# CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

# SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5571

Chapter 176, Laws of 2009

61st Legislature 2009 Regular Session

TAXES--USE OF ELECTRONIC METHODS

EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/26/09

Passed by the Senate March 10, 2009 YEAS 48 NAYS 0

## BRAD OWEN

## President of the Senate

Passed by the House April 9, 2009 YEAS 98 NAYS 0

# FRANK CHOPP

# Speaker of the House of Representatives

Approved April 22, 2009, 11:46 a.m.

CHRISTINE GREGOIRE

Governor of the State of Washington

## CERTIFICATE

I, Thomas Hoemann, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5571 as passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth.

## THOMAS HOEMANN

Secretary

FILED

April 23, 2009

Secretary of State State of Washington

## SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5571

Passed Legislature - 2009 Regular Session

State of Washington 61st Legislature 2009 Regular Session

By Senate Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senators Oemig and Kohl-Welles; by request of Department of Revenue)

READ FIRST TIME 02/25/09.

- AN ACT Relating to requiring the use of electronic methods for 1 2 taxes administered by the department of revenue, including filing of 3 taxes, payment of taxes, assessment of taxes, and other taxpayer information; and amending RCW 82.32.135, 82.32.080, 4 82.32.085,
- 82.32.060, and 82.32.087. 5
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 Sec. 1. RCW 82.32.135 and 2007 c 111 s 113 are each amended to read as follows: 8
- 9 (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whenever the 10 department is required to send any assessment, notice, or any other information to persons by regular mail, the department ((may)) must 11 12 instead provide the assessment, notice, or other information 13 electronically ((if the following conditions are met:
- (a) The person entitled to receive the information has authorized 14 15 the department in writing, electronically or otherwise, to provide the 16 assessment, notice, or other information electronically; and
- 17 (b))). The department may implement the requirement in this subsection in phases. The department, for good cause, may waive the 18

SSB 5571.SL p. 1

requirement in this subsection for any taxpayer. In the discretion of the department, a waiver under this subsection may be made temporary or permanent, and may be made on the department's own motion.

- (2) If the assessment, notice, or other information is subject to the confidentiality provisions of RCW 82.32.330, the department must use methods reasonably designed to protect the information from unauthorized disclosure. The provisions of this subsection ((\(\frac{(1)(b)}{(1)(b)}\))) (2) may be waived by a taxpayer. The waiver must be in writing and may be provided to the department electronically. A person may provide a waiver with respect to a particular item of information or may give a blanket waiver with respect to any item of information or certain items of information to be provided electronically. A blanket waiver will continue until revoked in writing by the taxpayer. Such revocation may be provided to the department electronically in a manner provided or approved by the department.
- (((2) A person may authorize the department under subsection (1)(a) of this section to provide a particular item of information electronically or may give blanket authorization to provide any item of information—or—certain—items—of—information—electronically. Such blanket—authorization—will—continue—until—revoked—in—writing—by—the taxpayer. Such revocation may be provided to the department electronically in a manner provided or approved by the department.))
- (3) Any assessment, notice, or other information provided by the department electronically to a person is deemed to be received by the taxpayer on the date that the department electronically sends the information to the person or electronically notifies the person that the information is available to be accessed by the person.
- (4) This section also applies to any information that is not expressly required by statute to be sent by regular mail, but is customarily sent by the department using regular mail, to persons entitled to receive the information.
- (5)(a) For purposes of this section, "good cause" includes the inability of the department to comply with this section for any reason, including lacking information necessary to send information to a person electronically or to electronically notify a person that information is available to be accessed by the person.
  - (b) "Good cause" also includes the inability of a person to receive

- or otherwise obtain information from the department electronically 1 2 because:
- 3 (i) The person does not have the equipment or software necessary to enable the person to receive or otherwise obtain information from the 4 department electronically; 5
- (ii) The equipment or software necessary to enable the person to <u>receive or otherwise obtain information from the department</u> 7 electronically is not functioning properly; 8

