
ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6170

State of Washington 61st Legislature 2009 Regular Session

By Senate Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senators Hobbs and Prentice)

READ FIRST TIME 04/19/09.

AN ACT Relating to environmental tax incentives; amending RCW 1 2 81.104.170, 82.14.050, 82.14.060, 82.04.263, 82.04.294, 82.08.9651, 3 82.12.9651, 82.16.110, 82.16.120, 82.16.130, 82.08.890, 82.12.890, 82.16.010, 82.16.020, and 82.08.020; adding new sections to chapter 4 5 82.08 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 82.12 RCW; adding a new 6 section to chapter 82.14 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 82.04 7 RCW; creating new sections; repealing RCW 82.08.813 and 82.12.813; 8 providing effective dates; providing expiration dates; and declaring an 9 emergency.

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

PART I
12 Renewable Energy

NEW SECTION. Sec. 101. A new section is added to chapter 82.08
RCW to read as follows:

(1)(a) Except as provided in section 103 of this act, purchasers who have paid the tax imposed by RCW 82.08.020 on machinery and equipment used directly in generating electricity using fuel cells, wind, sun, biomass energy, tidal or wave energy, geothermal resources,

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anaerobic digestion, technology that converts otherwise lost energy from exhaust, or landfill gas as the principal source of power, or to sales of or charges made for labor and services rendered in respect to installing such machinery and equipment, are eligible for an exemption as provided in this section, but only if the purchaser develops with such machinery, equipment, and labor a facility capable of generating not less than one thousand watts of electricity.

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- (b) Beginning on July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2011, the tax levied by RCW 82.08.020 does not apply to the sale of machinery and equipment described in (a) of this subsection that are used directly in generating electricity or to sales of or charges made for labor and services rendered in respect to installing such machinery and equipment.
- (c) Beginning on July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2013, the amount of the exemption under this subsection (1) is equal to seventy-five percent of the state and local sales tax paid. The purchaser is eligible for an exemption under this subsection (1)(c) in the form of a remittance.
- 19 (2) For purposes of this section and section 102 of this act, the 20 following definitions apply:
 - (a) "Biomass energy" includes: (i) Byproducts of pulping and wood manufacturing process; (ii) animal waste; (iii) solid organic fuels from wood; (iv) forest or field residues; (v) wooden demolition or construction debris; (vi) food waste; (vii) liquors derived from algae and other sources; (viii) dedicated energy crops; (ix) biosolids; and (x) yard waste. "Biomass energy" does not include wood pieces that have been treated with chemical preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol, or copper-chrome-arsenic; wood from old growth forests; or municipal solid waste.
- 30 (b) "Fuel cell" means an electrochemical reaction that generates 31 electricity by combining atoms of hydrogen and oxygen in the presence 32 of a catalyst.
 - (c) "Landfill gas" means biomass fuel, of the type qualified for federal tax credits under Title 26 U.S.C. Sec. 29 of the federal internal revenue code, collected from a "landfill" as defined under RCW 70.95.030.
- 37 (d)(i) "Machinery and equipment" means fixtures, devices, and 38 support facilities that are integral and necessary to the generation of

electricity using fuel cells, wind, sun, biomass energy, tidal or wave energy, geothermal resources, anaerobic digestion, technology that converts otherwise lost energy from exhaust, or landfill gas as the principal source of power.

- (ii) "Machinery and equipment" does not include: (A) Hand-powered tools; (B) property with a useful life of less than one year; (C) repair parts required to restore machinery and equipment to normal working order; (D) replacement parts that do not increase productivity, improve efficiency, or extend the useful life of machinery and equipment; (E) buildings; or (F) building fixtures that are not integral and necessary to the generation of electricity that are permanently affixed to and become a physical part of a building.
- (3)(a) Machinery and equipment is "used directly" in generating electricity by wind energy, solar energy, biomass energy, tidal or wave energy, geothermal resources, anaerobic digestion, technology that converts otherwise lost energy from exhaust, or landfill gas power if it provides any part of the process that captures the energy of the wind, sun, biomass energy, tidal or wave energy, geothermal resources, anaerobic digestion, technology that converts otherwise lost energy from exhaust, or landfill gas, converts that energy to electricity, and stores, transforms, or transmits that electricity for entry into or operation in parallel with electric transmission and distribution systems.
- (b) Machinery and equipment is "used directly" in generating electricity by fuel cells if it provides any part of the process that captures the energy of the fuel, converts that energy to electricity, and stores, transforms, or transmits that electricity for entry into or operation in parallel with electric transmission and distribution systems.
- (4)(a) A purchaser claiming an exemption in the form of a remittance under subsection (1)(c) of this section must pay the tax imposed by RCW 82.08.020 and all applicable local sales taxes imposed under the authority of chapters 82.14 and 81.104 RCW. The purchaser may then apply to the department for remittance in a form and manner prescribed by the department. A purchaser may not apply for a remittance under this section more frequently than once per quarter. The purchaser must specify the amount of exempted tax claimed and the qualifying purchases for which the exemption is claimed. The purchaser

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- must retain, in adequate detail, records to enable the department to determine whether the purchaser is entitled to an exemption under this section, including: Invoices; proof of tax paid; and documents describing the machinery and equipment.
 - (b) The department must determine eligibility under this section based on the information provided by the purchaser, which is subject to audit verification by the department. The department must on a quarterly basis remit exempted amounts to qualifying purchasers who submitted applications during the previous quarter.
 - (5) This section expires July 1, 2013.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 102. A new section is added to chapter 82.12
 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1)(a) Except as provided in section 104 of this act, consumers who have paid the tax imposed by RCW 82.12.020 on machinery and equipment used directly in generating electricity using fuel cells, wind, sun, biomass energy, tidal or wave energy, geothermal resources, anaerobic digestion, technology that converts otherwise lost energy from exhaust, or landfill gas as the principal source of power, or to sales of or charges made for labor and services rendered in respect to installing such machinery and equipment, are eligible for an exemption as provided in this section, but only if the purchaser develops with such machinery, equipment, and labor a facility capable of generating not less than one thousand watts of electricity.
 - (b) Beginning on July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2011, the provisions of this chapter do not apply in respect to the use of machinery and equipment described in (a) of this subsection that are used directly in generating electricity or to sales of or charges made for labor and services rendered in respect to installing such machinery and equipment.
 - (c) Beginning on July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2013, the amount of the exemption under this subsection (1) is equal to seventy-five percent of the state and local sales tax paid. The consumer is eligible for an exemption under this subsection (1)(c) in the form of a remittance.
- 35 (2)(a) A person claiming an exemption in the form of a remittance 36 under subsection (1)(c) of this section must pay the tax imposed by RCW 37 82.12.020 and all applicable local use taxes imposed under the

