place, road, highway, easement, right-of-way, mass public 20 transportation terminal or parking facility, bridge, tunnel, or trestle is being built, repaired or improved; (c) extracting for hire or)) 21 22 processing for hire((, except persons taxable as extractors for hire or 23 processors for hire under another section of this chapter; (d))) or operating a cold storage warehouse or storage warehouse, but not 24 including the rental of cold storage lockers; ((e)) (c) representing 25 26 and performing services for fire or casualty insurance companies as an 27 independent resident managing general agent licensed under the provisions of chapter 48.17 RCW; $((\frac{f}{f}))$ or (d) radio and television 28 broadcasting, excluding network, national and regional advertising 29 30 computed as a standard deduction based on the national average thereof as annually reported by the federal communications commission, or in 31 32 lieu thereof by itemization by the individual broadcasting station, and excluding that portion of revenue represented by the out-of-state 33 34 audience computed as a ratio to the station's total audience as 35 measured by the 100 micro-volt signal strength and delivery by wire, if 36 any; ((\frac{q}{g}) engaging in activities which bring a person within the

- definition of consumer contained in RCW 82.04.190(6);)) as to such persons, the amount of tax on such business is equal to the gross income of the business multiplied by the rate of 0.484 percent.
 - (2) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (a) "Cold storage warehouse" means a storage warehouse used to store fresh and/or frozen perishable fruits or vegetables, meat, seafood, dairy products, or fowl, or any combination thereof, at a desired temperature to maintain the quality of the product for orderly marketing.
- (b) "Storage warehouse" means a building or structure, or any part 11 12 thereof, in which goods, wares, or merchandise are received for storage 13 for compensation, except field warehouses, fruit warehouses, fruit packing plants, warehouses licensed under chapter 22.09 RCW, public 14 garages storing automobiles, railroad freight sheds, docks and wharves, 15 and "self-storage" or "mini storage" facilities whereby customers have 16 17 direct access to individual storage areas by separate entrance. "Storage warehouse" does not include a building or structure, or that 18 part of such building or structure, in which an activity taxable under 19 RCW 82.04.272 is conducted. 20
- (c) "Periodical or magazine" means a printed publication, other than a newspaper, issued regularly at stated intervals at least once every three months, including any supplement or special edition of the publication.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 210. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:
- 27 (1) RCW 82.04.272 (Tax on warehousing and reselling prescription drugs) and 2003 c 168 s 401 & 1998 c 343 s 1;
 - (2) RCW 82.04.2909 (Tax on aluminum smelters) and 2011 c 174 s 301;
- 30 (3) RCW 82.04.294 (Tax on manufacturers or wholesalers of solar energy systems) and 2011 c 179 s 1, 2010 c 114 s 109, 2009 c 469 s 501, 2007 c 54 s 8, & 2005 c 301 s 2;
- 33 (4) RCW 35.102.120 (Definitions--Tax classifications) and 2003 c 79 s 12;
- 35 (5) 2010 c 114 s 104;
- 36 (6) 2003 c 149 s 3;

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37 (7) 2010 c 106 s 206;

- 1 (8) 2009 c 461 s 3;
- 2 (9) 2006 c 300 s 7; and

amended to read as follows:

3 (10) 2003 c 149 s 4.

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4 **Sec. 211.** RCW 35.102.150 and 2011 c 174 s 201 are each amended to read as follows:

Notwithstanding RCW 35.102.130, a city that imposes a business and occupation tax must allocate a person's gross income from the activities of printing, and of publishing newspapers, periodicals, or magazines, to the principal place in this state from which the taxpayer's business is directed or managed. As used in this section, the activities of printing, and of publishing newspapers, periodicals, or magazines are those activities to which the tax rates in RCW

- 14 **Sec. 212.** RCW 48.14.080 and 2010 1st sp.s. c 23 s 520 are each
- 16 (1) As to insurers, other than title insurers and taxpayers under 17 RCW 48.14.0201, the taxes imposed by this title are in lieu of all 18 other taxes, except as otherwise provided in this section.
 - (2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply with respect to:
- 20 (a) Taxes on real and tangible personal property;

 $82.04.260((\frac{(13)}{(13)}))$ (10) and 82.04.280(1)(a) apply.

- (b) Excise taxes on the sale, purchase, use, or possession of (i) real property; (ii) tangible personal property; (iii) extended warranties; (iv) services, including digital automated services as defined in RCW 82.04.192; and (v) digital goods and digital codes as those terms are defined in RCW 82.04.192; and
- 26 (c) The tax imposed in ((RCW 82.04.260(9), regarding)) chapter 27 82.04 RCW on public and nonprofit hospitals.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, the term "taxes" includes taxes imposed by the state or any county, city, town, municipal corporation, quasi-municipal corporation, or other political subdivision.
- 32 **Sec. 213.** RCW 82.04.261 and 2010 1st sp.s. c 23 s 510 are each 33 amended to read as follows:
- 34 (1) In addition to the taxes imposed under RCW $82.04.260((\frac{(11)}{)})$ 35 (8), a surcharge is imposed on those persons who are subject to any of

the taxes imposed under RCW $82.04.260((\frac{11}{11}))$ (8). Except as otherwise provided in this section, the surcharge is equal to 0.052 percent. The surcharge is added to the rates provided in RCW $82.04.260((\frac{11}{11}))$ (8) (a), (b), (c), and (d). The surcharge and this section expire July 1, 2024.