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- 9 (iii) The person does not have access to the internet using the 10 person's own equipment; or
- (iv) Some other circumstance or condition exists that, in the 11 <u>department's judgment, prevents the taxpayer from receiving or</u> 12 13 otherwise obtaining information from the department electronically.
- 14 Sec. 2. RCW 82.32.080 and 2008 c 181 s 502 are each amended to 15 read as follows:
  - (1) When authorized by the department, payment of the tax may be made by uncertified check under such ((regulations)) rules as the department ((shall)) prescribes, but, if a check so received is not paid by the bank on which it is drawn, the taxpayer, by whom such check is tendered, ((shall)) will remain liable for payment of the tax and for all legal penalties, the same as if such check had not been tendered.
  - (2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, payment of the tax ((shall)) must be made by electronic funds transfer, as defined in RCW 82.32.085, ((if the amount of the tax due in a calendar year is one million eight hundred thousand dollars or more. The department may by rule provide for tax thresholds between two hundred forty thousand dollars and one million eight hundred thousand dollars for mandatory use of electronic funds transfer)) if the taxpayer is required to file and remit its taxes on a monthly basis. As an alternative to electronic funds transfer, the department may authorize other forms of electronic payment, such as credit card and e-check. All taxes administered by this chapter are subject to this requirement except the taxes authorized by chapters 82.14A, 82.14B, 82.24, 82.27, 82.29A, and 84.33 RCW. It is the intent of this ((section)) subsection to require electronic ((funds transfer)) payment for those taxes reported on the department's combined excise tax return or any successor return. The

p. 3

- mandatory electronic payment requirement in this subsection also applies to taxpayers who meet the threshold for filing and remitting taxes on a monthly basis as established by rule of the department but for whom the department has authorized a less frequent reporting frequency, when such authorization became effective on or after the effective date of this section.
  - (b) The department, for good cause, may waive the electronic payment requirement in this subsection for any taxpayer. In the discretion of the department, a waiver under this subsection may be made temporary or permanent, and may be made on the department's own motion.
  - (c) The department is authorized to accept payment of taxes by electronic funds transfer or other acceptable forms of electronic payment from taxpayers that are not subject to the mandatory electronic payment requirements in this subsection.
  - (3) ((A return or remittance which is transmitted to the department by United States mail shall be deemed filed or received on the date shown by the post office cancellation mark stamped upon the envelope containing-it,-except-as-otherwise-provided-in-this-chapter. The department-is-authorized-to-allow-electronic-filing-of-returns-or remittances-from-any-taxpayer. A-return-or-remittance-which-is transmitted to the department electronically shall be deemed filed or received according to procedures set forth by the department.)) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, returns must be filed electronically using the department's online tax filing service, if the taxpayer is required to file and remit its taxes on a monthly basis. The mandatory electronic filing requirement in this subsection also applies to taxpayers who meet the threshold for filing and remitting taxes on a monthly basis as established by rule of the department but for whom the department has authorized a less frequent reporting frequency, when such authorization became effective on or after the effective date of this section.
  - (b) The department, for good cause, may waive the electronic filing requirement in this subsection for any taxpayer. In the discretion of the department, a waiver under this subsection may be made temporary or permanent, and may be made on the department's own motion.
  - (c) The department is authorized to accept payment of taxes by

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electronic funds transfer or other acceptable forms of electronic payment from taxpayers that are not subject to the mandatory electronic payment requirements in this subsection.

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- (4)(a)(i) The department, for good cause shown, may extend the time for making and filing any return, and may grant such reasonable additional time within which to make and file returns as it may deem proper, but any permanent extension granting the taxpayer a reporting date without penalty more than ten days beyond the due date, and any extension in excess of thirty days ((shall)) must be conditional on deposit with the department of an amount to be determined by the department which shall be approximately equal to the estimated tax liability for the reporting period or periods for which the extension is granted. In the case of a permanent extension or a temporary extension of more than thirty days the deposit ((shall)) must be deposited within the state treasury with other tax funds and a credit recorded to the taxpayer's account which may be applied to taxpayer's liability upon cancellation of the permanent extension or upon reporting of the tax liability where an extension of more than thirty days has been granted.
- (ii) The department ((shall)) <u>must</u> review the requirement for deposit at least annually and may require a change in the amount of the deposit required when it believes that such amount does not approximate the tax liability for the reporting period or periods for which the extension is granted.
- (b) During a state of emergency declared under RCW 43.06.010(12), the department, on its own motion or at the request of any taxpayer affected by the emergency, may extend the time for making or filing any return as the department deems proper. The department may not require any deposit as a condition for granting an extension under this subsection (4)(b).
- (5) The department ((shall)) <u>must</u> keep full and accurate records of all funds received and disbursed by it. Subject to the provisions of RCW 82.32.105 and 82.32.350, the department ((shall)) <u>must</u> apply the payment of the taxpayer first against penalties and interest, and then upon the tax, without regard to any direction of the taxpayer.
- (6) The department may refuse to accept any return ((which)) that is not accompanied by a remittance of the tax shown to be due thereon or that is not filed electronically as required in this section. When