- authority of chapters 82.14 and 81.104 RCW. The consumer may then 1 2 apply to the department for remittance in a form and manner prescribed by the department. A consumer may not apply for a remittance under 3 this section more frequently than once per quarter. The consumer must 4 5 specify the amount of exempted tax claimed and the qualifying purchases or acquisitions for which the exemption is claimed. The consumer must 6 7 retain, in adequate detail, records to enable the department to determine whether the consumer is entitled to an exemption under this 8 section, including: Invoices; proof of tax paid; and documents 9 describing the machinery and equipment. 10
 - (b) The department must determine eligibility under this section based on the information provided by the consumer, which is subject to audit verification by the department. The department must on a quarterly basis remit exempted amounts to qualifying consumers who submitted applications during the previous quarter.
- 16 (3) Purchases exempt under section 101 of this act are also exempt 17 from the tax imposed under RCW 82.12.020.
- 18 (4) The definitions in section 101 of this act apply to this 19 section.
 - (5) This section expires June 30, 2013.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 103. A new section is added to chapter 82.08 22 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) The tax levied by RCW 82.08.020 does not apply to sales of machinery and equipment used directly in generating electricity using solar energy, or to sales of or charges made for labor and services rendered in respect to installing such machinery and equipment, but only if the purchaser develops with such machinery, equipment, and labor a facility capable of generating not more than ten kilowatts of electricity and provides the seller with an exemption certificate in a form and manner prescribed by the department. The seller must retain a copy of the certificate for the seller's files.
 - (2) For purposes of this section and section 104 of this act:
 - (a) "Machinery and equipment" means industrial fixtures, devices, and support facilities that are integral and necessary to the generation of electricity using solar energy;
 - (b) "Machinery and equipment" does not include: (i) Hand-powered tools; (ii) property with a useful life of less than one year; (iii)

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- 1 repair parts required to restore machinery and equipment to normal
- 2 working order; (iv) replacement parts that do not increase
- 3 productivity, improve efficiency, or extend the useful life of
- 4 machinery and equipment; (v) buildings; or (vi) building fixtures that
- 5 are not integral and necessary to the generation of electricity that
- 6 are permanently affixed to and become a physical part of a building;
- 7 and
- 8 (c) Machinery and equipment is "used directly" in generating
- 9 electricity with solar energy if it provides any part of the process
- 10 that captures the energy of the sun, converts that energy to
- 11 electricity, and stores, transforms, or transmits that electricity for
- 12 entry into or operation in parallel with electric transmission and
- 13 distribution systems.
- 14 (3) This section expires June 30, 2013.
- 15 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 104.** A new section is added to chapter 82.12
- 16 RCW to read as follows:
- 17 (1) The provisions of this chapter do not apply with respect to
- 18 machinery and equipment used directly in generating not more than ten
- 19 kilowatts of electricity using solar energy, or to the use of labor and
- 20 services rendered in respect to installing such machinery and
- 21 equipment.
- 22 (2) The definitions in section 103 of this act apply to this
- 23 section.
- 24 (3) This section expires June 30, 2013.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 105. A new section is added to chapter 82.14
- 26 RCW to read as follows:
- 27 The exemptions in sections 101 through 104 of this act are for the
- 28 state and local sales and use taxes and include the sales and use taxes
- 29 imposed under the authority of this chapter.
- 30 **Sec. 106.** RCW 81.104.170 and 1997 c 450 s 5 are each amended to
- 31 read as follows:
- 32 (1) Cities that operate transit systems, county transportation
- 33 authorities, metropolitan municipal corporations, public transportation
- 34 benefit areas, and regional transit authorities may submit an
- 35 authorizing proposition to the voters and if approved by a majority of

persons voting, fix and impose a sales and use tax in accordance with the terms of this chapter, solely for the purpose of providing high capacity transportation service.

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(2) The tax authorized pursuant to this section shall be in addition to the tax authorized by RCW 82.14.030 and shall be collected from those persons who are taxable by the state pursuant to chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW upon the occurrence of any taxable event within the taxing district. The maximum rate of such tax shall be approved by the voters and shall not exceed one percent of the selling price (in the case of a sales tax) or value of the article used (in the case of a use tax). The maximum rate of such tax that may be imposed shall not exceed nine-tenths of one percent in any county that imposes a tax under RCW 82.14.340, or within a regional transit authority if any county within the authority imposes a tax under RCW 82.14.340.

(3)(a) The exemptions in RCW 82.08.820 and 82.12.820 are for the state portion of the sales and use tax and do not extend to the tax authorized in this section.

(b) The exemptions in sections 101 and 102 of this act are for the state and local sales and use taxes and include the tax authorized by this section.

Sec. 107. RCW 82.14.050 and 2005 c 336 s 20 are each amended to 22 read as follows:

(1) The counties, cities, and transportation authorities under RCW 82.14.045, public facilities districts under chapters 36.100 and 35.57 RCW, public transportation benefit areas under RCW 82.14.440, regional transportation investment districts, and transportation benefit districts under chapter 36.73 RCW shall contract, prior to the effective date of a resolution or ordinance imposing a sales and use tax, the administration and collection to the state department of revenue, which shall deduct a percentage amount, as provided by contract, not to exceed two percent of the taxes collected for administration and collection expenses incurred by the department. The remainder of any portion of any tax authorized by this chapter that is collected by the department of revenue shall be deposited by the state department of revenue in the local sales and use tax account hereby created in the state treasury. Moneys in the local sales and use tax account may be ((spent)) withdrawn only for:

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- (a) Distribution to counties, cities, transportation authorities, public facilities districts, public transportation benefit areas, regional transportation investment districts, and transportation benefit districts imposing a sales and use tax; and
- 5 <u>(b) Making refunds of taxes imposed under the authority of this</u> 6 <u>chapter and RCW 81.104.170 and exempted under sections 101 and 102 of</u> 7 this act.

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- (2) All administrative provisions in chapters 82.03, 82.08, 82.12, and 82.32 RCW, as they now exist or may hereafter be amended, shall, insofar as they are applicable to state sales and use taxes, be applicable to taxes imposed pursuant to this chapter.
- (3) Counties, cities, transportation authorities, public facilities districts, and regional transportation investment districts may not conduct independent sales or use tax audits of sellers registered under the streamlined sales tax agreement.
 - (4) Except as provided in RCW 43.08.190, all earnings of investments of balances in the local sales and use tax account shall be credited to the local sales and use tax account and distributed to the counties, cities, transportation authorities, public facilities districts, public transportation benefit areas, regional transportation investment districts, and transportation benefit districts monthly.
- 22 **Sec. 108.** RCW 82.14.060 and 2005 c 336 s 21 are each amended to 23 read as follows:
- 24 (1)(a) Monthly, the state treasurer ((shall-make-distribution))
 25 must_distribute from the local sales and use tax account to the
 26 counties, cities, transportation authorities, public facilities
 27 districts, and transportation benefit districts the amount of tax
 28 collected on behalf of each taxing authority, less:
 - (i) The deduction provided for in RCW 82.14.050; and
- 30 <u>(ii) The amount of any refunds of local sales and use taxes</u>
 31 <u>exempted under sections 101 and 102 of this act, which must be made</u>
 32 without appropriation.
- 33 <u>(b)</u> The state treasurer shall make the distribution under this section without appropriation.
- 35 (2) In the event that any ordinance or resolution imposes a sales 36 and use tax at a rate in excess of the applicable limits contained

- 1 herein, such ordinance or resolution shall not be considered void in
- 2 toto, but only with respect to that portion of the rate which is in
- 3 excess of the applicable limits contained herein.

