SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2157

State of Washington 66th Legislature 2019 Regular Session

By House Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Tarleton, Sullivan, Ormsby, Bergquist, Robinson, Appleton, Dolan, Frame, Macri, Pollet, and Tharinger)

READ FIRST TIME 04/25/19.

AN ACT Relating to updating the Washington tax structure to 1 2 address the needs of Washingtonians; amending RCW 3 82.08.0273, 84.36.381, 84.36.383, 84.36.385, 84.38.020, 84.38.070, 4 84.38.130, and 84.38.150; reenacting and amending RCW 84.38.030; 5 adding a new section to chapter 82.04 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 82.32 RCW; creating new sections; prescribing penalties; 6 7 providing an effective date; providing expiration dates; 8 declaring an emergency.

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

10 Part I 11 Intent

12 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 101.** (1) The legislature finds that the 13 Washington tax structure was developed in the early twentieth century and has been amended over time to include many tax preferences that 14 15 benefit select taxpayers. The legislature further finds that we must 16 ensure our tax structure is equitable, stable, transparent, 17 adequate in light of the modernizing economy, our extraordinary population growth, and the changing economic reality we 18 19 currently face as individuals, communities, businesses, and the 20 state.

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- (2) The legislature finds that the tax structure has driven individual taxpayers and businesses to seek relief from state and local taxes. Over the years, the legislature has adopted approximately seven hundred tax preferences. Although some of those tax preferences have a broad and positive impact, such as property tax relief programs for the most vulnerable members of our communities and tax relief for industries that support the economic and environmental vitality of our state, many preferences are targeted to benefit a very small number of taxpayers. By requiring a series of preferences to mitigate its unintended consequences, the state's tax structure has created structural deficits, instability, and sets of "winners" and "losers" within the code.
- (3) Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature to modernize and rebalance our state tax structure by repealing and modifying tax preferences that either no longer support the economic vitality of the state or the quality of life for the most vulnerable members of our communities and revaluating the state tax structure.

18 Part II

Modifying Preferential Business and Occupation

20 Tax Rates

- **Sec. 201.** RCW 82.04.260 and 2018 c 164 s 3 are each amended to 22 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, 2025, 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

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- 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)(i) Except as provided otherwise in (c)(iii) of this 5 6 subsection, from July 1, 2025, until January 1, 2036, dairy products; 7 or selling dairy products that the person has manufactured to purchasers who either transport in the ordinary course of business 8 the goods out of state or purchasers who use such dairy products as 9 an ingredient or component in the manufacturing of a dairy product; 10 11 as to such persons the tax imposed is equal to the value of the 12 products manufactured or the gross proceeds derived from such sales multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent. Sellers must keep and 13 14 preserve records for the period required by RCW 82.32.070 establishing that the goods were transported by the purchaser in the 15 16 ordinary course of business out of this state or sold to a 17 manufacturer for use as an ingredient or component in the manufacturing of a dairy product. 18
- 19 (ii) For the purposes of this subsection (1)(c), "dairy products" 20 means:

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- (A) Products, not including any marijuana-infused product, 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; and
- (B) Products comprised of not less than seventy percent dairy products that qualify under (c)(ii)(A) of this subsection, measured by weight or volume.
 - (iii) The preferential tax rate provided to taxpayers under this subsection (1)(c) does not apply to sales of dairy products on or after July 1, 2023, where a dairy product is used by the purchaser as an ingredient or component in the manufacturing in Washington of a dairy product;
- (d) (i) Beginning July 1, 2025, 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

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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.

- (ii) For purposes of this subsection (1)(d), "fruits" and "vegetables" do not include marijuana, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused products; and
- (e) Wood biomass fuel; 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. For the purposes of this section, "wood biomass fuel" means a liquid or gaseous fuel that is produced from lignocellulosic feedstocks, including wood, forest, $((\{er\}))$ or field residue((r)) and dedicated energy crops, and that does not include wood treated with chemical preservations such as creosote, pentachlorophenol, or copper-chromearsenic.
- (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) 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 through June 30, 2019, and 0.9 percent beginning July 1, 2019.
- 38 (6) Upon every person engaging within this state in business as 39 an international steamship agent, international customs house broker, 40 international freight forwarder, vessel and/or cargo charter broker

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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.

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(7) 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) (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.

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(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) 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) (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:
- 28 (i) 0.4235 percent from October 1, 2005, through June 30, 2007; 29 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 (11) 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

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the case of processors for hire, be equal to the gross income of the business, multiplied by the rate of 0.2904 percent.

- 3 (c) For the purposes of this subsection (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 (11) must file a complete annual tax performance report with the department under RCW 82.32.534.
- 10 (e)(i) Except as provided in (e)(ii) of this subsection (11), 11 this subsection (11) does not apply on and after July 1, 2040.
 - (ii) With respect to the manufacturing of commercial airplanes or making sales, at retail or wholesale, of commercial airplanes, this subsection (11) does not apply on and after July 1st of the year in which the department makes a determination that any final assembly or wing assembly of any version or variant of a commercial airplane that is the basis of a siting of a significant commercial airplane manufacturing program in the state under RCW 82.32.850 has been sited outside the state of Washington. This subsection (11)(e)(ii) only applies to the manufacturing or sale of commercial airplanes that are the basis of a siting of a significant commercial airplane manufacturing program in the state under RCW 82.32.850.
 - (12) (a) Until July 1, 2024, upon every person engaging within this state in the business of extracting timber or extracting 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

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1 percent from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007, and 0.2904 percent 2 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)(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.
- 23 (e) For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions 24 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.

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- (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 (12)(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:

- (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;
- 15 (B) Pulp, including market pulp and pulp derived from recovered 16 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 tax performance report with the department under RCW 82.32.534.
 - (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.
 - (14)(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 0.35 percent until July 1, 2024, and 0.484 percent thereafter.
- 37 (b) A person reporting under the tax rate provided in this 38 subsection (14) must file a complete annual tax performance report 39 with the department under RCW 82.32.534.