- such return is not accepted, the taxpayer ((shall be)) is deemed to have failed or refused to file a return and ((shall be)) is subject to the procedures provided in RCW 82.32.100 and to the penalties provided in RCW 82.32.090. The above authority to refuse to accept a return ((shall)) may not apply when a return is timely filed electronically and a timely payment has been made by electronic funds transfer or other form of electronic payment as authorized by the department.
  - (7) Except for returns and remittances required to be transmitted to the department electronically under this section and except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a return or remittance that is transmitted to the department by United States mail is deemed filed or received on the date shown by the post office cancellation mark stamped upon the envelope containing it. A return or remittance that is transmitted to the department electronically is deemed filed or received according to procedures set forth by the department.
  - (8)(a) For purposes of subsections (2) and (3) of this section, "good cause" means the inability of a taxpayer to comply with the requirements of subsection (2) or (3) of this section because:
- (i) The taxpayer does not have the equipment or software necessary
  to enable the taxpayer to comply with subsection (2) or (3) of this
  section;
- 22 <u>(ii) The equipment or software necessary to enable the taxpayer to</u>
  23 <u>comply with subsection (2) or (3) of this section is not functioning</u>
  24 <u>properly;</u>
  - (iii) The taxpayer does not have access to the internet using the taxpayer's own equipment;
    - (iv) The taxpayer does not have a bank account or a credit card;
- 28 <u>(v) The taxpayer's bank is unable to send or receive electronic</u> 29 funds transfer transactions; or
- 30 <u>(vi) Some other circumstance or condition exists that, in the</u>
  31 <u>department's judgment, prevents the taxpayer from complying with the</u>
  32 requirements of subsection (2) or (3) of this section.
- 33 (b) "Good cause" also includes any circumstance that, in the
  34 department's judgment, supports the efficient or effective
  35 administration of the tax laws of this state, including providing
  36 relief from the requirements of subsection (2) or (3) of this section
  37 to any taxpayer that is voluntarily collecting and remitting this

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- 1 <u>state's sales or use taxes on sales to Washington customers but has no</u>
- 2 legal requirement to be registered with the department.

- **Sec. 3.** RCW 82.32.085 and 2006 c 256 s 4 are each amended to read 4 as follows:
  - (1) "Electronic funds transfer" means any transfer of funds, other than a transaction originated by check, drafts, or similar paper instrument, which is initiated through an electronic terminal, telephonic instrument, or computer or magnetic tape so as to order, instruct, or authorize a financial institution to debit or credit an account.
  - (2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the electronic funds transfer is to be completed so that the state receives collectible funds on or before the next banking day following the due date.
    - (b) A remittance made using the automated clearinghouse debit method will be deemed to be received on the due date if the electronic funds transfer is initiated on or before 11:59 p.m. pacific time on the due date with an effective payment date on or before the next banking day following the due date.
    - $(3)((\frac{1}{4}))$  The department  $(\frac{1}{4})$  must adopt rules necessary to implement the provisions of RCW 82.32.080 and this section. The rules  $(\frac{1}{4})$  must include but are not limited to:  $(\frac{1}{4})$  (a) Coordinating the filing of tax returns with payment by electronic funds transfer or other form of electronic payment as authorized by the department;  $(\frac{1}{4})$  (b) form and content of electronic funds transfer;  $(\frac{1}{4})$  (c) voluntary use of electronic funds transfer with permission of the department for those taxpayers that are not subject to the mandatory electronic payment requirement in RCW 82.32.080;  $(\frac{1}{4})$  (d) use of commonly accepted means of electronic funds transfer;  $(\frac{1}{4})$  (e) means of crediting and recording proof of payment; and  $(\frac{1}{4})$  (e) means of correcting errors in transmission.
- 32 (((b) Any changes in the threshold of tax shall be implemented with
  33 a separate rule making procedure.))
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 82.32.060 and 2004 c 153 s 306 are each amended to read as follows:
- 36 (1) If, upon receipt of an application by a taxpayer for a refund