- MEW SECTION. Sec. 109. A new section is added to chapter 82.12 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the expiration of RCW 82.12.02567 and section 102 of this act do not require the payment of, or authorize the department to assess, use tax imposed by or under the authority of RCW 82.12.020, 81.104.170, and chapter 82.14 RCW, on the use of machinery and equipment, and labor and services rendered in respect to installing such machinery and equipment, if such use qualified for the exemption under RCW 82.12.02567 or section 102 of this act immediately preceding the expiration date of the applicable exemption under RCW 82.12.02567 or section 102 of this act.
 - (2) Subsection (1) of this section does not prohibit the department from assessing, subject to the limitations period in RCW 82.32.050, state and local use taxes on the use of machinery and equipment, and labor and services rendered in respect to installing such machinery and equipment, if, before the expiration of the applicable exemption provided in RCW 82.12.02567 or section 102 of this act, the machinery and equipment was put to a use that is outside of the scope of the applicable exemption in RCW 82.12.02567 or section 102 of this act.

24 PART II

Radioactive Waste Cleanup

NEW_SECTION. Sec. 201. (1) The legislature finds that the cleaning up of radioactive waste at the Hanford site is crucial to the environment in this state. The legislature intends to include services supporting the cleanup within the radioactive waste clean-up business and occupation tax classification, but it is not the legislature's intent to extend the radioactive waste clean-up classification to all business activities conducted at the Hanford site or performed for persons engaged in the performance of cleanup.

(2) It is the legislature's intent in enacting this legislation to ensure that the radioactive waste clean-up business and occupation tax

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- 1 classification applies to all services contributing to the performance
- of a clean-up project at the Hanford site other than services that are
- 3 routinely provided to any business, including businesses that are not
- 4 engaged in clean-up activities.

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- 5 **Sec. 202.** RCW 82.04.263 and 1996 c 112 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of cleaning up for the United States, or its instrumentalities, radioactive waste and other by-products of weapons production and nuclear research and development; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the ((value-of the)) gross income of the business multiplied by the rate of 0.471 percent.
- 14 <u>(2)</u> For the purposes of this chapter, "cleaning up radioactive waste and other by-products of weapons production and nuclear research and development" means:
 - (a) The activities of handling, storing, treating, immobilizing, stabilizing, or disposing of radioactive waste, radioactive tank waste and capsules, nonradioactive hazardous solid and liquid wastes, or spent nuclear fuel;
 - (b) Spent nuclear fuel conditioning;
- 22 (c) Removal of contamination in soils and groundwater;
- 23 <u>(d)</u> Decontamination and decommissioning of facilities; and 24 ((activities-integral-and-necessary-to-the-direct-performance-of 25 <u>cleanup</u>)) (e) Services supporting the performance of cleanup. For the 26 <u>purposes of this subsection (2)(e), a service supports the performance</u> 27 <u>of cleanup if it:</u>
- 28 <u>(i) Is within the scope of work under a clean-up contract with the</u>
 29 <u>United States department of energy; or</u>
 - (ii) Assists in the accomplishment of a requirement of a clean-up project undertaken by the United States department of energy under a subcontract entered into with the prime contractor or another subcontractor in furtherance of a clean-up contract between the United States department of energy and a prime contractor.
- 35 (3) A service does not assist in the accomplishment of a 36 requirement of a clean-up project undertaken by the United States 37 department of energy if the same services are routinely provided to

1	businesses not engaged in clean-up activities, except that the
2	following <u>services</u> <u>are</u> <u>always</u> <u>deemed</u> <u>to</u> <u>contribute</u> <u>to</u> <u>the</u>
3	accomplishment of a requirement of a clean-up project undertaken by the
4	United States department of energy:

- (a) Information technology and computer support services;
- (b) Services rendered in respect to infrastructure; and
 - (c) Security, safety, and health services.

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- 8 (4) The legislature intends that the examples provided in this
 9 subsection be used as a guideline when determining whether a service is
 10 "routinely provided to businesses not engaged in clean-up activities"
 11 as that phrase is used in subsection (3) of this section.
 - (a) The radioactive waste clean-up classification does not apply to general accounting services but does apply to performance audits performed for persons cleaning up radioactive waste.
 - (b) The radioactive waste clean-up classification does not apply to general legal services but does apply to those legal services that assist in the accomplishment of a requirement of a clean-up project undertaken by the United States department of energy. Thus, legal services provided to contest any local, state, or federal tax liability or to defend a company against a workers' compensation claim arising from a worksite injury do not qualify for the radioactive waste clean-up classification. But, legal services related to the resolution of a contractual dispute between the parties to a clean-up contract between the United States department of energy and a prime contractor do qualify.
- 26 <u>(c) General office janitorial services do not qualify for the</u> 27 <u>radioactive waste clean-up classification, but the specialized cleaning</u> 28 of equipment exposed to radioactive waste does qualify.

29 PART III 30 Hog Fuel Tax Relief

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 301. A new section is added to chapter 82.08 RCW to read as follows:
- 33 (1) The tax levied by RCW 82.08.020 does not apply to sales of hog 34 fuel used to produce electricity, steam, heat, or biofuel. This 35 exemption is available only if the buyer provides the seller with an

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- exemption certificate in a form and manner prescribed by the department. The seller must retain a copy of the certificate for the seller's files.
- 4 (2) For the purposes of this section the following definitions 5 apply:
- 6 (a) "Hog fuel" means wood waste and other wood residuals including 7 forest derived biomass. "Hog fuel" does not include firewood or wood 8 pellets; and
 - (b) "Biofuel" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 43.325.010.
- 10 (3) This section expires June 30, 2013.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 302. A new section is added to chapter 82.12 RCW to read as follows:
- 13 (1) The provisions of this chapter do not apply with respect to the 14 use of hog fuel for production of electricity, steam, heat, or biofuel.
 - (2) For the purposes of this section:
- 16 (a) "Hog fuel" has the same meaning as provided in section 301 of this act; and
- 18 (b) "Biofuel" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 43.325.010.
- 19 (3) This section expires June 30, 2013.