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1 Part III

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Providing a Business and Occupation Tax Exemption

NEW SECTION. Sec. 301. This section is the tax preference performance statement for the tax preference contained in section 302, chapter ..., Laws of 2019 (section 302 of this act). This performance statement is only intended to be used for subsequent evaluation of the tax preference. It is not intended to create a private right of action by any party or be used to determine eligibility for preferential tax treatment.

- 10 (1) The legislature categorizes this tax preference as one 11 intended to provide tax relief to certain eligible businesses, as 12 indicated in RCW 82.32.808(2)(e).
 - (2) The joint legislative audit and review committee is directed to evaluate the role eligible hospitals play as safety net providers, using metrics including but not limited to:
 - (a) The monetary value of the following services provided by each eligible hospital:
 - (i) Uncompensated care, by category of health care services; and
- 19 (ii) Medicaid and medicare funded treatment, by category of 20 health care services;
- 21 (b) Percentage and count of all clients served by each eligible 22 hospital, by category of health care services, who:
 - (i) Receive uncompensated care; and
 - (ii) Use medicare or medicaid to pay for treatment; and
- 25 (c) Percentage and count of all clients served in all hospitals 26 in Washington who:
- 27 (i) Receive uncompensated care from an eligible hospital, by 28 category of health care services;
- 29 (ii) Use medicare and medicaid to pay for treatment from an 30 eligible hospital, by category of health care services; and
- 31 (iii) Receive uncompensated trauma care from an eligible 32 hospital.
- 33 (3) For the purposes of this section, "eligible hospital" means a 34 taxpayer claiming the tax preference provided in section 302, 35 chapter ..., Laws of 2019 (section 302 of this act).
- 36 (4) In order to obtain the data necessary to perform the review 37 in this section, the joint legislative audit and review committee may 38 refer to data from the health care authority and the department of 39 health, as well as any other available data sources.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 302. A new section is added to chapter 82.04 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) This chapter does not apply to any person engaging within this state in business as a hospital, as defined in chapter 70.41 RCW, that is owned by a county with a population greater than two million and that is managed by a state university.
 - (2) This section expires January 1, 2030.

8 Part IV

Narrowing the Nonresident Sales and Use Tax Exemption

- **Sec. 401.** RCW 82.08.0273 and 2014 c 140 s 17 are each amended to 11 read as follows:
 - (1) ((The tax levied by RCW 82.08.020 does not apply to sales to)) Subject to the conditions and limitations in this section, an exemption from the tax levied by RCW 82.08.020 in the form of a remittance from the department is provided for nonresidents of this state of tangible personal property, digital goods, and digital codes((, when)). The exemption only applies if:
- 18 (a) The property is for use outside this state;
- 19 (b) The purchaser is a bona fide resident of a province or 20 territory of Canada or a state, territory, or possession of the 21 United States, other than the state of Washington; and
 - (i) Such state, possession, territory, or province does not impose, or have imposed on its behalf, a generally applicable retail sales tax, use tax, value added tax, gross receipts tax on retailing activities, or similar generally applicable tax, of three percent or more; or
 - (ii) If imposing a tax described in (b)(i) of this subsection, provides an exemption for sales to Washington residents by reason of their residence; and
 - (c) The purchaser agrees, when requested, to grant the department of revenue access to such records and other forms of verification at his or her place of residence to assure that such purchases are not first used substantially in the state of Washington.
 - (2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this chapter, if parts or other tangible personal property are installed by the seller during the course of repairing, cleaning, altering, or improving motor vehicles, trailers, or campers and the seller makes a separate charge for the tangible personal property, the tax levied by RCW

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82.08.020 does not apply to the separately stated charge to a nonresident purchaser for the tangible personal property but only if the seller certifies in writing to the purchaser that the separately stated charge does not exceed either the seller's current publicly stated retail price for the tangible personal property or, if no publicly stated retail price is available, the seller's cost for the tangible personal property. However, the exemption provided by this section does not apply if tangible personal property is installed by the seller during the course of repairing, cleaning, altering, or improving motor vehicles, trailers, or campers and the seller makes a single nonitemized charge for providing the tangible personal property and service. All of the ((requirements)) provisions in subsections (1) and (3) through ((+(6+))) (7) of this section apply to this subsection.

- (3) (a) Any person claiming exemption from retail sales tax under the provisions of this section must ((display proof of his or her current nonresident status as provided in this section)) pay the state and local sales tax to the seller at the time of purchase and then request a remittance from the department in accordance with this subsection and subsection (4) of this section. A request for remittance must include proof of the person's status as a nonresident at the time of the purchase for which a remittance is requested. The request for a remittance must also include any additional information and documentation as required by the department, which may include a description of the item purchased for which a remittance is requested, the sales price of the item, the amount of sales tax paid on the item, the date of the purchase, the name of the seller and the physical address where the sale took place, and copies of sales receipts showing the qualified purchases.
- (b) Acceptable proof of a nonresident person's status includes one piece of identification such as a valid driver's license from the jurisdiction in which the out-of-state residency is claimed or a valid identification card which has a photograph of the holder and is issued by the out-of-state jurisdiction. Identification under this subsection (3)(b) must show the holder's residential address and have as one of its legal purposes the establishment of residency in that out-of-state jurisdiction.
- (((c) In lieu of furnishing proof of a person's nonresident status under (b) of this subsection (3), a person claiming exemption from retail sales tax under the provisions of this section may

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provide the seller with an exemption certificate in compliance with subsection (4)(b) of this section.

(4) (a) Nothing in this section requires the vendor to make tax exempt retail sales to nonresidents. A vendor may choose to make sales to nonresidents, collect the sales tax, and remit the amount of sales tax collected to the state as otherwise provided by law. If the vendor chooses to make a sale to a nonresident without collecting the sales tax, the vendor must examine the purchaser's proof of nonresidence, determine whether the proof is acceptable under subsection (3) (b) of this section, and maintain records for each nontaxable sale which must show the type of proof accepted, including any identification numbers where appropriate, and the expiration date, if any.

(b) In lieu of using the method provided in (a) of this subsection to document an exempt sale to a nonresident, a seller may accept from the purchaser a properly completed uniform exemption certificate approved by the streamlined sales and use tax agreement governing board or any other exemption certificate as may be authorized by the department and properly completed by the purchaser. A nonresident purchaser who uses an exemption certificate authorized in this subsection (4)(b) must include the purchaser's driver's license number or other state-issued identification number and the state of issuance.

