H-0283.2			

HOUSE BILL 1062

State of Washington 61st Legislature 2009 Regular Session

By Representatives Takko, Warnick, Blake, Orcutt, Ericks, and Morris Prefiled 01/02/09. Read first time 01/12/09. Referred to Committee on Technology, Energy & Communications.

AN ACT Relating to the expiration date, goals, and legislative reporting provisions of the electrolytic processing business tax exemption; and amending RCW 82.16.0421 and 82.32.560.

- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 82.16.0421 and 2004 c 240 s 1 are each amended to read 6 as follows:
 - (1) For the purposes of this section:

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- (a) "Chlor-alkali electrolytic processing business" means a person who is engaged in a business that uses more than ten average megawatts of electricity per month in a chlor-alkali electrolytic process to split the electrochemical bonds of sodium chloride and water to make chlorine and sodium hydroxide. A "chlor-alkali electrolytic processing business" does not include direct service industrial customers or their subsidiaries that contract for the purchase of power from the Bonneville power administration as of June 10, 2004.
- (b) "Sodium chlorate electrolytic processing business" means a person who is engaged in a business that uses more than ten average megawatts of electricity per month in a sodium chlorate electrolytic process to split the electrochemical bonds of sodium chloride and water

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- to make sodium chlorate and hydrogen. A "sodium chlorate electrolytic processing business" does not include direct service industrial customers or their subsidiaries that contract for the purchase of power from the Bonneville power administration as of June 10, 2004.
 - (2) Effective July 1, 2004, the tax levied under this chapter does not apply to sales of electricity made by a light and power business to a chlor-alkali electrolytic processing business or a sodium chlorate electrolytic processing business for the electrolytic process if the contract for sale of electricity to the business contains the following terms:
 - (a) The electricity to be used in the electrolytic process is separately metered from the electricity used for general operations of the business;
 - (b) The price charged for the electricity used in the electrolytic process will be reduced by an amount equal to the tax exemption available to the light and power business under this section; and
 - (c) Disallowance of all or part of the exemption under this section is a breach of contract and the damages to be paid by the chlor-alkali electrolytic processing business or the sodium chlorate electrolytic processing business are the amount of the tax exemption disallowed.
 - (3) The exemption provided for in this section does not apply to amounts received from the remarketing or resale of electricity originally obtained by contract for the electrolytic process.
 - (4) In order to claim an exemption under this section, the chloralkali electrolytic processing business or the sodium chlorate electrolytic processing business must provide the light and power business with an exemption certificate in a form and manner prescribed by the department.
- 29 (((5)(a) This section does not apply to sales of electricity made 30 after December 31, 2010.
- 31 (b) This section expires June 30, 2011.))

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- 32 **Sec. 2.** RCW 82.32.560 and 2004 c 240 s 2 are each amended to read 33 as follows:
- 34 (1) For the purposes of this section, "electrolytic processing 35 business tax exemption" means the exemption and preferential tax rate 36 under RCW 82.16.0421.

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(2) The legislature finds that accountability and effectiveness are important aspects of setting tax policy. In order to make policy choices regarding the best use of limited state resources, the legislature needs information to evaluate whether the stated goals of legislation were achieved.

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- (3) The goals of the electrolytic processing business tax exemption are:
- (a) To retain family wage jobs by enabling electrolytic processing businesses to maintain production of chlor-alkali and sodium chlorate at a level that will preserve at least seventy-five percent of the jobs that were on the payroll effective January 1, 2004; and
- (b) To allow the electrolytic processing industries to continue production in this state (($\frac{\text{through 2011}}{\text{competitive and}}$) so that the industries will remain competitive and be positioned to preserve and create new jobs (($\frac{\text{when the anticipated reduction of energy costs occur}$)).
- (4)(a) A person who receives the benefit of an electrolytic processing business tax exemption shall make an annual report to the department detailing employment, wages, and employer-provided health and retirement benefits per job at the manufacturing site. The report is due by March 31st following any year in which a tax exemption is claimed or used. The report shall not include names of employees. The report shall detail employment by the total number of full-time, parttime, and temporary positions. The report shall indicate the quantity of product produced at the plant during the time period covered by the report. The first report filed under this subsection shall include employment, wage, and benefit information for the twelve-month period immediately before first use of a tax exemption. Employment reports shall include data for actual levels of employment and identification of the number of jobs affected by any employment reductions that have been publicly announced at the time of the report. Information in a report under this section is not subject to the confidentiality provisions of RCW 82.32.330 and may be disclosed to the public upon request.
- (b) If a person fails to submit an annual report under (a) of this subsection by the due date of the report, the department shall declare the amount of taxes exempted for that year to be immediately due and payable. Public utility taxes payable under this subsection are

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subject to interest but not penalties, as provided under this chapter. This information is not subject to the confidentiality provisions of RCW 82.32.330 and may be disclosed to the public upon request.

(5) By ((December 1, 2007, and by)) December 1, ((2010)) 2011, and every four years thereafter, the fiscal committees of the house of representatives and the senate, in consultation with the department, shall report to the legislature on the effectiveness of the tax incentive under RCW 82.16.0421. The report shall measure the effect of the incentive on job retention for Washington residents, and other factors as the committees select. The report shall also discuss expected trends or changes to electricity prices as they affect the industries that benefit from the incentives.

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