20 PART IV

21 Biomass Energy Incentives

NEW SECTION. Sec. 401. A new section is added to chapter 82.04 RCW to read as follows:

- (1) In computing the tax imposed under this chapter, harvesters are allowed a credit against the amount of tax otherwise due under this chapter, as provided in this section. The credit per harvested green ton of forest derived biomass sold, transferred, or used for production of electricity, steam, heat, or biofuel is as follows:
- 29 (a) For forest derived biomass harvested October 1, 2009, through 30 June 30, 2010, zero dollars;
- 31 (b) For forest derived biomass harvested July 1, 2010, through June 32 30, 2013, three dollars;
- 33 (c) For forest derived biomass harvested July 1, 2013, through June 30, 2015, five dollars.

- (2) Credit may not be claimed for forest derived biomass sold, transferred, or used before the effective date of this section. The amount of credit allowed for a reporting period may not exceed the tax otherwise due under this chapter for that reporting period. Any unused excess credit in a reporting period may be carried forward to future reporting periods for a maximum of two years.
- 7 (3) For the purposes of this section, "harvested" and "harvesters" 8 are defined in RCW 84.33.035, and "biofuel" is defined in RCW 9 43.325.010.
- 10 (4) This section expires June 30, 2015.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 402. A new section is added to chapter 82.08 RCW to read as follows:
- (1) The tax levied by RCW 82.08.020 does not apply to sales of forest derived biomass used to produce electricity, steam, heat, or biofuel. This exemption is available only if the buyer provides the seller with an exemption certificate in a form and manner prescribed by the department. The seller must retain a copy of the certificate for the seller's files.
- 19 (2) For purposes of this section, "biofuel" is defined in RCW 20 43.325.010.
- 21 (3) This section expires June 30, 2013.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 403. A new section is added to chapter 82.12 23 RCW to read as follows:
- 24 (1) The provisions of this chapter do not apply with respect to the 25 use of forest derived biomass for production of electricity, steam, 26 heat, or biofuel.
- 27 (2) For purposes of this section, "biofuel" is defined in RCW 28 43.325.010.
- 29 (3) This section expires June 30, 2013.

30 PART V

- 31 Solar Energy Incentives
- 32 **Sec. 501.** RCW 82.04.294 and 2007 c 54 s 8 are each amended to read 33 as follows:
- 34 (1)(a) Beginning October 1, 2005, upon every person engaging within

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this state in the business of manufacturing solar energy systems using photovoltaic modules, or of manufacturing solar grade silicon to be used exclusively in components of such systems; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business shall, in the case of manufacturers, be equal to the value of the product manufactured, or in the case of processors for hire, be equal to the gross income of the business, multiplied by the rate of 0.2904 percent.

- (b) Beginning October 1, 2009, upon every person engaging within this state in the business of manufacturing solar energy systems using photovoltaic modules, or of manufacturing solar grade silicon, silicon solar wafers, silicon solar cells, thin film solar devices, or compound semiconductor solar wafers to be used exclusively in components of such systems; 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, or in the case of processors for hire, equal to the gross income of the business, multiplied by the rate of 0.275 percent.
- (2)(a) Beginning October 1, 2005, upon every person engaging within this state in the business of making sales at wholesale of solar energy systems using photovoltaic modules, or of solar grade silicon to be used exclusively in components of such systems, manufactured by that person; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the gross proceeds of sales of the solar energy systems using photovoltaic modules, or of the solar grade silicon to be used exclusively in components of such systems, multiplied by the rate of 0.2904 percent.
- (b) Beginning October 1, 2009, upon every person engaging within this state in the business of making sales at wholesale of solar energy systems using photovoltaic modules, or of solar grade silicon, silicon solar wafers, silicon solar cells, thin film solar devices, or compound semiconductor solar wafers to be used exclusively in components of such systems, manufactured by that person; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business is equal to the gross proceeds of sales of the solar energy systems using photovoltaic modules, or of the solar grade silicon to be used exclusively in components of such systems, multiplied by the rate of 0.275 percent.
 - (3) Beginning October 1, 2009, silicon solar wafers, silicon solar

- 1 <u>cells, thin film solar devices, or compound semiconductor solar wafers</u>
- 2 are "semiconductor materials" for the purposes of RCW 82.08.9651 and
- 3 82.12.9651.

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- 4 (4) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section.
- 6 (a) <u>"Compound semiconductor solar wafers" means a semiconductor</u>
 7 <u>solar wafer composed of elements from two or more different groups of</u>
 8 the periodic table.
- 9 <u>(b)</u> "Module" means the smallest nondivisible self-contained 10 physical structure housing interconnected photovoltaic cells and 11 providing a single direct current electrical output.
- 12 (((b))) <u>(c)</u> "Photovoltaic cell" means a device that converts light 13 directly into electricity without moving parts.
- 14 (((c))) <u>(d) "Silicon solar cells" means a photovoltaic cell</u>
 15 manufactured from a silicon solar wafer.
- 16 <u>(e) "Silicon solar wafers" means a silicon wafer manufactured for</u>
 17 solar conversion purposes.
 - (f) "Solar energy system" means any device or combination of devices or elements that rely upon direct sunlight as an energy source for use in the generation of electricity.
 - $((\frac{d}{d}))$ (g) "Solar grade silicon" means high-purity silicon used exclusively in components of solar energy systems using photovoltaic modules to capture direct sunlight. "Solar grade silicon" does not include silicon used in semiconductors.
 - ((\(\frac{4}{4}\)\)) (h) "Thin film solar devices" means a nonparticipating substrate on which various semiconducting materials are deposited to produce a photovoltaic cell that is used to generate electricity.
- 28 (5) This section expires June 30, 2014.
- 29 **Sec. 502.** RCW 82.08.9651 and 2006 c 84 s 3 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- 31 (1) The tax levied by RCW 82.08.020 ((shall)) does not apply to sales of gases and chemicals used by a manufacturer or processor for hire in the production of semiconductor materials. This exemption is limited to gases and chemicals used in the production process to grow the product, deposit or grow permanent or sacrificial layers on the product, to etch or remove material from the product, to anneal the product, to immerse the product, to clean the product, and other such

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- uses whereby the gases and chemicals come into direct contact with the product during the production process, or uses of gases and chemicals to clean the chambers and other like equipment in which such processing takes place. For the purposes of this section, "semiconductor materials" has the meaning provided in RCW 82.04.2404 and 82.04.294(3).
- 6 (2) A person taking the exemption under this section must report 7 under RCW 82.32.5351. No application is necessary for the tax 8 exemption. The person is subject to all of the requirements of chapter 9 82.32 RCW.
- 10 (3) This section expires twelve years after December 1, 2006.
- 11 **Sec. 503.** RCW 82.12.9651 and 2006 c 84 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The provisions of this chapter do not apply with respect to the use of gases and chemicals used by a manufacturer or processor for hire in the production of semiconductor materials. This exemption is limited to gases and chemicals used in the production process to grow the product, deposit or grow permanent or sacrificial layers on the product, to etch or remove material from the product, to anneal the product, to immerse the product, to clean the product, and other such uses whereby the gases and chemicals come into direct contact with the product during the production process, or uses of gases and chemicals to clean the chambers and other like equipment in which such processing takes place. For purposes of this section, "semiconductor materials" has the meaning provided in RCW 82.04.2404 and 82.04.294(3).
- 25 (2) A person taking the exemption under this section must report 26 under RCW 82.32.5351. No application is necessary for the tax 27 exemption. The person is subject to all of the requirements of chapter 28 82.32 RCW.
- 29 (3) This section expires twelve years after December 1, 2006.
- 30 **Sec. 504.** RCW 82.16.110 and 2005 c 300 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
- The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- 34 (1)(a) "Community solar project" means:

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35 (i) A solar energy system owned by local individuals, households,

nonprofit organizations, or nonutility businesses that is placed on the property owned by a cooperating local governmental entity that is not in the light and power business or in the gas distribution business; or (ii) A utility-owned solar energy system that is voluntarily funded by the utility's ratepayers where, in exchange for their financial support, the utility gives contributors a payment or credit on their utility bill for the value of the electricity produced by the project.

- 8 (b) For the purposes of "community solar project" as defined in (a)
 9 of this subsection:
 - (i) "Nonprofit organization" means an organization exempt from taxation under Title 26 U.S.C. Sec. 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code of 1986, as amended, as of January 1, 2009; and
 - (ii) "Utility" means a light and power business, an electric cooperative, or a mutual corporation that provides electricity service.
 - (2) "Customer-generated electricity" means a community solar project or the alternating current electricity that is generated from a renewable energy system located on an individual's, businesses', or local government's real property that is also provided electricity generated by a light and power business. Except for community solar projects, a system located on a leasehold interest does not qualify under this definition. "Customer-generated electricity" does not include electricity generated by a light and power business with greater than one thousand megawatt hours of annual sales or a gas distribution business.
 - $((\frac{2}{2}))$ <u>(3)</u> "Economic development kilowatt-hour" means the actual kilowatt-hour measurement of customer-generated electricity multiplied by the appropriate economic development factor.
 - (((3))) (4) "Local governmental entity" means any unit of local government of this state including, but not limited to, counties, cities, towns, municipal corporations, quasi-municipal corporations, special purpose districts, and school districts.
 - (5) "Photovoltaic cell" means a device that converts light directly into electricity without moving parts.
- $((\frac{4}{1}))$ (6) "Renewable energy system" means a solar energy system, an anaerobic digester as defined in RCW 82.08.900, or a wind generator used for producing electricity.
- $((\frac{5}{}))$ "Solar energy system" means any device or combination

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of devices or elements that rely upon direct sunlight as an energy source for use in the generation of electricity.

- $((\frac{(6)}{(6)}))$ "Solar inverter" means the device used to convert direct current to alternating current in a photovoltaic cell system.
- $((\frac{7}{}))$ <u>(9)</u> "Solar module" means the smallest nondivisible self-contained physical structure housing interconnected photovoltaic cells and providing a single direct current electrical output.
- 8 (((8) "Standards for interconnection to the electric distribution 9 system" — means — technical, — engineering, — operational, — safety, — and 10 procedural — requirements — for — interconnection — to — the — electric 11 distribution system of a light and power business.))
- **Sec. 505.** RCW 82.16.120 and 2007 c 111 s 101 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Any individual, business, ((er)) local governmental entity, not in the light and power business or in the gas distribution business, or a participant in a community solar project may apply to the light and power business serving the situs of the system, each fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2005, for an investment cost recovery incentive for each kilowatt-hour from a customer-generated electricity renewable energy system ((installed on its property that is not interconnected to the-electric-distribution-system)). No incentive may be paid for kilowatt-hours generated before July 1, 2005, or after June 30, ((2014)) 2020.
 - (2) ((When light and power businesses serving eighty percent of the total customer load in the state adopt uniform standards for interconnection—to—the—electric—distribution—system,—any—individual, business,—or—local—governmental—entity,—not—in—the—light—and—power business or—in—the—gas distribution—business, may—apply to—the—light and power business serving the situs—of—the system, each fiscal—year, for an investment cost—recovery incentive for—each kilowatt—hour from a customer—generated—electricity—renewable—energy—system—installed—on its property—that—is not—interconnected—to—the—electric distribution—system—and—from—a—customer—generated—electricity—renewable—energy system—installed—on its property—that is interconnected to the electric distribution—system.—Uniform—standards—for—interconnection—to—the electric distribution system means—those standards established by light

and power businesses that have ninety percent of total requirements the same. No-incentive-may-be-paid-for-kilowatt-hours-generated-before July 1, 2005, or after June 30, 2014.

- (3))(a) Before submitting for the first time the application for the incentive allowed under <u>subsection (4) of</u> this section, the applicant ((shall)) <u>must</u> submit to the department of revenue and to the climate and rural energy development center at the Washington State University, established under RCW 28B.30.642, a certification in a form and manner prescribed by the department that includes, but is not limited to, the following information:
- 11 (i) The name and address of the applicant and location of the 12 renewable energy system;
 - (ii) The applicant's tax registration number;

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- (iii) That the electricity produced by the applicant meets the definition of "customer-generated electricity" and that the renewable energy system produces electricity with:
- 17 (A) Any solar inverters and solar modules manufactured in 18 Washington state;
- 19 (B) A wind generator powered by blades manufactured in Washington 20 state;
 - (C) A solar inverter manufactured in Washington state;
 - (D) A solar module manufactured in Washington state; or
- 23 (E) Solar or wind equipment manufactured outside of Washington 24 state;
 - (iv) That the electricity can be transformed or transmitted for entry into or operation in parallel with electricity transmission and distribution systems;
 - (v) The date that the renewable energy system received its final electrical permit from the applicable local jurisdiction.
 - (b) Within thirty days of receipt of the certification the department of revenue (($\frac{1}{1}$)) must notify the applicant by mail, or electronically as provided in RCW 82.32.135, whether the renewable energy system qualifies for an incentive under this section. The department may consult with the climate and rural energy development center to determine eligibility for the incentive. System certifications and the information contained therein are subject to disclosure under RCW 82.32.330(3)(m).