(c) In lieu of using the methods provided in (a) and (b) of this subsection to document an exempt sale to a nonresident, a seller may capture the relevant data elements as allowed under the streamlined sales and use tax agreement.

(5) (a) Any person making fraudulent statements, which includes the offer of fraudulent identification or fraudulently procured identification to a vendor, in order to purchase goods without paying retail sales tax is guilty of perjury under chapter 9A.72 RCW.

(b) Any person making tax exempt purchases under this section by displaying proof of identification not his or her own, or counterfeit identification, with intent to violate the provisions of this section, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, in addition, is liable for the tax and subject to a penalty equal to the greater of one hundred dollars or the tax due on such purchases.

(6) (a) Any vendor who makes sales without collecting the tax and who fails to maintain records of sales to nonresidents as provided in this section is personally liable for the amount of tax due.

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(b) Any vendor who makes sales without collecting the retail sales tax under this section and who has actual knowledge that the purchaser's proof of identification establishing out-of-state residency is fraudulent is guilty of a misdemeanor and, in addition, is liable for the tax and subject to a penalty equal to the greater of one thousand dollars or the tax due on such sales. In addition, both the purchaser and the vendor are liable for any penalties and interest assessable under chapter 82.32 RCW.

- (7)) (4) (a) (i) Beginning January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020, a person may request a remittance from the department for state sales taxes paid by the person on qualified retail purchases made in Washington between July 1, 2019, and December 31, 2019.
- (ii) Beginning January 1, 2021, a person may request a remittance from the department during any calendar year for state sales taxes paid by the person on qualified retail purchases made in Washington during the immediately preceding calendar year only. No application may be made with respect to purchases made before the immediately preceding calendar year.
- (b) The remittance request, including proof of nonresident status and any other documentation and information required by the department, must be provided in a form and manner as prescribed by the department. Only one remittance request may be made by a person per calendar year.
- (c) The total amount of a remittance request must be at least twenty-five dollars. The department must deny any request for a remittance that is less than twenty-five dollars.
- (d) The department will examine the applicant's proof of nonresident status and any other documentation and information as required in the application to determine whether the applicant is entitled to a remittance under this section.
- (5) (a) Any person making fraudulent statements to the department, which includes the offer of fraudulent or fraudulently procured identification or fraudulent sales receipts, in order to receive a remittance of retail sales tax is guilty of perjury under chapter 9A.72 RCW and is ineligible to receive any further remittances from the department under this section.
- 37 (b) Any person obtaining a remittance of retail sales tax from
 38 the department by providing proof of identification or sales receipts
 39 not the person's own, or counterfeit identification or sales receipts
 40 is:

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(i) Liable for repayment of the remittance, including interest as provided in chapter 82.32 RCW from the date the remittance was transmitted to the person until repaid in full;

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- (ii) Liable for a civil penalty equal to the greater of one hundred dollars or the amount of the remittance obtained in violation of this subsection (5)(b); and
- (iii) Ineligible to receive any further remittances from the department under this section.
- (c) Any person assisting another person in obtaining a remittance of retail sales tax in violation of (b) of this subsection (5) is jointly and severally liable for amounts due under (b) of this subsection (5) and is also ineligible to receive any further remittances from the department under this section.
- (6) A person who receives a refund of sales tax from the seller for any reason with respect to a purchase made in this state is not entitled to a remittance for the tax paid on the purchase. A person who receives both a remittance under this section and a refund of sales tax from the seller with respect to the same purchase must immediately repay the remittance to the department. Interest as provided in chapter 82.32 RCW applies to amounts due under this section from the date that the department made the remittance until the amount due under this subsection is paid to the department. A person who receives a remittance with respect to a purchase for which the person had, at the time the person submitted the application for a remittance, already received a refund of sales tax from the seller is also liable for a civil penalty equal to the greater of one hundred dollars or the amount of the remittance obtained in violation of this <u>subsection</u> (6) and is ineligible to receive any further remittances from the department under this section.
- (7) The exemption provided by this section is only for the state portion of the sales tax. For purposes of this section, the state portion of the sales tax is not reduced by any local sales tax that is deducted or credited against the state sales tax as provided by law.
- 35 <u>(8)</u> The exemption in this section does not apply to sales of marijuana, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused products.

Part V

Expanding the Senior Citizen Property Tax Exemption

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Sec. 501. RCW 84.36.381 and 2018 c 46 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

A person is exempt from any legal obligation to pay all or a portion of the amount of excess and regular real property taxes due and payable in the year following the year in which a claim is filed, and thereafter, in accordance with the following:

- (1) (a) The property taxes must have been imposed upon a residence which was occupied by the person claiming the exemption as a principal place of residence as of the time of filing. However, any person who sells, transfers, or is displaced from his or her residence may transfer his or her exemption status to a replacement residence, but no claimant may receive an exemption on more than one residence in any year. Moreover, confinement of the person to a hospital, nursing home, assisted living facility, ((ex)) adult family home, or home of a relative for the purpose of long-term care does not disqualify the claim of exemption if:
 - $((\frac{a}{a}))$ (i) The residence is temporarily unoccupied;
- 18 (((b))) <u>(ii)</u> The residence is occupied by a spouse or a domestic 19 partner and/or a person financially dependent on the claimant for 20 support; or
 - $((\frac{(c)}{c}))$ <u>(iii)</u> The residence is rented for the purpose of paying nursing home, hospital, assisted living facility, or adult family home costs.
 - (b) For the purpose of this subsection (1), "relative" means any individual related to the claimant by blood, marriage, or adoption;
 - (2) The person claiming the exemption must have owned, at the time of filing, in fee, as a life estate, or by contract purchase, the residence on which the property taxes have been imposed or if the person claiming the exemption lives in a cooperative housing association, corporation, or partnership, such person must own a share therein representing the unit or portion of the structure in which he or she resides. For purposes of this subsection, a residence owned by a marital community or state registered domestic partnership or owned by cotenants is deemed to be owned by each spouse or each domestic partner or each cotenant, and any lease for life is deemed a life estate;
 - (3) (a) The person claiming the exemption must be:
- 38 (i) Sixty-one years of age or older on December 31st of the year 39 in which the exemption claim is filed, or must have been, at the time