- (2) All receipts from the surcharge imposed under this section must be deposited into the forest and fish support account created in RCW 76.09.405.
 - (3)(a) The surcharge imposed under this section is suspended if:
- (i) Receipts from the surcharge total at least eight million dollars during any fiscal biennium; or
- (ii) The office of financial management certifies to the department that the federal government has appropriated at least two million dollars for participation in forest and fish report-related activities by federally recognized Indian tribes located within the geographical boundaries of the state of Washington for any federal fiscal year.
- (b)(i) The suspension of the surcharge under (a)(i) of this subsection (3) takes effect on the first day of the calendar month that is at least thirty days after the end of the month during which the department determines that receipts from the surcharge total at least eight million dollars during the fiscal biennium. The surcharge is imposed again at the beginning of the following fiscal biennium.
- (ii) The suspension of the surcharge under (a)(ii) of this subsection (3) takes effect on the later of the first day of October of any federal fiscal year for which the federal government appropriates at least two million dollars for participation in forest and fish report-related activities by federally recognized Indian tribes located within the geographical boundaries of the state of Washington, or the first day of a calendar month that is at least thirty days following the date that the office of financial management makes a certification to the department under subsection (5) of this section. The surcharge is imposed again on the first day of the following July.
- (4)(a) If, by October 1st of any federal fiscal year, the office of financial management certifies to the department that the federal government has appropriated funds for participation in forest and fish report-related activities by federally recognized Indian tribes located within the geographical boundaries of the state of Washington but the

amount of the appropriation is less than two million dollars, the department must adjust the surcharge in accordance with this subsection.

- (b) The department must adjust the surcharge by an amount that the department estimates will cause the amount of funds deposited into the forest and fish support account for the state fiscal year that begins July 1st and that includes the beginning of the federal fiscal year for which the federal appropriation is made, to be reduced by twice the amount of the federal appropriation for participation in forest and fish report-related activities by federally recognized Indian tribes located within the geographical boundaries of the state of Washington.
- (c) Any adjustment in the surcharge takes effect at the beginning of a calendar month that is at least thirty days after the date that the office of financial management makes the certification under subsection (5) of this section.
- (d) The surcharge is imposed again at the rate provided in subsection (1) of this section on the first day of the following state fiscal year unless the surcharge is suspended under subsection (3) of this section or adjusted for that fiscal year under this subsection.
- (e) Adjustments of the amount of the surcharge by the department are final and may not be used to challenge the validity of the surcharge imposed under this section.
- (f) The department must provide timely notice to affected taxpayers of the suspension of the surcharge or an adjustment of the surcharge.
- (5) The office of financial management must make the certification to the department as to the status of federal appropriations for tribal participation in forest and fish report-related activities.
- **Sec. 214.** RCW 82.04.270 and 2004 c 24 s 5 are each amended to read 29 as follows:

Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of making sales at wholesale, except persons taxable ((as wholesalers)) under other provisions of this chapter on the business of making sales at wholesale; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business ((shall be)) is equal to the gross proceeds of sales of such business multiplied by the rate of 0.484 percent.

- (1) Beginning May 1, 2010, through June 30, 2013, an additional rate of tax of 0.30 percent is added to the rate provided for in RCW ((82.04.255,)) 82.04.285((-7)) and 82.04.290(2)(a).
- $(2)((\frac{1}{4}))$ The additional rate in subsection (1) of this section 7 does not apply to:
 - (a) Persons engaging within this state in business as a hospital. "Hospital" has the meaning provided in chapter 70.41 RCW but also includes any hospital that comes within the scope of chapter 71.12 RCW if the hospital is also licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW((\cdot)); and
- (b) ((The additional rate in subsection (1) of this section does not apply to)) Amounts received from performing scientific research and development services including but not limited to research and development in the physical, engineering, and life sciences (such as agriculture, bacteriological, biotechnology, chemical, life sciences, and physical science research and development laboratories or services).
- **Sec. 216.** RCW 82.04.298 and 2011 c 2 s 204 are each amended to 20 read as follows:
 - (1) The amount of tax with respect to a qualified grocery distribution cooperative's sales of groceries or related goods for resale, excluding ((items subject to tax under RCW 82.04.260(4))) qualifying meat products, to customer-owners of the grocery distribution cooperative is equal to the gross proceeds of sales of the grocery distribution cooperative multiplied by the rate of one and one-half percent.
 - (2) A qualified grocery distribution cooperative is allowed a deduction from the gross proceeds of sales of groceries or related goods for resale, excluding ((items subject to tax under RCW 82.04.260(4))) qualifying meat products, to customer-owners of the grocery distribution cooperative that is equal to the portion of the gross proceeds of sales for resale that represents the actual cost of the merchandise sold by the grocery distribution cooperative to customer-owners.
- 36 (3) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this 37 section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (a) "Grocery distribution cooperative" means an entity that sells groceries and related items to customer-owners of the grocery distribution cooperative and has customer-owners, in the aggregate, who own a majority of the outstanding ownership interests of the grocery distribution cooperative or of the entity controlling the grocery distribution cooperative. "Grocery distribution cooperative" includes an entity that controls a grocery distribution cooperative.
 - (b) "Qualified grocery distribution cooperative" means:

- (i) A grocery distribution cooperative that has been determined by a court of record of the state of Washington to be not engaged in wholesaling or making sales at wholesale, within the meaning of RCW 82.04.270 or any similar provision of a municipal ordinance that imposes a tax on gross receipts, gross proceeds of sales, or gross income, with respect to purchases made by customer-owners, and subsequently changes its form of doing business to make sales at wholesale of groceries or related items to its customer-owners; or
- (ii) A grocery distribution cooperative that has acquired substantially all of the assets of a grocery distribution cooperative described in (b)(i) of this subsection.
- (c) "Customer-owner" means a person who has an ownership interest in a grocery distribution cooperative and purchases groceries and related items at wholesale from that grocery distribution cooperative.
- (d) "Controlling" means holding fifty percent or more of the voting interests of an entity and having at least equal power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of the entity, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise.
- (e) "Qualifying meat product" has the same meaning as provided in section 306 of this act.
- **Sec. 217.** RCW 82.04.334 and 2010 1st sp.s. c 23 s 512 are each 31 amended to read as follows:
- This chapter does not apply to any sale of standing timber excluded from the definition of "sale" in RCW 82.45.010(3). The definitions in RCW 82.04.260($(\frac{11}{11})$) (8) apply to this section.
- **Sec. 218.** RCW 82.04.440 and 2011 c 2 s 205 are each amended to read as follows:

- 1 (1) Every person engaged in activities that are subject to tax 2 under two or more provisions of RCW 82.04.230 through 82.04.298, 3 inclusive, is taxable under each provision applicable to those 4 activities.
- (2) Persons taxable under RCW ((82.04.2909(2),)) 82.04.250, 5 6 82.04.270, ((82.04.294(2),)) or 82.04.260 (((1)(b), (c), or (d), (4),(11), or (12))) (7) or (8)(c) with respect to selling products in this 7 8 state, including those persons who are also taxable under RCW 9 82.04.261, are allowed a credit against those taxes for any (a) 10 manufacturing taxes paid with respect to the manufacturing of products 11 so sold in this state, and/or (b) extracting taxes paid with respect to 12 the extracting of products so sold in this state or ingredients of 13 products so sold in this state. Extracting taxes taken as credit under subsection (3) of this section may also be taken under this subsection, 14 if otherwise allowable under this subsection. The amount of the credit 15 may not exceed the tax liability arising under this chapter with 16 17 respect to the sale of those products.
 - (3) Persons taxable as manufacturers under RCW 82.04.240 or 82.04.260 (($\frac{(1)}{(b)}$ or $\frac{(12)}{(12)}$)) (8), including those persons who are also taxable under RCW 82.04.261, are allowed a credit against those taxes for any extracting taxes paid with respect to extracting the ingredients of the products so manufactured in this state. The amount of the credit may not exceed the tax liability arising under this chapter with respect to the manufacturing of those products.

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(4)Persons taxable under RCW 82.04.230, 82.04.240, ((82.04.2909(1), 82.04.294(1), 82.04.2404)) or 82.04.260(((1), (2),(4), (11), or (12))) (7) or (8), including those persons who are also 82.04.261, with respect to extracting taxable under RCW manufacturing products in this state are allowed a credit against those taxes for any (i) gross receipts taxes paid to another state with respect to the sales of the products so extracted or manufactured in this state, (ii) manufacturing taxes paid with respect to the manufacturing of products using ingredients so extracted in this state, or (iii) manufacturing taxes paid with respect to manufacturing activities completed in another state for products so manufactured in this state. The amount of the credit may not exceed the tax liability arising under this chapter with respect to the extraction or manufacturing of those products.

(5) For the purpose of this section:

- (a) "Gross receipts tax" means a tax:
- (i) Which is imposed on or measured by the gross volume of business, in terms of gross receipts or in other terms, and in the determination of which the deductions allowed would not constitute the tax an income tax or value added tax; and
- (ii) Which is also not, pursuant to law or custom, separately stated from the sales price.
- (b) "State" means (i) the state of Washington, (ii) a state of the United States other than Washington, or any political subdivision of such other state, (iii) the District of Columbia, and (iv) any foreign country or political subdivision thereof.
- (c) "Manufacturing tax" means a gross receipts tax imposed on the act or privilege of engaging in business as a manufacturer, and includes (i) the taxes imposed on persons who are engaged in business as a manufacturer in RCW 82.04.240((, 82.04.2404, 82.04.2909(1),)) and 82.04.260 (((1), (2), (4), (11), and (12), and 82.04.294(1))) (7) or (8); (ii) the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.261 on persons who are engaged in business as a manufacturer; and (iii) similar gross receipts taxes paid to other states.
- (d) "Extracting tax" means a gross receipts tax imposed on the act or privilege of engaging in business as an extractor, and includes (i) the tax imposed on extractors in RCW 82.04.230 and 82.04.260(((12))) (8); (ii) the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.261 on persons who are engaged in business as an extractor; and (iii) similar gross receipts taxes paid to other states.
- (e) "Business", "manufacturer", "extractor", and other terms used in this section have the meanings given in RCW 82.04.020 through ((82.04.212 [82.04.217])) 82.04.217, notwithstanding the use of those terms in the context of describing taxes imposed by other states.
- **Sec. 219.** RCW 82.04.4451 and 2010 1st sp.s. c 23 s 1102 are each 32 amended to read as follows:
- 33 (1) In computing the tax imposed under this chapter, a credit is 34 allowed against the amount of tax otherwise due under this chapter, as 35 provided in this section. Except for taxpayers that report at least 36 fifty percent of their taxable amount under RCW ((82.04.255,))37 82.04.290(2)(a)((-7)) and 82.04.285, the maximum credit for a taxpayer

- 1 for a reporting period is thirty-five dollars multiplied by the number
- of months in the reporting period, as determined under RCW 82.32.045.
- 3 For a taxpayer that reports at least fifty percent of its taxable
- 4 amount under RCW ((82.04.255,)) 82.04.290(2)(a)((-,)) and 82.04.285, the
- 5 maximum credit for a reporting period is seventy dollars multiplied by
- the number of months in the reporting period, as determined under RCW 82.32.045.
- 8 (2) When the amount of tax otherwise due under this chapter is 9 equal to or less than the maximum credit, a credit is allowed equal to 10 the amount of tax otherwise due under this chapter.
- 11 (3) When the amount of tax otherwise due under this chapter exceeds 12 the maximum credit, a reduced credit is allowed equal to twice the 13 maximum credit, minus the tax otherwise due under this chapter, but not 14 less than zero.
 - (4) The department may prepare a tax credit table consisting of tax ranges using increments of no more than five dollars and a corresponding tax credit to be applied to those tax ranges. The table ((shall)) must be prepared in such a manner that no taxpayer will owe a greater amount of tax by using the table than would be owed by performing the calculation under subsections (1) through (3) of this section. A table prepared by the department under this subsection must be used by all taxpayers in taking the credit provided in this section.
- 23 **Sec. 220.** RCW 82.04.4463 and 2010 1st sp.s. c 23 s 515 are each 24 amended to read as follows:
 - (1) In computing the tax imposed under this chapter, a credit is allowed for property taxes and leasehold excise taxes paid during the calendar year.
 - (2) The credit is equal to:

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- (a)(i)(A) Property taxes paid on buildings, and land upon which the buildings are located, constructed after December 1, 2003, and used exclusively in manufacturing commercial airplanes or components of such airplanes; and
- 33 (B) Leasehold excise taxes paid with respect to buildings 34 constructed after January 1, 2006, the land upon which the buildings 35 are located, or both, if the buildings are used exclusively in 36 manufacturing commercial airplanes or components of such airplanes; and

- (C) Property taxes or leasehold excise taxes paid on, or with respect to, buildings constructed after June 30, 2008, the land upon which the buildings are located, or both, and used exclusively for aerospace product development, manufacturing tooling specifically designed for use in manufacturing commercial airplanes or their components, or in providing aerospace services, by persons not within the scope of (a)(i)(A) and (B) of this subsection (2) and are taxable under RCW 82.04.290(3), 82.04.260(((10)))) (7)(b), or 82.04.250(3); or
- (ii) Property taxes attributable to an increase in assessed value due to the renovation or expansion, after: (A) December 1, 2003, of a building used exclusively in manufacturing commercial airplanes or components of such airplanes; and (B) June 30, 2008, of buildings used exclusively for aerospace product development, manufacturing tooling specifically designed for use in manufacturing commercial airplanes or their components, or in providing aerospace services, by persons not within the scope of (a)(ii)(A) of this subsection (2) and are taxable under RCW 82.04.290(3), 82.04.260(($\frac{10}{10}$)) $\frac{1}{10}$ (b), or 82.04.250(3); and
 - (b) An amount equal to:

- (i)(A) Property taxes paid, by persons taxable under RCW $82.04.260((\frac{10}{10}))$ (7)(a), on machinery and equipment exempt under RCW 82.08.02565 or 82.12.02565 and acquired after December 1, 2003;
- (B) Property taxes paid, by persons taxable under RCW $82.04.260((\frac{10}{10}))$ (7)(b), on machinery and equipment exempt under RCW 82.08.02565 or 82.12.02565 and acquired after June 30, 2008; or
- (C) Property taxes paid, by persons taxable under RCW 82.04.250(3) or 82.04.290(3), on computer hardware, computer peripherals, and software exempt under RCW 82.08.975 or 82.12.975 and acquired after June 30, 2008.
- (ii) For purposes of determining the amount eligible for credit under (i)(A) and (B) of this subsection (2)(b), the amount of property taxes paid is multiplied by a fraction.
- (A) The numerator of the fraction is the total taxable amount subject to the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.260((\(\frac{10}{10}\))) \(\frac{(7)}{10}\) (a) or (b) on the applicable business activities of manufacturing commercial airplanes, components of such airplanes, or tooling specifically designed for use in the manufacturing of commercial airplanes or components of such airplanes.

1 (B) The denominator of the fraction is the total taxable amount 2 subject to the tax imposed under all manufacturing classifications in 3 chapter 82.04 RCW.

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- (C) For purposes of both the numerator and denominator of the fraction, the total taxable amount refers to the total taxable amount required to be reported on the person's returns for the calendar year before the calendar year in which the credit under this section is earned. The department may provide for an alternative method for calculating the numerator in cases where the tax rate provided in RCW 82.04.260(((10))) (7) for manufacturing was not in effect during the full calendar year before the calendar year in which the credit under this section is earned.
- (D) No credit is available under (b)(i)(A) or (B) of this subsection (2) if either the numerator or the denominator of the fraction is zero. If the fraction is greater than or equal to ninetenths, then the fraction is rounded to one.
- 17 (E) As used in (b)(ii)(C) of this subsection (2), "returns" means 18 the tax returns for which the tax imposed under this chapter is 19 reported to the department.
 - (3) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.
- 22 (a) "Aerospace product development" has the same meaning as 23 provided in RCW 82.04.4461.
- 24 (b) "Aerospace services" has the same meaning given in RCW 25 82.08.975.
- 26 (c) "Commercial airplane" and "component" have the same meanings as provided in RCW 82.32.550.
 - (4) A credit earned during one calendar year may be carried over to be credited against taxes incurred in a subsequent calendar year, but may not be carried over a second year. No refunds may be granted for credits under this section.
- 32 (5) In addition to all other requirements under this title, a 33 person claiming the credit under this section must file a complete 34 annual report with the department under RCW 82.32.534.
 - (6) This section expires July 1, 2024.
- 36 **Sec. 221.** RCW 82.04.460 and 2011 c 174 s 203 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, any person earning apportionable income taxable under this chapter and also taxable in another state must, for the purpose of computing tax liability under this chapter, apportion to this state, in accordance with RCW 82.04.462, that portion of the person's apportionable income derived from business activities performed within this state.
- (2) The department must by rule provide a method of apportioning the apportionable income of financial institutions, where such apportionable income is taxable under RCW 82.04.290. The rule adopted by the department must, to the extent feasible, be consistent with the multistate tax commission's recommended formula for the apportionment and allocation of net income of financial institutions as existing on June 1, 2010, or such subsequent date as may be provided by the department by rule, consistent with the purposes of this section, except that:
- (a) The department's rule must provide for a single factor apportionment method based on the receipts factor; and
- (b) The definition of "financial institution" contained in appendix A to the multistate tax commission's recommended formula for the apportionment and allocation of net income of financial institutions is advisory only.
- (3) The department may by rule provide a method or methods of apportioning or allocating gross income derived from sales of telecommunications service and competitive telephone service taxed under this chapter, if the gross proceeds of sales subject to tax under this chapter do not fairly represent the extent of the taxpayer's income attributable to this state. The rule must provide for an equitable and constitutionally permissible division of the tax base.
- (4) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply unless the context clearly requires otherwise:
- (a) "Apportionable income" means gross income of the business generated from engaging in apportionable activities, including income received from apportionable activities performed outside this state if the income would be taxable under this chapter if received from activities in this state, less the exemptions and deductions allowable under this chapter. For purposes of this subsection, "apportionable activities" means only those activities taxed under:
 - (i) ((RCW 82.04.255;