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- ((4))) (3)(a) By August 1st of each year application for the incentive shall be made to the light and power business serving the situs of the system by certification in a form and manner prescribed by the department that includes, but is not limited to, the following information:
- (i) The name and address of the applicant and location of the renewable energy system;
 - (ii) The applicant's tax registration number;

- 9 (iii) The date of the notification from the department of revenue 10 stating that the renewable energy system is eligible for the incentives 11 under this section;
 - (iv) A statement of the amount of kilowatt-hours generated by the renewable energy system in the prior fiscal year.
 - (b) Within sixty days of receipt of the incentive certification the light and power business serving the situs of the system shall notify the applicant in writing whether the incentive payment will be authorized or denied. The business may consult with the climate and rural energy development center to determine eligibility for the incentive payment. Incentive certifications and the information contained therein are subject to disclosure under RCW 82.32.330(3)(m).
 - (c)(i) Persons receiving incentive payments shall keep and preserve, for a period of five years, suitable records as may be necessary to determine the amount of incentive applied for and received. Such records shall be open for examination at any time upon notice by the light and power business that made the payment or by the department. If upon examination of any records or from other information obtained by the business or department it appears that an incentive has been paid in an amount that exceeds the correct amount of incentive payable, the business may assess against the person for the amount found to have been paid in excess of the correct amount of incentive payable and shall add thereto interest on the amount. Interest shall be assessed in the manner that the department assesses interest upon delinquent tax under RCW 82.32.050.
 - (ii) If it appears that the amount of incentive paid is less than the correct amount of incentive payable the business may authorize additional payment.
- $((\frac{5}{}))$ (4) Except for community solar projects, the investment cost recovery incentive may be paid fifteen cents per economic

- development kilowatt-hour unless requests exceed the amount authorized for credit to the participating light and power business. community solar projects, the investment cost recovery incentive may be paid thirty cents per economic development kilowatt-hour unless requests exceed the amount authorized for credit to the participating <u>light and power business</u>. For the purposes of this section, the rate paid for the investment cost recovery incentive may be multiplied by the following factors:
 - (a) For customer-generated electricity produced using solar modules manufactured in Washington state, two and four-tenths;

- (b) For customer-generated electricity produced using a solar or a wind generator equipped with an inverter manufactured in Washington state, one and two-tenths;
- (c) For customer-generated electricity produced using an anaerobic digester, or by other solar equipment or using a wind generator equipped with blades manufactured in Washington state, one; and
- (d) For all other customer-generated electricity produced by wind, eight-tenths.
- (((6))) <u>(5)</u> No individual, household, business, or local governmental entity is eligible for incentives <u>provided under subsection (4) of this section</u> for more than ((two)) <u>five</u> thousand dollars per year. <u>Each applicant in a community solar project is eligible for up to five thousand dollars per year.</u>
- $((\frac{1}{2}))$ (6) If requests for the investment cost recovery incentive exceed the amount of funds available for credit to the participating light and power business, the incentive payments shall be reduced proportionately.
- ((+8))) (7) The climate and rural energy development center at Washington State University energy program may establish guidelines and standards for technologies that are identified as Washington manufactured and therefore most beneficial to the state's environment.
- $((\frac{(9)}{)})$ (8) The environmental attributes of the renewable energy system belong to the applicant, and do not transfer to the state or the light and power business upon receipt of the investment cost recovery incentive.
- **Sec. 506.** RCW 82.16.130 and 2005 c 300 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

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- (1) A light and power business shall be allowed a credit against 1 2 taxes due under this chapter in an amount equal to investment cost recovery incentive payments made in any fiscal year under RCW 3 82.16.120. The credit shall be taken in a form and manner as required 4 5 by the department. The credit under this section for the fiscal year ((shall)) may not exceed ((twenty-five one-hundredths of)) one percent 6 7 of the businesses' taxable power sales due under RCW 82.16.020(1)(b) or ((twenty-five)) one hundred thousand dollars, whichever is greater. 8 9 Incentive payments to participants in a utility-owned community solar project as defined in RCW 82.16.110(1)(a)(ii) may only account for up 10 to twenty-five percent of the total allowable credit. The credit may 11 not exceed the tax that would otherwise be due under this chapter. 12 13 Refunds shall not be granted in the place of credits. Expenditures not 14 used to earn a credit in one fiscal year may not be used to earn a 15 credit in subsequent years.
 - (2) For any business that has claimed credit for amounts that exceed the correct amount of the incentive payable under RCW 82.16.120, the amount of tax against which credit was claimed for the excess payments shall be immediately due and payable. The department shall assess interest but not penalties on the taxes against which the credit was claimed. Interest shall be assessed at the rate provided for delinquent excise taxes under chapter 82.32 RCW, retroactively to the date the credit was claimed, and shall accrue until the taxes against which the credit was claimed are repaid.
- 25 (3) The right to earn tax credits under this section expires June 30, $((\frac{2015}{}))$ 2020. Credits may not be claimed after June 30, $((\frac{2016}{}))$ 2021.

28 PART VI

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Livestock Nutrient Incentives

- 30 **Sec. 601.** RCW 82.08.890 and 2006 c 151 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
- 32 (1) The tax levied by RCW 82.08.020 does not apply to sales to 33 eligible persons of:
- 34 (a) Qualifying livestock nutrient management equipment;
- 35 (b) Labor and services rendered in respect to installing,

repairing, cleaning, altering, or improving qualifying livestock nutrient management equipment; and

- (c)(i) Labor and services rendered in respect to ((operating,)) repairing, cleaning, altering, or improving of qualifying livestock nutrient management ((equipment and)) facilities, or to ((sales of)) tangible personal property that becomes an ingredient or component of ((the equipment and)) qualifying livestock nutrient management facilities in the course of repairing, cleaning, altering, or improving of such facilities.
- (ii) The exemption provided in this subsection (1)(c) does not apply to the sale of or charge made for: (A) Labor and services rendered in respect to the constructing of new, or replacing previously existing, qualifying livestock nutrient management facilities; or (B) tangible personal property that becomes an ingredient or component of qualifying livestock nutrient management facilities during the course of constructing new, or replacing previously existing, qualifying livestock nutrient management facilities.
- (2)(((a) To be eligible, the equipment and facilities must be used exclusively for activities necessary to maintain a livestock nutrient management plan.
- (b))) The exemption provided in subsection (1) of this section applies to sales made after the livestock nutrient management plan is: (((i))) (a) Certified under chapter 90.64 RCW; (((i))) (b) approved as part of the permit issued under chapter 90.48 RCW; or ((((i)))) (c) approved as required under subsection (4)(c)(((i)) of this section.
- (3)(a) The department of revenue must provide an exemption certificate to an eligible person upon application by that person. The department of agriculture must provide a list of eligible persons, as defined in subsection (4)(c)(i) and (ii) of this section, to the department of revenue. Conservation districts must maintain lists of eligible persons as defined in subsection (4)(c)(iii) of this section to allow the department of revenue to verify eligibility. The application must be in a form and manner prescribed by the department and must contain information regarding the location of the dairy or animal feeding operation and other information the department may require.
- (b) A person claiming an exemption under this section must keep records necessary for the department to verify eligibility under this

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section. The exemption is available only when the buyer provides the seller with an exemption certificate in a form and manner prescribed by the department. The seller must retain a copy of the certificate for the seller's files.