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of filing, retired from regular gainful employment by reason of disability; or

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- (ii) A veteran of the armed forces of the United States entitled to and receiving compensation from the United States department of veterans affairs at ((a total disability rating for a service-connected disability)):
- (A) A combined service-connected evaluation rating of eighty percent or higher; or
- (B) A total disability rating for a service-connected disability without regard to evaluation percent.
 - (b) However, any surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner of a person who was receiving an exemption at the time of the person's death will qualify if the surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner is fifty-seven years of age or older and otherwise meets the requirements of this section;
 - (4) The amount that the person is exempt from an obligation to pay is calculated on the basis of combined disposable income, defined in RCW 84.36.383. If the person claiming the exemption was retired for two months or more of the assessment year, the combined disposable income of such person must be calculated by multiplying the average monthly combined disposable income of such person during the months such person was retired by twelve. If the income of the person claiming exemption is reduced for two or more months of the assessment year by reason of the death of the person's spouse or the person's domestic partner, or when other substantial changes occur in disposable income that are likely to continue for an indefinite period of time, the combined disposable income of such person must be calculated by multiplying the average monthly combined disposable income of such person after such occurrences by twelve. If it is necessary to estimate income to comply with this subsection, the assessor may require confirming documentation of such income prior to May 31 of the year following application;
 - (5) (a) A person who otherwise qualifies under this section and has a combined disposable income ((of forty thousand dollars or less)) equal or less than income threshold 3 is exempt from all excess property taxes, the additional state property tax imposed under RCW 84.52.065(2), and the portion of the regular property taxes authorized pursuant to RCW 84.55.050 and approved by the voters, if the legislative authority of the county or city imposing the

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additional regular property taxes identified this exemption in the ordinance placing the RCW 84.55.050 measure on the ballot; and

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- (b) (i) A person who otherwise qualifies under this section and has a combined disposable income ((of thirty-five thousand dollars or less but greater than thirty thousand dollars)) equal to or less than income threshold 2 but greater than income threshold 1 is exempt from all regular property taxes on the greater of fifty thousand dollars or thirty-five percent of the valuation of his or her residence, but not to exceed seventy thousand dollars of the valuation of his or her residence; or
- (ii) A person who otherwise qualifies under this section and has a combined disposable income ((of thirty thousand dollars or less)) equal to or less than income threshold 1 is exempt from all regular property taxes on the greater of sixty thousand dollars or sixty percent of the valuation of his or her residence;
- (6)(a) For a person who otherwise qualifies under this section and has a combined disposable income ((of forty thousand dollars or less)) equal or less than income threshold 3, the valuation of the residence is the assessed value of the residence on the later of January 1, 1995, or January 1st of the assessment year the person first qualifies under this section. If the person subsequently fails to qualify under this section only for one year because of high income, this same valuation must be used upon requalification. If the person fails to qualify for more than one year in succession because of high income or fails to qualify for any other reason, the valuation upon requalification is the assessed value on January 1st of the assessment year in which the person requalifies. If the person transfers the exemption under this section to a different residence, the valuation of the different residence is the assessed value of the different residence on January 1st of the assessment year in which the person transfers the exemption.
- (b) In no event may the valuation under this subsection be greater than the true and fair value of the residence on January 1st of the assessment year.
- (c) This subsection does not apply to subsequent improvements to the property in the year in which the improvements are made. Subsequent improvements to the property must be added to the value otherwise determined under this subsection at their true and fair value in the year in which they are made.

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Sec. 502. RCW 84.36.383 and 2012 c 10 s 74 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in RCW 84.36.381 through 84.36.389, ((except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning)) unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

- (1) The term "residence" means a single-family dwelling unit whether such unit be separate or part of a multiunit dwelling, including the land on which such dwelling stands not to exceed one acre, except that a residence includes any additional property up to a total of five acres that comprises the residential parcel if this larger parcel size is required under land use regulations. The term also includes a share ownership in a cooperative housing association, corporation, or partnership if the person claiming exemption can establish that his or her share represents the specific unit or portion of such structure in which he or she resides. The term also includes a single-family dwelling situated upon lands the fee of which is vested in the United States or any instrumentality thereof including an Indian tribe or in the state of Washington, and notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 84.04.080 and 84.04.090, such a residence is deemed real property.
- (2) The term "real property" also includes a mobile home which has substantially lost its identity as a mobile unit by virtue of its being fixed in location upon land owned or leased by the owner of the mobile home and placed on a foundation (posts or blocks) with fixed pipe, connections with sewer, water, or other utilities. A mobile home located on land leased by the owner of the mobile home is subject, for tax billing, payment, and collection purposes, only to the personal property provisions of chapter 84.56 RCW and RCW 84.60.040.
 - (3) "Department" means the state department of revenue.
- (4) "Combined disposable income" means the disposable income of the person claiming the exemption, plus the disposable income of his or her spouse or domestic partner, and the disposable income of each cotenant occupying the residence for the assessment year, less amounts paid by the person claiming the exemption or his or her spouse or domestic partner during the assessment year for:
- (a) Drugs supplied by prescription of a medical practitioner authorized by the laws of this state or another jurisdiction to issue prescriptions;

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- 1 (b) The treatment or care of either person received in the home 2 or in a nursing home, assisted living facility, or adult family home; 3 and
- 4 (c) Health care insurance premiums for medicare under Title XVIII of the social security act.
- 6 (5) "Disposable income" means adjusted gross income as defined in 7 the federal internal revenue code, as amended prior to January 1, 8 1989, or such subsequent date as the director may provide by rule 9 consistent with the purpose of this section, plus all of the 10 following items to the extent they are not included in or have been 11 deducted from adjusted gross income:
- 12 (a) Capital gains, other than gain excluded from income under 13 section 121 of the federal internal revenue code to the extent it is 14 reinvested in a new principal residence;
 - (b) Amounts deducted for loss;
 - (c) Amounts deducted for depreciation;
 - (d) Pension and annuity receipts;
- 18 (e) Military pay and benefits other than attendant-care and 19 medical-aid payments;
 - (f) Veterans benefits, other than:
 - (i) Attendant-care payments;
- 22 (ii) Medical-aid payments;