- or for an audit of the taxpayer's records, or upon an examination of the returns or records of any taxpayer, it is determined by the department that within the statutory period for assessment of taxes, penalties, or interest prescribed by RCW 82.32.050 any amount of tax, penalty, or interest has been paid in excess of that properly due, the excess amount paid within, or attributable to, such period ((shall)) must be credited to the taxpayer's account or ((shall)) must be refunded to the taxpayer, at the taxpayer's option. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, no refund or credit ((shall)) may be made for taxes, penalties, or interest paid more than four years prior to the beginning of the calendar year in which the refund application is made or examination of records is completed.
  - (2)(a) The execution of a written waiver under RCW 82.32.050 or 82.32.100 ((shall)) will extend the time for making a refund or credit of any taxes paid during, or attributable to, the years covered by the waiver if, prior to the expiration of the waiver period, an application for refund of such taxes is made by the taxpayer or the department discovers a refund or credit is due.
  - (b) A refund or credit ((shall)) must be allowed for an excess payment resulting from the failure to claim a bad debt deduction, credit, or refund under RCW 82.04.4284, 82.08.037, 82.12.037, 82.14B.150, or 82.16.050(5) for debts that became bad debts under 26 U.S.C. Sec. 166, as amended or renumbered as of January 1, 2003, less than four years prior to the beginning of the calendar year in which the refund application is made or examination of records is completed.
  - (3) Any such refunds ((shall)) must be made by means of vouchers approved by the department and by the issuance of state warrants drawn upon and payable from such funds as the legislature may provide. However, taxpayers who are required to pay taxes by electronic funds transfer under RCW 82.32.080 ((shall)) must have any refunds paid by electronic funds transfer if the department has the necessary account information to facilitate a refund by electronic funds transfer.
  - (4) Any judgment for which a recovery is granted by any court of competent jurisdiction, not appealed from, for tax, penalties, and interest which were paid by the taxpayer, and costs, in a suit by any taxpayer ((shall)) must be paid in the same manner, as provided in subsection (3) of this section, upon the filing with the department of a certified copy of the order or judgment of the court.

(a) Interest at the rate of three percent per annum ((shall)) must be allowed by the department and by any court on the amount of any refund, credit, or other recovery allowed to a taxpayer for taxes, penalties, or interest paid by the taxpayer before January 1, 1992. This rate of interest ((shall apply)) applies for all interest allowed through December 31, 1998. Interest allowed after December 31, 1998, ((shall)) must be computed at the rate as computed under RCW 82.32.050(2). The rate so computed ((shall)) must be adjusted on the first day of January of each year for use in computing interest for that calendar year. 

- (b) For refunds or credits of amounts paid or other recovery allowed to a taxpayer after December 31, 1991, the rate of interest ((shall)) must be the rate as computed for assessments under RCW 82.32.050(2) less one percent. This rate of interest ((shall apply)) applies for all interest allowed through December 31, 1998. Interest allowed after December 31, 1998, ((shall)) must be computed at the rate as computed under RCW 82.32.050(2). The rate so computed ((shall)) must be adjusted on the first day of January of each year for use in computing interest for that calendar year.
- (5) Interest allowed on a credit notice or refund issued after December 31, 2003, ((shall)) <u>must</u> be computed as follows:
- (a) If all overpayments for each calendar year and all reporting periods ending with the final month included in a notice or refund were made on or before the due date of the final return for each calendar year or the final reporting period included in the notice or refund:
- (i) Interest ((shall)) <u>must</u> be computed from January 31st following each calendar year included in a notice or refund; or
- (ii) Interest ((shall)) <u>must</u> be computed from the last day of the month following the final month included in a notice or refund.
- (b) If the taxpayer has not made all overpayments for each calendar year and all reporting periods ending with the final month included in a notice or refund on or before the dates specified by RCW 82.32.045 for the final return for each calendar year or the final month included in the notice or refund, interest ((shall)) must be computed from the last day of the month following the date on which payment in full of the liabilities was made for each calendar year included in a notice or refund, and the last day of the month following the date on which