- (4) The definitions in this subsection apply to this section and RCW 82.12.890 unless the context clearly requires otherwise:
- (a) "Animal feeding operation" means a lot or facility, other than an aquatic animal production facility, where the following conditions are met:
- (i) Animals, other than aquatic animals, have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of forty-five days or more in any twelve-month period; and
- (ii) Crops, vegetation, forage growth, or postharvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility.
 - (b) "Conservation district" means a subdivision of state government organized under chapter 89.08 RCW.
 - (c) "Eligible person" means a person: (i) Licensed to produce milk under chapter 15.36 RCW who has a certified dairy nutrient management plan, as required by chapter 90.64 RCW; (ii) who owns an animal feeding operation and has a permit issued under chapter 90.48 RCW; or (iii) who owns an animal feeding operation and has a nutrient management plan approved by a conservation district as meeting natural resource conservation service field office technical guide standards and who possesses an exemption certificate under RCW 82.08.855.
 - (d) (("Livestock-nutrient-management-equipment-and-facilities" means-machinery, equipment, and structures used in the handling and treatment of livestock-manure, such as aerators, agitators, alley scrapers, augers, dams, gutter-cleaners, loaders, lagoons, pipes, pumps, separators, and tanks. The term also includes tangible personal property that becomes an ingredient or component of the equipment and facilities, including repair and replacement parts)) "Handling and treatment of livestock manure" means the activities of collecting, storing, moving, or transporting livestock manure, separating livestock manure solids from liquids, or applying livestock manure to the agricultural lands of an eligible person other than through the use of pivot or linear type traveling irrigation systems.

- 1 (e) "Permit" means either a state waste discharge permit or a 2 national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, or both.
- (f) "Qualifying livestock nutrient management equipment" means the 3 following tangible personal property for exclusive use in the handling 4 and treatment of livestock manure, including repair and replacement 5 parts for such equipment: (i) Aerators; (ii) agitators; (iii) augers; 6 (iv) conveyers; (v) gutter cleaners; (vi) hard-hose reel traveler 7 irrigation systems; (vii) lagoon and pond liners and floating covers; 8 (viii) loaders; (ix) manure composting devices; (x) manure spreaders; 9 (xi) manure tank wagons; (xii) manure vacuum tanks; (xiii) poultry 10 house cleaners; (xiv) poultry house flame sterilizers; (xv) poultry 11 house washers; (xvi) poultry litter saver machines; (xvii) pipes; 12 13 (xviii) pumps; (xix) scrapers; (xx) separators; (xxi) slurry injectors
- 15 (g) "Qualifying livestock nutrient management facilities" means the
 16 following structures and facilities for exclusive use in the handling
 17 and treatment of livestock manure: (i) Flush systems; (ii) lagoons;
 18 (iii) liquid livestock manure storage structures, such as concrete
 19 tanks or glass-lined steel tanks; and (iv) structures used solely for
 20 the dry storage of manure, including roofed stacking facilities.

and hoses; and (xxii) wheelbarrows, shovels, and pitchforks.

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- 21 **Sec. 602.** RCW 82.12.890 and 2006 c 151 s 3 are each amended to 22 read as follows:
 - (1) The provisions of this chapter do not apply with respect to the use by an eligible person of ((tangible personal property that becomes an ingredient or component of livestock nutrient management equipment and facilities, as defined in RCW 82.08.890, or to labor and services rendered—in—respect—to—repairing,—cleaning,—altering,—or—improving eligible tangible personal property)):
 - (a) Qualifying livestock nutrient management equipment;
- 30 <u>(b) Labor and services rendered in respect to installing,</u>
 31 <u>repairing, cleaning, altering, or improving qualifying livestock</u>
 32 nutrient management equipment; and
- 33 (c)(i) Tangible personal property that becomes an ingredient or 34 component of qualifying livestock nutrient management facilities in the 35 course of repairing, cleaning, altering, or improving of such 36 facilities.

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- (ii) The exemption provided in this subsection (1)(c) does not apply to the use of tangible personal property that becomes an ingredient or component of qualifying livestock nutrient management facilities during the course of constructing new, or replacing previously existing, qualifying livestock nutrient management facilities.
 - (2)(a) To be eligible, the equipment and facilities must be used exclusively for activities necessary to maintain a livestock nutrient management plan.
 - (b) The exemption applies to the use of tangible personal property ((or)) and labor and services made after the livestock nutrient management plan is: (i) Certified under chapter 90.64 RCW; (ii) approved as part of the permit issued under chapter 90.48 RCW; or (iii) approved as required under RCW 82.08.890(4)(c)(iii).
- 15 (3) The exemption certificate and recordkeeping requirements of RCW 82.08.890 apply to this section. The definitions in RCW 82.08.890 apply to this section.

18 PART VII

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19 Log Trucks

- 20 **Sec. 701.** RCW 82.16.010 and 2007 c 6 s 1023 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
- For the purposes of this chapter, unless otherwise required by the context:
 - (1) "Railroad business" means the business of operating any railroad, by whatever power operated, for public use in the conveyance of persons or property for hire. It shall not, however, include any business herein defined as an urban transportation business.
 - (2) "Express business" means the business of carrying property for public hire on the line of any common carrier operated in this state, when such common carrier is not owned or leased by the person engaging in such business.
- 32 (3) "Railroad car business" means the business of operating stock 33 cars, furniture cars, refrigerator cars, fruit cars, poultry cars, tank 34 cars, sleeping cars, parlor cars, buffet cars, tourist cars, or any 35 other kinds of cars used for transportation of property or persons upon

the line of any railroad operated in this state when such railroad is not owned or leased by the person engaging in such business.

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- (4) "Water distribution business" means the business of operating a plant or system for the distribution of water for hire or sale.
- (5) "Light and power business" means the business of operating a plant or system for the generation, production or distribution of electrical energy for hire or sale and/or for the wheeling of electricity for others.
- (6) "Telegraph business" means the business of affording telegraphic communication for hire.
- (7) "Gas distribution business" means the business of operating a plant or system for the production or distribution for hire or sale of gas, whether manufactured or natural.
- (8) "Motor transportation business" means the business (except urban transportation business) of operating any motor propelled vehicle by which persons or property of others are conveyed for hire, and includes, but is not limited to, the operation of any motor propelled vehicle as an auto transportation company (except urban transportation business), common carrier or contract carrier as defined by RCW 81.68.010 and 81.80.010((: PROVIDED, That)). However, "motor transportation business" shall not mean or include: (a) A log transportation business; or (b) the transportation of logs or other forest products exclusively upon private roads or private highways.
- (9) "Urban transportation business" means the business of operating any vehicle for public use in the conveyance of persons or property for hire, insofar as (a) operating entirely within the corporate limits of any city or town, or within five miles of the corporate limits thereof, or (b) operating entirely within and between cities and towns whose corporate limits are not more than five miles apart or within five miles of the corporate limits of either thereof. Included herein, but without limiting the scope hereof, is the business of operating passenger vehicles of every type and also the business of operating cartage, pickup, or delivery services, including in such services the collection and distribution of property arriving from or destined to a point within or without the state, whether or not such collection or distribution be made by the person performing a local or interstate line-haul of such property.