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          (ii)) RCW 82.04.260 (((3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and
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    (12)) (2) through (7) and (10);
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          ((\frac{(iii)}{(ii)})) (ii) RCW 82.04.280(1)((\frac{(e)}{(e)})) (c);
          ((<del>(iv)</del>)) (iii) RCW 82.04.285;
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          ((\frac{v}{v})) (iv) RCW 82.04.286;
          ((<del>(vi)</del>)) (v) RCW 82.04.290;
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          ((<del>(vii)</del>)) (vi) RCW 82.04.2907;
          ((<del>(viii)</del>)) (vii) RCW 82.04.2908;
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- 9 (((ix))) <u>(viii)</u> RCW 82.04.263, but only to the extent of any activity that would be taxable under any of the provisions enumerated under (a)(i) through (((viii))) <u>(vii)</u> of this subsection (4) if the tax classification in RCW 82.04.263 did not exist; and
- 13 $((\frac{x}{x}))$ <u>(ix)</u> RCW 82.04.260 $(\frac{13}{x})$ <u>(10)</u> and 82.04.280(1)(a), but only with respect to advertising.

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- (b)(i) "Taxable in another state" means that the taxpayer is subject to a business activities tax by another state on its income received from engaging in apportionable activities; or the taxpayer is not subject to a business activities tax by another state on its income received from engaging in apportionable activities, but any other state has jurisdiction to subject the taxpayer to a business activities tax on such income under the substantial nexus standards in RCW 82.04.067(1).
- (ii) For purposes of this subsection (4)(b), "business activities tax" and "state" have the same meaning as in RCW 82.04.462.
- 25 **Sec. 222.** RCW 82.08.806 and 2011 c 174 s 204 are each amended to 26 read as follows:
 - (1) The tax levied by RCW 82.08.020 does not apply to sales, to a printer or publisher, of computer equipment, including repair parts and replacement parts for such equipment, when the computer equipment is used primarily in the printing or publishing of any printed material, or to sales of or charges made for labor and services rendered in respect to installing, repairing, cleaning, altering, or improving the computer equipment. This exemption applies only to computer equipment not otherwise exempt under RCW 82.08.02565.
- 35 (2) A person taking the exemption under this section must keep 36 records necessary for the department to verify eligibility under this 37 section. This exemption is available only when the purchaser provides

- the seller with an exemption certificate in a form and manner prescribed by the department. The seller must retain a copy of the certificate for the seller's files.
 - (3) The definitions in this subsection (3) apply throughout this section, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (a) "Computer" has the same meaning as in RCW 82.04.215.

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- (b) "Computer equipment" means a computer and the associated physical components that constitute a computer system, including monitors, keyboards, printers, modems, scanners, pointing devices, and other computer peripheral equipment, cables, servers, and routers. "Computer equipment" also includes digital cameras and computer software.
- (c) "Computer software" has the same meaning as in RCW 82.04.215.
- 14 (d) "Primarily" means greater than fifty percent as measured by 15 time.
- 16 (e) "Printer or publisher" means a person, as defined in RCW 82.04.030, who is subject to tax under RCW $82.04.260((\frac{(13)}{(13)}))$ or 82.04.280(1)(a).
 - (4) "Computer equipment" does not include computer equipment that is used primarily for administrative purposes including but not limited to payroll processing, accounting, customer service, telemarketing, and collection. If computer equipment is used simultaneously for administrative and nonadministrative purposes, the administrative use must be disregarded during the period of simultaneous use for purposes of determining whether the computer equipment is used primarily for administrative purposes.
- 27 **Sec. 223.** RCW 82.32.045 and 2010 1st sp.s. c 23 s 1103 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, payments of the taxes imposed under chapters 82.04, 82.08, 82.12, 82.14, and 82.16 RCW, along with reports and returns on forms prescribed by the department, are due monthly within twenty-five days after the end of the month in which the taxable activities occur.
- 34 (2) The department of revenue may relieve any taxpayer or class of 35 taxpayers from the obligation of remitting monthly and may require the 36 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:
 - (i) Twenty-eight thousand dollars per year; or

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- (ii) Forty-six thousand six hundred sixty-seven dollars per year for persons generating at least fifty percent of their taxable amount from activities taxable under RCW $((82.04.255_{7}))$ 82.04.290(2)(a)(($_{7}$)) and 82.04.285;
- 18 (b) The person's gross income of the business from all activities 19 taxable under chapter 82.16 RCW is less than twenty-four thousand 20 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.
- 24 **Sec. 224.** RCW 82.45.195 and 2010 1st sp.s. c 23 s 518 are each 25 amended to read as follows:
- A sale of standing timber is exempt from tax under this chapter if the gross income from such sale is taxable under RCW $82.04.260((\frac{(11)}{)})$ (8)(d).
- 29 PART III 30 CREDITS
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 301. A new section is added to chapter 82.04 RCW to read as follows:
- WOOD BIOMASS. (1) In computing the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.240 on the business of manufacturing wood biomass fuel, a person is entitled to a credit as determined in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) The amount of the credit under this section is determined by multiplying 0.71488 by the tax otherwise due during the reporting period on the business of manufacturing wood biomass fuel. The department must administer the credit in this section in a way that results in a tax liability that is comparable to what it would have been under the tax rate in effect for the business of manufacturing wood biomass fuel immediately preceding the effective date of this section.