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- (iii) Disability compensation, as defined in Title 38, part 3, section 3.4 of the code of federal regulations, as of January 1, 25 2008; and
- (iv) Dependency and indemnity compensation, as defined in Title 38, part 3, section 3.5 of the code of federal regulations, as of January 1, 2008;
 - (g) Federal social security act and railroad retirement benefits;
- 30 (h) Dividend receipts; and
 - (i) Interest received on state and municipal bonds.
- 32 (6) "Cotenant" means a person who resides with the person 33 claiming the exemption and who has an ownership interest in the 34 residence.
- 35 (7) "Disability" has the same meaning as provided in 42 U.S.C. 36 Sec. 423(d)(1)(A) as amended prior to January 1, 2005, or such 37 subsequent date as the department may provide by rule consistent with 38 the purpose of this section.
- 39 <u>(8) "County median household income" means the median household</u> 40 <u>income estimates for the state of Washington by county of the legal</u>

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- 1 address of the principal place of residence, as published by the 2 office of financial management.
 - (9) "Income threshold 1" means:

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- (a) For taxes levied for collection in calendar years prior to 4 2020, a combined disposable income equal to thirty thousand dollars; 5 6 and
- 7 (b) For taxes levied for collection in calendar year 2020 and thereafter, a combined disposable income equal to the greater of 8 "income threshold 1" for the previous year or forty-five percent of 9 10 the county median household income, adjusted every five years beginning August 1, 2019, as provided in RCW 84.36.385(7). 11
 - (10) "Income threshold 2" means:
- (a) For taxes levied for collection in calendar years prior to 13 2020, a combined disposable income equal to thirty-five thousand 14 15 dollars; and
- 16 (b) For taxes levied for collection in calendar year 2020 and 17 thereafter, a combined disposable income equal to the greater of "income threshold 2" for the previous year or fifty-five percent of 18 the county median household income, adjusted every five years beginning August 1, 2019, as provided in RCW 84.36.385(7). 20
- 21 (11) "Income threshold 3" means:
- 22 (a) For taxes levied for collection in calendar years prior to 23 2020, a combined disposable income equal to forty thousand dollars; 24 and
- 25 (b) For taxes levied for collection in calendar year 2020 and thereafter, a combined disposable income equal to the greater of 26 27 "income threshold 3" for the previous year or sixty-five percent of the county median household income, adjusted every five years 28 beginning August 1, 2019, as provided in RCW 84.36.385(7). 29
- 30 **Sec. 503.** RCW 84.36.385 and 2011 c 174 s 106 are each amended to 31 read as follows:
- 32 (1) A claim for exemption under RCW 84.36.381 as now or hereafter amended, may be made and filed at any time during the year for 33 exemption from taxes payable the following year and thereafter and 34 35 solely upon forms as prescribed and furnished by the department of revenue. However, an exemption from tax under RCW 84.36.381 continues 36 for no more than six years unless a renewal application is filed as 37 38 provided in subsection (3) of this section.

p. 21 2SHB 2157 (2) A person granted an exemption under RCW 84.36.381 must inform the county assessor of any change in status affecting the person's entitlement to the exemption on forms prescribed and furnished by the department of revenue.

- (3) Each person exempt from taxes under RCW 84.36.381 in 1993 and thereafter((τ)) must file with the county assessor a renewal application not later than December 31 of the year the assessor notifies such person of the requirement to file the renewal application. Renewal applications must be on forms prescribed and furnished by the department of revenue.
- (4) At least once every six years, the county assessor must notify those persons receiving an exemption from taxes under RCW 84.36.381 of the requirement to file a renewal application. The county assessor may also require a renewal application following an amendment of the income requirements set forth in RCW 84.36.381.
- (5) If the assessor finds that the applicant does not meet the qualifications as set forth in RCW 84.36.381, as now or hereafter amended, the claim or exemption must be denied but such denial is subject to appeal under the provisions of RCW 84.48.010 and in accordance with the provisions of RCW 84.40.038. If the applicant had received exemption in prior years based on erroneous information, the taxes must be collected subject to penalties as provided in RCW 84.40.130 for a period of not to exceed five years.
- (6) The department and each local assessor is hereby directed to publicize the qualifications and manner of making claims under RCW 84.36.381 through 84.36.389, through communications media, including such paid advertisements or notices as it deems appropriate. Notice of the qualifications, method of making applications, the penalties for not reporting a change in status, and availability of further information must be included on or with property tax statements and revaluation notices for all residential property including mobile homes, except rental properties.
- (7) Beginning August 1, 2019, and by March 1st every fifth year thereafter, the department must publish updated income thresholds. The adjusted thresholds must be rounded to the nearest one dollar. If the income threshold adjustment is negative, the income threshold for the prior year continues to apply. The department must adjust income thresholds for each county to reflect the most recent year available of estimated county median household incomes, including preliminary estimates or projections, as published by the office of financial

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- 1 management. For the purposes of this subsection, "county median household income" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 84.36.383.
- (8) Beginning with the adjustment made by March 1, 2024, as 3 provided in subsection (7) of this section, and every second 4 adjustment thereafter, if an income threshold in a county is not 5 6 adjusted based on percentage of county median income, then the income 7 threshold must be adjusted based on the growth of the consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) for the prior twelve month 8 period as published by the United States bureau of labor statistics. 9 10 In no case may the adjustment be greater than one percent. The adjusted thresholds must be rounded to the nearest one dollar. If the 11 income threshold adjustment is negative, the income threshold for the 12 prior year continues to apply. 13
- 14 **Sec. 504.** RCW 84.38.020 and 2006 c 62 s 2 are each amended to 15 read as follows:

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- ((Unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, the following words and phrases as hereinafter used in this chapter shall have the following meanings:)) The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- (1) (a) "Claimant" means a person who either elects or is required under RCW 84.64.050 to defer payment of the special assessments and/or real property taxes accrued on the claimant's residence by filing a declaration to defer as provided by this chapter.
- (b) When two or more individuals of a household file or seek to file a declaration to defer, they may determine between them as to who the claimant ((shall be)) is.
- (2) (("Department" means the state department of revenue.))
 "Devisee" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 21.35.005.
 - (3) "Equity value" means the amount by which the fair market value of a residence as determined from the records of the county assessor exceeds the total amount of any liens or other obligations against the property.
 - (4) "Heir" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 21.35.005.
- 35 (5) "Income threshold" means: (a) For taxes levied for collection 36 in calendar years prior to 2020, a combined disposable income equal 37 to forty-five thousand dollars; and (b) for taxes levied for 38 collection in calendar year 2020 and thereafter, a combined 39 disposable income equal to the greater of the income threshold for

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- 1 the previous year, or seventy-five percent of the county median household income, adjusted every five years beginning August 1, 2019, 2 3 as provided in RCW 84.36.385(7). Beginning with the adjustment made by March 1, 2024, as provided in RCW 84.36.385(7), and every second 4 adjustment thereafter, if the income threshold in a county is not 5 6 adjusted based on percentage of county median income as provided in 7 this subsection, then the income threshold must be adjusted based on the growth of the consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-8
- 9 <u>U) for the prior twelve-month period as published by the United</u> 10 <u>States bureau of labor statistics. In no case may the adjustment be</u>
- 11 greater than one percent. The adjusted threshold must be rounded to
- 12 the nearest one dollar. If the income threshold adjustment is
- 13 <u>negative, the income threshold for the prior year continues to apply.</u>
- 14 <u>(6)</u> "Local government" means any city, town, county, water-sewer 15 district, public utility district, port district, irrigation 16 district, flood control district, or any other municipal corporation, 17 quasi-municipal corporation, or other political subdivision 18 authorized to levy special assessments.
- 19 (((+5))) (7) "Real property taxes" means ad valorem property taxes 20 levied on a residence in this state in the preceding calendar year.
- 21 $((\frac{(6)}{(6)}))$ "Residence" has the meaning given in RCW 84.36.383.
- 22 $((\frac{(7)}{)})$ "Special assessment" means the charge or obligation 23 imposed by a local government upon property specially benefited.
- 24 **Sec. 505.** RCW 84.38.030 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 30 s 3 and 2015 c 25 86 s 313 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

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- A claimant may defer payment of special assessments and/or real property taxes on up to eighty percent of the amount of the claimant's equity value in the claimant's residence if the following conditions are met:
- 30 (1) The claimant must meet all requirements for an exemption for 31 the residence under RCW 84.36.381, other than the age and income 32 limits under RCW 84.36.381.
- 33 (2) The claimant must be sixty years of age or older on December 34 31st of the year in which the deferral claim is filed, or must have 35 been, at the time of filing, retired from regular gainful employment 36 by reason of disability as defined in RCW 84.36.383. However, any 37 surviving spouse $((er))_{L}$ surviving domestic partner, heir, or devisee 38 of a person who was receiving a deferral at the time of the person's 39 death qualifies if the surviving spouse $((er))_{L}$ surviving domestic

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partner, heir, or devisee is fifty-seven years of age or older and otherwise meets the requirements of this section.

- (3) The claimant must have a combined disposable income, as defined in RCW 84.36.383, ((of forty-five thousand dollars or less)) equal to or less than the income threshold.
- (4) The claimant must have owned, at the time of filing, the residence on which the special assessment and/or real property taxes have been imposed. For purposes of this subsection, a residence owned by a marital community, owned by domestic partners, or owned by cotenants is deemed to be owned by each spouse, each domestic partner, or each cotenant. A claimant who has only a share ownership in cooperative housing, a life estate, a lease for life, or a revocable trust does not satisfy the ownership requirement.
- (5) The claimant must have and keep in force fire and casualty insurance in sufficient amount to protect the interest of the state in the claimant's equity value. However, if the claimant fails to keep fire and casualty insurance in force to the extent of the state's interest in the claimant's equity value, the amount deferred may not exceed one hundred percent of the claimant's equity value in the land or lot only.
- 21 (6) In the case of special assessment deferral, the claimant must 22 have opted for payment of such special assessments on the installment 23 method if such method was available.
- **Sec. 506.** RCW 84.38.070 and 2008 c 6 s 703 are each amended to 25 read as follows:
 - If the claimant declaring his or her intention to defer special assessments or real property tax obligations under this chapter ceases to reside permanently on the property for which the declaration to defer is made between the date of filing the declaration and December 15th of that year, the deferral otherwise allowable under this chapter ((shall)) is not ((be)) allowed on such tax roll. However, this section ((shall)) does not apply where the claimant dies, leaving a spouse ((er)), domestic partner, heir, or devisee surviving, who is also eligible for deferral of special assessment and/or property taxes.
- **Sec. 507.** RCW 84.38.130 and 2008 c 6 s 704 are each amended to read as follows:

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Special assessments and/or real property tax obligations deferred under this chapter ((shall)) become payable together with interest as provided in RCW 84.38.100:

- (1) Upon the sale of property which has a deferred special assessment and/or real property tax lien upon it.
- (2) Upon the death of the claimant with an outstanding deferred special assessment and/or real property tax lien except a surviving spouse ((or)), surviving domestic partner, heir, or devisee who is qualified under this chapter may elect to incur the special assessment and/or real property tax lien, which ((shall)) is then ((be)) payable by that spouse ((or that)), domestic partner, heir, or devisee as provided in this section.
- (3) Upon the condemnation of property with a deferred special assessment and/or real property tax lien upon it by a public or private body exercising eminent domain power, except as otherwise provided in RCW 84.60.070.
- 17 (4) At such time as the claimant ceases to reside permanently in 18 the residence upon which the deferral has been granted.
 - (5) Upon the failure of any condition set forth in RCW 84.38.030.
- **Sec. 508.** RCW 84.38.150 and 2008 c 6 s 705 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
 - (1) A surviving spouse $((\Theta r))_L$ surviving domestic partner, heir, or devisee of the claimant may elect to continue the property in its deferred tax status if the property is the residence of the spouse $((\Theta r))_L$ domestic partner, heir, or devisee of the claimant and the spouse $((\Theta r))_L$ domestic partner, heir, or devisee meets the requirements of this chapter.
 - (2) The election under this section to continue the property in its deferred status by the spouse ((er)), the domestic partner, heir, or devisee of the claimant ((shall)) must be filed in the same manner as an original claim for deferral is filed under this chapter((restant than ninety days from the date of the claimant's death)). Thereupon, the property with respect to which the deferral of special assessments and/or real property taxes is claimed ((shall)) must continue to be treated as deferred property. When the property has been continued in its deferred status by the filing of the spouse ((er)), the domestic partner, heir, or devisee of the claimant of an election under this section, the spouse ((er)), the domestic partner, heir, or devisee of the claimant may continue the property in its