p. 9

SSB 5571.SL

- payment in full of the liabilities was made if the final month included in a notice or refund is not the end of a calendar year.
  - (c) Interest included in a credit notice ((shall)) <u>must</u> accrue up to the date the taxpayer could reasonably be expected to use the credit notice, as defined by the department's rules. If a credit notice is converted to a refund, interest ((shall)) <u>must</u> be recomputed to the date the refund is issued, but not to exceed the amount of interest that would have been allowed with the credit notice.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 82.32.087 and 2001 c 188 s 2 are each amended to read 10 as follows:
  - (1) The director may grant a direct pay permit to a taxpayer who demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the director, that the taxpayer meets the requirements of this section. The direct pay permit allows the taxpayer to accrue and remit directly to the department use tax on the acquisition of tangible personal property or sales tax on the sale of or charges made for labor and/or services, in accordance with all of the applicable provisions of this title. Any taxpayer that uses a direct pay permit shall remit state and local sales or use tax directly to the department. The agreement by the purchaser to remit tax directly to the department, rather than pay sales or use tax to the seller, relieves the seller of the obligation to collect sales or use tax and requires the buyer to pay use tax on the tangible personal property and sales tax on the sale of or charges made for labor and/or services.
- (2)(a) A taxpayer may apply for a permit under this section if: (i) The ((taxpayer (i) is subject to mandatory use of electronic funds transfer under RCW 82.32.080)) taxpayer's cumulative tax liability is reasonably expected to be two hundred forty thousand dollars or more in the current calendar year; or (ii) the taxpayer makes purchases subject to the taxes imposed under chapter 82.08 or 82.12 RCW in excess of ten million dollars per calendar year. For the purposes of this section, "tax liability" means the amount required to be remitted to the department for taxes administered under this chapter, except for the taxes imposed or authorized by chapters 82.14A, 82.14B, 82.24, 82.27, 82.29A, and 84.33 RCW.
  - (b) Application for a permit must be made in writing to the

director in a form and manner prescribed by the department. A taxpayer who transacts business in two or more locations may submit one application to cover the multiple locations.

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- (c) The director ((shall)) must review a direct pay permit 4 5 application in a timely manner and shall notify the applicant, in writing, of the approval or denial of the application. The department 6 7 ((shall)) must approve or deny an application based on the applicant's ability to comply with local government use tax coding capabilities and 8 responsibilities; requirements for vendor notification; recordkeeping 9 10 obligations; electronic data capabilities; and tax procedures. Additionally, an application may be denied if the director 11 12 determines that denial would be in the best interest of collecting 13 taxes due under this title. The department ((shall)) must provide a 14 direct pay permit to an approved applicant with the notice of approval. The direct pay permit shall clearly state that the holder is solely 15 16 responsible for the accrual and payment of the tax imposed under 17 chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW and that the seller is relieved of liability to collect tax imposed under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW on 18 all sales to the direct pay permit holder. The taxpayer may petition 19 the director for reconsideration of a denial. 20
  - (d) A taxpayer who uses a direct pay permit must continue to maintain records that are necessary to a determination of the tax liability in accordance with this title. A direct pay permit is not transferable and the use of a direct pay permit may not be assigned to a third party.
  - (3) Taxes for which the direct pay permit is used are due and payable on the tax return for the reporting period in which the taxpayer (a) receives the tangible personal property purchased or in which the labor and/or services are performed or (b) receives an invoice for such property or such labor and/or services, whichever period is earlier.
  - (4) The holder of a direct pay permit ((shall)) must furnish a copy of the direct pay permit to each vendor with whom the taxpayer has opted to use a direct pay permit. Sellers who make sales upon which the sales or use tax is not collected by reason of the provisions of this section, in addition to existing requirements under this title, ((shall)) must maintain a copy of the direct pay permit and any such records or information as the department may specify.

- (5) A direct pay permit is subject to revocation by the director at 1 2 any time the department determines that the taxpayer has violated any provision of this section or that revocation would be in the best 3 interests of collecting the taxes due under this title. The notice of 4 revocation must be in writing and is effective either as of the end of 5 the taxpayer's next normal reporting period or a date deemed 6 7 appropriate by the director and identified in the revocation notice. The taxpayer may petition the director for reconsideration of a 8 revocation and reinstatement of the permit. 9
  - (6) Any taxpayer who chooses to no longer use a direct pay permit or whose permit is revoked by the department, ((shall)) <u>must</u> return the permit to the department and immediately make a good faith effort to notify all vendors to whom the permit was given, advising them that the permit is no longer valid.
  - (7) Except as provided in this subsection, the direct pay permit may be used for any purchase of tangible personal property and any retail sale under RCW 82.04.050. The direct pay permit may not be used for:
    - (a) Purchases of meals or beverages;
  - (b) Purchases of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, airplanes, and other property subject to requirements for title transactions by the department of licensing;
    - (c) Purchases for which a resale certificate may be used;
- 24 (d) Purchases that meet the definitions of RCW 82.04.050 (2)(e) and (f), (3)(a) through (d), (f), and (g), and (5); or
- (e) Other activities subject to tax under chapter 82.08 or 82.12 RCW that the department by rule designates, consistent with the purposes of this section, as activities for which a direct pay permit is not appropriate and may not be used.

Passed by the Senate March 10, 2009. Passed by the House April 9, 2009. Approved by the Governor April 22, 2009. Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 23, 2009.

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