- (3) "Wood biomass fuel" has the same meaning as in RCW 82.29A.135.
- 10 (4) The credit in this section may only be claimed on a return 11 filed electronically using the department's online tax filing service.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 302. A new section is added to chapter 82.04
 RCW to read as follows:
 - ALUMINUM SMELTERS. (1)(a) In computing the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.270 on the business of making wholesale sales of aluminum manufactured by the seller, an aluminum smelter is entitled to a credit as determined in (b) of this subsection (1).
 - (b) The amount of the credit under this subsection (1) is determined by multiplying 0.4 by the tax otherwise due on the business of making wholesale sales by the taxpayer, during the reporting period, of aluminum manufactured by the taxpayer. The department must administer the credit in this subsection in a way that results in a tax liability that is comparable to what it would have been under the tax rate in effect for the business of making wholesale sales, during the reporting period, of aluminum by the manufacturer, immediately preceding the effective date of this section.
 - (2)(a) In computing the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.240 on the business of manufacturing aluminum, an aluminum smelter is entitled to a credit as determined in (b) of this subsection (2).
 - (b) The amount of the credit under this subsection (2) is determined by multiplying 0.4 by the tax otherwise due during the reporting period on the business of manufacturing aluminum, which includes the activities of both manufacturers and processors for hire. The department must administer the credit in this subsection in a way that results in a tax liability that is comparable to what it would have been under the tax rate in effect for the business of manufacturing aluminum.

(3) A person claiming a credit under this section must file a complete annual report with the department under RCW 82.32.534. However, if legislation is enacted after 2013 that replaces the annual report under RCW 82.32.534 with the annual survey under RCW 82.32.585, a person claiming a credit under this section must file a complete annual survey with the department under RCW 82.32.585.

- (4) The credits in this section may only be claimed on a return filed electronically using the department's online tax filing service.
- (5) No credit may be claimed under this section for reporting periods beginning January 1, 2017.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 303. A new section is added to chapter 82.04 RCW to read as follows:

WHOLESALING/MANUFACTURING OF SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS. (1)(a) In computing the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.270 on the business of making wholesale sales of qualifying solar energy systems or qualifying components by the manufacturer of the system or component, a person is entitled to a credit as determined in (b) of this subsection (1).

- (b) The amount of the credit under this subsection (1) is determined by multiplying 0.43183 by the tax otherwise due, during the reporting period, on the business of making wholesale sales of qualifying solar energy products or qualifying components, manufactured by the person. The department must administer the credit in this subsection in a way that results in a tax liability that is comparable to what it would have been under the tax rate in effect for the business of making wholesale sales, during the reporting period, of qualifying solar energy products or qualifying components, manufactured by the taxpayer.
- (2)(a) In computing the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.240 on the business of manufacturing qualifying solar energy systems or qualifying components, a person is entitled to a credit as determined in (b) of this subsection (2).
- (b) The amount of the credit under this subsection (2) is determined by multiplying 0.43183 by the tax otherwise due on the business of manufacturing qualifying solar energy systems or qualifying components during the reporting period. The department must administer the credit in this subsection in a way that results in a tax liability

- that is comparable to what it would have been under the tax rate in effect for the business of manufacturing qualifying solar energy products or qualifying components during the reporting period.
 - (3) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section.

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- (a) "Compound semiconductor solar wafers" means a semiconductor solar wafer composed of elements from two or more different groups of the periodic table.
- (b) "Module" means the smallest nondivisible self-contained physical structure housing interconnected photovoltaic cells and providing a single direct current electrical output.
- 12 (c) "Photovoltaic cell" means a device that converts light directly 13 into electricity without moving parts.
 - (d) "Qualifying component" means the following products to be used exclusively in components of qualifying solar energy systems: Solar grade silicon, silicon solar wafers, silicon solar cells, thin film solar devices, or compound semiconductor solar wafers.
 - (e) "Qualifying solar energy system" means a solar energy system using photovoltaic modules or stirling converters.
 - (f) "Silicon solar cells" means a photovoltaic cell manufactured from a silicon solar wafer.
 - (g) "Silicon solar wafers" means a silicon wafer manufactured for solar conversion purposes.
 - (h) "Solar energy system" means any device or combination of devices or elements that rely upon direct sunlight as an energy source for use in the generation of electricity.
 - (i) "Solar grade silicon" means high purity silicon used exclusively in components of solar energy systems using photovoltaic modules to capture direct sunlight. "Solar grade silicon" does not include silicon used in semiconductors.
 - (j) "Stirling converter" means a device that produces electricity by converting heat from a solar source utilizing a stirling engine.
 - (k) "Thin film solar devices" means a nonparticipating substrate on which various semiconducting materials are deposited to produce a photovoltaic cell that is used to generate electricity.
- 36 (4) A person claiming a credit under this section must file a 37 complete annual report with the department under RCW 82.32.534. 38 However, if legislation is enacted after 2013 that replaces the annual

report under RCW 82.32.534 with the annual survey under RCW 82.32.585, a person claiming a credit under this section must file a complete annual survey with the department under RCW 82.32.585.