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- 1 deferred status in subsequent years by filing a claim under this
- 2 chapter so long as the spouse ((or the)), domestic partner, heir, or
- 3 <u>devisee</u> meets the qualifications set out in this section.

4 Part VI

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5 Tax Structure Work Group

- 6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 601.** A new section is added to chapter 82.32 7 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) The tax structure work group created within the 2017-2019 operating budget (chapter 1, Laws of 2017 3rd sp. sess. (Substitute Senate Bill No. 5883)) is reauthorized and expanded to include nine voting members, appointed as follows:
- 12 (a) The president of the senate must appoint two members from 13 each of the two largest caucuses of the senate;
 - (b) The speaker of the house of representatives must appoint two members from each of the two largest caucuses of the house of representatives; and
- 17 (c) The governor must appoint one member who represents the 18 office of the governor.
- 19 (2) The work group must also include the following nonvoting 20 members:
 - (a) One representative of the department of revenue;
- 22 (b) One representative of the association of Washington cities; 23 and
- 24 (c) One representative of the Washington state association of counties.
 - (3) All voting members of the work group must indicate, in writing, their interest in serving on the tax structure work group and provide a statement of understanding that the commitment to serve on the tax structure work group is through December 31, 2024. Elected officials not reelected to their respective offices may be relieved of their responsibilities on the tax structure work group.
- 32 (4) Vacancies on the tax structure work group must be filled 33 within sixty days of notice of the vacancy.
- 34 (5) The work group must choose a chair or cochairs from among its 35 legislative membership. The chair is, or cochairs are, responsible 36 for convening the meetings of the work group no less than quarterly 37 each year.

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(6) Voting on recommendations and other decisions of the work group are to be agreed upon by a simple majority vote. All work group members may have a representative attend meetings of the tax structure work group in lieu of the member, but voting by proxy is not permitted.

- (7) The duties of the department of revenue, with assistance of a technical advisory group(s), are to:
- (a) With respect to the final report of findings and alternatives submitted by the Washington state tax structure study committee to the legislature under section 138, chapter 7, Laws of 2001 2nd sp. sess.:
- (i) Update the data and research that informed the recommendations and other analysis contained in the final report;
- (ii) Estimate how much revenue all the revenue replacement alternatives recommended in the final report would have generated for the 2017-2019 biennium if the state had implemented the alternatives on January 1, 2003;
- (iii) Estimate the tax rates necessary to implement all recommended revenue replacement alternatives in order to achieve the revenues generated during the 2017-2019 biennium as reported by the economic and revenue forecast council;
- (iv) Estimate the impact on taxpayers, including tax paid as a share of household income for various income levels, and tax paid as a share of total business revenue for various business activities, for (a) (ii) and (iii) of this subsection; and
- (v) Estimate how much revenue would have been generated in the 2017-2019 biennium, if the incremental revenue alternatives recommended in the final report would have been implemented on January 1, 2003, excluding any recommendations implemented before the effective date of this section;
- 31 (b) With respect to the recommendations in the final report of 32 the 2018 tax structure work group:
- (i) Conduct economic modeling or comparable analysis of replacing
 the business and occupation tax with an alternative, such as
 corporate income tax or margins tax, and estimate the impact on
 taxpayers, such as tax paid as a share of total business revenue for
 various business activities, assuming the same revenues generated by
 business and occupation taxes during the 2017-2019 biennium as
 reported by the economic and revenue forecast council; and

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- (ii) Estimate how much revenue would have been generated for the 2017-2019 biennium if the one percent revenue growth limit on regular property taxes was replaced with a limit based on population growth and inflation if the state had implemented this policy on January 1, 2003;
 - (c) To analyze our economic competitiveness with border states:
 - (i) Estimate the revenues that would have been generated during the 2017-2019 biennium, had Washington adopted the tax structure of those states, assuming the economic tax base for the 2017-2019 biennium as reported by the economic and revenue forecast council; and
 - (ii) Estimate the impact on taxpayers, including tax paid as a share of household income for various income levels, and tax paid as a share of total business revenue for various business activities for (c)(i) of this subsection;
 - (d) To analyze our economic competitiveness in the context of a national and global economy, provide comparisons of the effective state and local tax rate of the tax structure during the 2017-2019 biennium and various alternatives under consideration, as they compare to other states and the federal government, as well as consider implications of recent changes to federal tax law;
 - (e) To the degree it is practicable, conduct tax incidence analysis of the various alternatives under consideration to account for the impacts of tax shifting, such as business taxes passed along to consumers and property taxes passed along to renters;
 - (f) To the degree it is practicable, present findings and alternatives by geographic area, in addition to statewide; and
 - (g) Conduct other analysis as directed by the work group.
- 29 (8) To assist the work group with its duties, the department of 30 revenue must create one or more technical advisory group(s) that:
 - (a) Must include at least one:

- (i) Academic scholar from research institutions in the fields of economics, taxation, business administration, public administration, public policy, or other relevant disciplines as determined by the work group;
- (ii) Academic scholar or other recognized expert in the fields of artificial intelligence, the automated economy, or labor primarily provided on a freelance or temporary basis;
 - (iii) Expert in international trade;
 - (iv) Expert in economic theory;

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1 (v) Expert in federal Indian tax law selected by the governor's office of Indian affairs; and

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- (vi) Tax law practitioner, such as a certified public accountant, tax attorney, or other tax preparation professional; and
- (b) May include academic scholars and experts from regional universities and community and technical colleges from diverse regions across the state in the fields of economics, taxation, business administration, public administration, and public policy. The department must ensure that the perspective of different regional economies are represented by members of the technical advisory group.
- (9) Per the recommendations of the 2018 tax structure work group, the work group is required to develop policy proposals for consideration by the appropriate fiscal committees of the legislature. Any policy proposals developed by the work group may include the analysis done under subsection (7) of this section but proposals are not limited to only the analysis done by the department. Any policy proposals made to the legislature may not result in a loss of revenue to the state as compared to the most recent biennial revenue forecast published by the economic and revenue forecast council. In developing the policy proposals, the work group must be guided by principles for a well-designed tax system, namely, equity, adequacy, stability, and transparency, and address the following key challenges of the Washington state tax structure, as identified by the 2018 report of the tax structure work group:
 - (a) Regressive nature of the tax code;
- (b) Negative impact of the business and occupation tax on small, start-up, and low-margin businesses;
- 29 (c) Need to modernize the tax structure to reflect the changing 30 economy; and
 - (d) Excessive number of tax preferences and exemptions.
- 32 (10) The work group must complete its duties on the following 33 schedule:
- 34 (a) By December 31, 2019, convene no less than one meeting to 35 elect a chair, or cochairs, and conduct other business of the work 36 group;
- 37 (b) By December 1, 2020, the department of revenue and technical 38 advisory group must prepare a summary report of their preliminary 39 findings and alternatives as described in subsection (7) of this 40 section.

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(c) By May 1, 2021, the work group must:

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- (i) Hold no less than one meeting in Olympia to review the preliminary findings described in subsection (7) of this section. At least one meeting must engage stakeholder groups. These stakeholder groups must include, at a minimum, organizations and individuals representing the following:
- (A) Small, start-up, or low-margin business owners and employees and/or associations expressly dedicated to representing these businesses; and
- (B) Individual taxpayers with income at or below one hundred percent of area median income in their county of residence and/or organizations expressly dedicated to representing low-income and middle-income taxpayers;
- (ii) Begin to plan strategies to engage taxpayers and key stakeholder groups to encourage participation in the public meetings described in (d) of this subsection;
- (iii) Present the summary report described in (b) of this subsection in compliance with RCW 43.01.036 to the appropriate committees of the legislature;
- (iv) Be available to deliver a presentation to the appropriate committees of the legislature including:
- (A) The findings and alternatives included in the summary report described in (b) of this subsection; and
- (B) The preliminary plan to engage taxpayers directly in a robust conversation about the state's tax structure, including presenting the findings and alternatives described in (b) of this subsection, and collecting feedback to inform development of recommendations; and
- (v) Finalize the logistics of the engagement strategies described in (d) of this subsection;
- 30 (d) Between the conclusion of the 2021 legislative session and 31 December 31, 2021, the work group must:
- 32 (i) Hold no less than five public meetings in geographically 33 dispersed areas of the state;
- (ii) Present the findings described in (b) of this subsection and alternatives to the state's current tax structure at the public meetings;
- (iii) Provide an opportunity at the public meetings for taxpayers to engage in a conversation about the state tax structure, including but not limited to, providing feedback on possible recommendations for changes to the state tax structure and asking questions about the

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report and findings and alternatives to the state's current tax structure presented by the work group;

- (iv) Utilize methods to collect taxpayer feedback before, during, or after the public meetings that may include, but is not limited to: Small group discussions, in-person written surveys, in-person visual surveys, online surveys, written testimony, and public testimony;
- (v) Encourage legislators to inform their constituents about the public meetings that occur within and near their legislative districts;
- (vi) Inform local elected officials about the public meetings that occur within and near their communities; and
 - (vii) Summarize the feedback that taxpayers and other stakeholders communicated during the public meetings and other public engagement methods, and submit a final summary report, in accordance with RCW 43.01.036, to the appropriate committees of the legislature. This report may be submitted as an appendix or update to the summary report described in (b) of this subsection;
 - (e) During the 2022 legislative session, the work group must:
 - (i) Present the findings and reports described in (b) and (d) of this subsection to the appropriate committees of the legislature; and
 - (ii) Be available to deliver a presentation to and/or participate in a work session for the appropriate committees of the legislature;
 - (f)(i) Between the conclusion of the 2022 legislative session and December 31, 2022, the work group is directed to finalize policy recommendations and develop legislation to implement modifications to the tax structure, informed by the findings described in (b) of this subsection and the feedback received from taxpayers as reflected in the report described in (d) of this subsection;
 - (ii) During the 2023 legislative session, it is the intent of the legislature to consider the proposal described in (f)(i) of this subsection;
 - (iii) If the proposal is not adopted during the 2023 legislative session, the work group is directed to host no less than three public meetings to collect feedback on the legislation proposed in the 2023 session, and may also collect feedback on other proposals under consideration by the work group. The work group is directed to modify the proposal to address the feedback collected during the public meetings;

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- 1 (iv) During the 2024 legislative session, it is the intent of the 2 legislature to consider the modified proposal described in (f)(iii) 3 of this subsection; and
 - (g) By December 31, 2024, the work group is directed to submit a final report that is a compilation of all other reports previously submitted since July 1, 2019, and may include additional content to summarize final activities of the tax structure work group and related legislation, in compliance with RCW 43.01.036, to the appropriate committees of the legislature.
- 10 (11) Staff support for the work group must be provided by the 11 department of revenue, subject to the degree such support is funded 12 through appropriation. The department of revenue may engage one or 13 more outside consultant(s) to assist in providing support for the 14 work group.
- 15 (12) Members of the work group must serve without compensation 16 but may be reimbursed for travel expenses under RCW 44.04.120, 17 43.03.050, and 43.03.060.
- 18 (13) This section expires December 31, 2024.
- 19 Part VII

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- 20 Miscellaneous Provisions
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 701. Part V of this act applies for taxes levied for collection in 2020 and thereafter.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 702. The provisions of RCW 82.32.805 and 82.32.808 do not apply to parts II, IV, and V of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 703. Parts II, III, IV, and VI of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its
- 28 existing public institutions, and take effect July 1, 2019.

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