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- (5) No credit may be claimed under this section for reporting periods beginning July 1, 2014.
- 6 (6) The credit in this section may only be claimed on a return 7 filed electronically using the department's online tax filing service.
- 8 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 304.** A new section is added to chapter 82.04 9 RCW to read as follows:
- SPLITTING/PROCESSING DRIED PEAS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FLOUR AND OIL.

 (1) In computing the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.240 on the business of splitting or processing dried peas or of manufacturing wheat into flour; barley into pearl barley; soybeans into soybean oil; canola into canola oil, canola meal, or canola by-products; or sunflower seeds into sunflower oil; a person is entitled to a credit as determined in subsection (2) of this section.
 - (2) The amount of the credit under this section is determined by multiplying 0.71488 by the tax otherwise due on the manufacturing of the product or products described in subsection (1) of this section during the reporting period. The department must administer the credit in this subsection in a way that results in a tax liability that is comparable to what it would have been under the tax rate in effect for the business of manufacturing the product or products described in subsection (1) of this section during the reporting period.
- 25 (3) The credit in this section may only be claimed on a return 26 filed electronically using the department's online tax filing service.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 305. A new section is added to chapter 82.04 RCW to read as follows:
 - PRESCRIPTION DRUG RESELLING AT RETAIL AND PRESCRIPTION DRUG WAREHOUSING AND RESELLING AT WHOLESALE. (1)(a) The credit under this subsection from the gross proceeds of retail sales of prescription drugs is determined by multiplying 0.70701 by:
- 33 (i) The gross proceeds of retail sales of prescription drugs by the 34 eligible person during the reporting period; or
- 35 (ii) If the eligible person is entitled to one or more credits 36 under any other statute in this chapter in computing the tax imposed

- under RCW 82.04.250 on the business of making retail sales of prescription drugs, the difference resulting from subtracting all other deductible amounts from the gross proceeds of retail sales of prescription drugs by the eligible person during the reporting period.
 - (b) The credit under this subsection from the gross proceeds of wholesale sales of prescription drugs is determined by multiplying 0.71488 by:
- 8 (i) The gross proceeds of wholesale sales of prescription drugs by 9 the eligible person during the reporting period; or
 - (ii) If the eligible person is entitled to one or more credits under any other statute in this chapter in computing the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.270 on the business of making wholesale sales of prescription drugs, the difference resulting from subtracting all other deductible amounts from the gross proceeds of wholesale sales of prescription drugs by the eligible person during the reporting period.
- 16 (2) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this 17 section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (a) "Eligible person" means a person who:

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- 19 (i) Is registered with the federal drug enforcement administration 20 and licensed by the state board of pharmacy;
- (ii) Buys prescription drugs from a manufacturer or another wholesaler and resells the drugs to persons selling at retail or to hospitals, clinics, health care providers, or other providers of health care services; and
- (iii) Owns or operates a warehouse inside or outside of this state where the person's prescription drugs are stored pending delivery to buyers.
- 28 (b) "Prescription drugs" means drugs intended for human use 29 pursuant to a prescription.
- 30 (c) "Prescription" and "drug" have the same meaning as in RCW 31 82.08.0281.
- 32 (3) The credit in this section may only be claimed on a return 33 filed electronically using the department's online tax filing service.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 306. A new section is added to chapter 82.04 RCW to read as follows:
- MEAT PRODUCTS--PROCESSING PERISHABLE AND WHOLESALE SALES OF QUALIFYING. (1)(a) In computing the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.270 on

the business of making wholesale sales of qualifying meat products, an eligible person is entitled to a credit as determined in (b) of this subsection (1).

- (b) The amount of the credit under this subsection (1) is determined by multiplying 0.71488 by the tax otherwise due on wholesale sales of qualifying meat products made during the reporting period by the eligible person. The department must administer the credit in this subsection in a way that results in a tax liability that is comparable to what it would have been under the tax rate in effect for the business of making wholesale sales of qualifying meat products during the reporting period.
- (2)(a) In computing the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.240 on the business of processing perishable meat products, a person is entitled to a credit as determined in (b) of this subsection (2).
- (b) The amount of the credit under this subsection (2) is determined by multiplying 0.71488 by:
- (i) The value of the meat product processed by the person for the reporting period, in the case of manufacturers, or, in the case of processors for hire, the gross income of the business for the reporting period from processing meat products for hire; or
- (ii) If the person is entitled to one or more credits under any other statute in this chapter in computing the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.240 on the business of processing perishable meat products, the difference resulting from subtracting all other deductible amounts from the value of the meat product processed by the person for the reporting period, in the case of manufacturers, or, in the case of processors for hire, the gross income of the business for the reporting period from processing meat products for hire.
- 29 (3) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this 30 section.
 - (a) "Eligible person" means any person who sells perishable meat products at wholesale or any person who takes an animal or a perishable meat product, processes it, and sells the resulting qualifying meat product at wholesale.
 - (b) "Meat product" means a product derived in whole or in part from any part of an animal carcass, except products derived from seafood or insects. The term includes only products that are intended for human consumption as food or animal consumption as feed.

- 1 (c) "Perishable meat product" means a meat product having a high 2 risk of spoilage within a period of thirty days without refrigeration 3 or freezing.
 - (d) "Processed," "processes," or "processing" means to engage in one or more of the following activities: Slaughtering an animal, breaking an animal carcass or part of an animal carcass into any type of smaller unit, or engaging in any other manufacturing activity when perishable meat is either the finished product or an ingredient or component of the finished product.
 - (e) "Qualifying meat product" means:

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- (i) With respect to any person, a perishable meat product; and
- (ii) Any meat product, perishable or not, that is the result of the seller taking an animal or a perishable meat product, processing it, and selling the resulting meat product at wholesale, even if meat is only a component of the finished product.
- 16 (4) The credit in this section may only be claimed on a return 17 filed electronically using the department's online tax filing service.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 307. A new section is added to chapter 82.04 19 RCW to read as follows:
 - MANUFACTURING, WHOLESALING, AND RETAILING--SEAFOOD PRODUCTS AND DAIRY PRODUCTS--MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALING--FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. (1)(a) In computing the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.240 on qualifying manufacturing activities, a person is entitled to a credit as determined in (b) of this subsection (1).
 - (b) The amount of the credit under this subsection is determined by multiplying 0.71488 by the tax otherwise due on the manufacturing of eligible products by the person during the reporting period. The department must administer the credit in this subsection in a way that results in a tax liability that is comparable to what it would have been under the tax rate in effect for the business of manufacturing eligible products during the reporting period.
 - (2) In computing the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.250 on the business of making qualifying retail sales, a person is entitled to a credit as determined in (b) of this subsection (2).
- 35 (a) The amount of the credit under this subsection (2) is 36 determined by multiplying 0.70701 by the tax otherwise due on making 37 qualifying retail sales by the person during the reporting period. The

- department must administer the credit in this subsection in a way that results in a tax liability that is comparable to what it would have been under the tax rate in effect for the business of making qualifying retail sales during the reporting period.
 - (b) Persons claiming a credit under this subsection (2) must keep and preserve records for the period required by RCW 82.32.070 establishing that the qualifying retail sales were for eligible products that were transported by the purchaser in the ordinary course of business out of this state.
 - (3) In computing the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.270 on the business of making qualifying wholesale sales, a person is entitled to a credit as determined in (b) of this subsection (3).
- 13 (a) The amount of the credit under this subsection (3) is
 14 determined by multiplying 0.71488 by the tax otherwise due on making
 15 qualifying wholesale sales by the person during the reporting period.
 16 The department must administer the credit in this subsection in a way
 17 that results in a tax liability that is comparable to what it would
 18 have been under the tax rate in effect for the business of making
 19 qualifying wholesale sales during the reporting period.
 - (b) Persons claiming a credit under this subsection (3) must keep and preserve records for the period required by RCW 82.32.070 establishing that the qualifying wholesale sales were for eligible products transported by the purchaser in the ordinary course of business out of this state.
 - (4) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (a) "Eligible product" means:

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- (i) Seafood products that remain in a raw, raw frozen, or raw salted state at the completion of the manufacturing;
- (ii) Dairy products that as of September 20, 2001, are identified in 21 C.F.R., chapter 1, parts 131, 133, and 135, including by-products from the manufacturing process, such as whey and casein; and
- (iii) Fruits and vegetables that have been manufactured by canning, preserving, freezing, processing, or dehydrating fresh fruits or vegetables.
- 36 (b) "Qualifying manufacturing" means manufacturing an eligible 37 product.

- 1 (c) "Qualifying retail sales" means retail sales of an eligible 2 product described in (a)(i) or (ii) of this subsection (4) by the 3 manufacturer of the product, but only when the product is delivered to 4 purchasers who transport the product out of this state in the ordinary 5 course of business.
 - (d) "Qualifying wholesale sales" means wholesale sales of an eligible product described in (a) of this subsection (4) by the manufacturer of the product, but only when the product is delivered to purchasers who transport the product out of this state in the ordinary course of business.
- 11 (5) The credit in this section may only be claimed on a return 12 filed electronically using the department's online tax filing service.

13 PART IV

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MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- 15 NEW SECTION. Sec. 401. The department of revenue must convene a group of affected stakeholders to develop recommendations to further 16 reduce, refine, and simplify the number of tax classifications under 17 chapter 82.04 RCW, the business and occupation tax. By January 1, 18 19 2014, and in compliance with RCW 43.01.036, the department must report 20 the group's recommendations to the governor, the senate committee on 21 trade and economic development, and the house of representatives 22 committee on technology and economic development.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 402. (1) Except as provided otherwise in this section, this act takes effect January 1, 2014.
- 25 (2) Section 208 of this act takes effect July 1, 2015.
- 26 (3) Section 401 of this act takes effect August 1, 2013.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 403. Section 207 of this act expires July 1, 28 2015.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 404. The provisions of this act are to be liberally construed to effectuate the intent, policies, and purpose of this act to reduce the complexity of state and local business and occupation taxes and to make it easier for businesses to meet their local licensing and business and occupation tax filing obligations.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 405. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected."

<u>2SSB 5688</u> - S AMD
By Senators Braun, Smith

WITHDRAWN 03/12/2013

On page 1, line 2 of the title, after "systems;" strike the 5 remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 35.102.030, 35.102.040, 6 35.102.140, 35.102.160, 82.04.060, 82.04.230, 82.04.255, 82.04.260, 7 82.04.280, 35.102.150, 48.14.080, 82.04.261, 82.04.270, 82.04.29002, 8 82.04.298, 82.04.334, 82.04.440, 82.04.4451, 82.04.4463, 82.04.460, 9 82.08.806, 82.32.045, and 82.45.195; reenacting and amending RCW 10 82.04.250 and 82.04.260; adding new sections to chapter 35.102 RCW; 11 12 adding new sections to chapter 82.04 RCW; creating new sections; 13 repealing RCW 82.04.272, 82.04.2909, 82.04.294, and 35.102.120; repealing 2010 c 114 s 104; repealing 2003 c 149 s 3; repealing 2010 c 14 106 s 206; repealing 2009 c 461 s 3; repealing 2006 c 300 s 7; 15 16 repealing 2003 c 149 s 4; providing effective dates; and providing an 17 expiration date."

<u>EFFECT:</u> Technical changes are made to the B&O Tax classification consolidations.

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