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- (10) "Log transportation business" means the business of transporting logs by truck, other than exclusively upon private roads.
 - (11)(a) "Public service business" means any of the businesses defined in subsections (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), and (9) of this section or any business subject to control by the state, or having the powers of eminent domain and the duties incident thereto, or any business hereafter declared by the legislature to be of a public service nature, except telephone business and low-level radioactive waste site operating companies as redefined in RCW 81.04.010. It includes, among others, without limiting the scope hereof: Airplane transportation, boom, dock, ferry, pipe line, toll bridge, toll logging road, water transportation and wharf businesses.
- 13 (b) The definitions in this subsection $((\frac{10}{10}))$ $(\frac{11}{10})$ apply 14 throughout this subsection $((\frac{10}{10}))$ $(\frac{11}{10})$.
- 15 (i) "Competitive telephone service" has the same meaning as in RCW 82.04.065.
 - (ii) "Network telephone service" means the providing by any person of access to a telephone network, telephone network switching service, toll service, or coin telephone services, or the providing of telephonic, video, data, or similar communication or transmission for hire, via a telephone network, toll line or channel, cable, microwave, or similar communication or transmission system. "Network telephone service" includes the provision of transmission to and from the site of an internet provider via a telephone network, toll line or channel, cable, microwave, or similar communication or transmission system. "Network telephone service" does not include the providing of competitive telephone service, the providing of cable television service, the providing of broadcast services by radio or television stations, nor the provision of internet service as defined in RCW 82.04.297, including the reception of dial-in connection, provided at the site of the internet service provider.
 - (iii) "Telephone business" means the business of providing network telephone service. It includes cooperative or farmer line telephone companies or associations operating an exchange.
- (iv) "Telephone service" means competitive telephone service or network telephone service, or both, as defined in (b)(i) and (ii) of this subsection.

((11))) <u>(12)</u> "Tugboat business" means the business of operating tugboats, towboats, wharf boats or similar vessels in the towing or pushing of vessels, barges or rafts for hire.

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- $((\frac{12}{12}))$ (13) "Gross income" means the value proceeding or accruing from the performance of the particular public service or transportation business involved, including operations incidental thereto, but without any deduction on account of the cost of the commodity furnished or sold, the cost of materials used, labor costs, interest, discount, delivery costs, taxes, or any other expense whatsoever paid or accrued and without any deduction on account of losses.
- 11 $((\frac{(13)}{(13)}))$ (14) The meaning attributed, in chapter 82.04 RCW, to the 12 term "tax year," "person," "value proceeding or accruing," "business," 13 "engaging in business," "in this state," "within this state," "cash 14 discount" and "successor" shall apply equally in the provisions of this 15 chapter.
- 16 **Sec. 702.** RCW 82.16.020 and 1996 c 150 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) There is levied and there shall be collected from every person a tax for the act or privilege of engaging within this state in any one or more of the businesses herein mentioned. The tax shall be equal to the gross income of the business, multiplied by the rate set out after the business, as follows:
- 23 (a) Express, sewerage collection, and telegraph businesses: Three 24 and six-tenths percent;
- 25 (b) Light and power business: Three and sixty-two one-hundredths 26 percent;
 - (c) Gas distribution business: Three and six-tenths percent;
 - (d) Urban transportation business: Six-tenths of one percent;
 - (e) Vessels under sixty-five feet in length, except tugboats, operating upon the waters within the state: Six-tenths of one percent;
 - (f) Motor transportation, railroad, railroad car, and tugboat businesses, and all public service businesses other than ones mentioned above: One and eight-tenths of one percent;
 - (g) Water distribution business: Four and seven-tenths percent:
- 35 <u>(h) Log transportation business: One and twenty-eight one-</u> 36 <u>hundredths percent</u>.

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- 1 (2) An additional tax is imposed equal to the rate specified in RCW 82.02.030 multiplied by the tax payable under subsection (1) of this section.
- 4 (3) Twenty percent of the moneys collected under subsection (1) of 5 this section on water distribution businesses and sixty percent of the 6 moneys collected under subsection (1) of this section on sewerage 7 collection businesses shall be deposited in the public works assistance 8 account created in RCW 43.155.050.

9 PART VIII

10 Hybrid Vehicles

- 11 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 801.** The following acts or parts of acts are 12 each repealed:
- 13 (1) RCW 82.08.813 (Exemptions--High gas mileage vehicles) and 2005
- 14 c 296 s 2; and
- 15 (2) RCW 82.12.813 (Exemptions--High gas mileage vehicles) and 2005
- 16 c 296 s 4.

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- 17 **Sec. 802.** RCW 82.08.020 and 2006 c 1 s 3 are each amended to read 18 as follows:
- 19 (1) There is levied and there shall be collected a tax on each 20 retail sale in this state equal to six and five-tenths percent of the 21 selling price.
 - (2) There is levied and there shall be collected an additional tax on each retail car rental, regardless of whether the vehicle is licensed in this state, equal to five and nine-tenths percent of the selling price. The revenue collected under this subsection shall be deposited in the multimodal transportation account created in RCW 47.66.070.
 - (3) Beginning July 1, 2003, there is levied and collected an additional tax of three-tenths of one percent of the selling price on each retail sale of a motor vehicle in this state, other than retail car rentals taxed under subsection (2) of this section. The revenue collected under this subsection shall be deposited in the multimodal transportation account created in RCW 47.66.070.
- 34 (4) For purposes of subsection (3) of this section, "motor vehicle" 35 has the meaning provided in RCW 46.04.320, but does not include farm

- tractors or farm vehicles as defined in RCW 46.04.180 and 46.04.181, off-road and nonhighway vehicles as defined in RCW 46.09.020, and snowmobiles as defined in RCW 46.10.010.
 - (5) Beginning on December 8, 2005, 0.16 percent of the taxes collected under subsection (1) of this section shall be dedicated to funding comprehensive performance audits required under RCW 43.09.470. The revenue identified in this subsection shall be deposited in the performance audits of government account created in RCW 43.09.475.
- 9 (6) The taxes imposed under this chapter shall apply to successive 10 retail sales of the same property.
- (7)(a) Until January 1, 2011, the tax imposed in subsection (3) of this section and the dedication of revenue provided for in subsection (5) of this section, do not apply with respect to the sales of new passenger cars, light duty trucks, and medium duty passenger vehicles, which utilize hybrid technology and have a United States environmental protection agency estimated highway gasoline mileage rating of at least forty miles per gallon.
- 18 <u>(b) As used in this subsection, "hybrid technology" means</u>
 19 propulsion units powered by both electricity and gasoline.
- 20 (8) The rates provided in this section apply to taxes imposed under chapter 82.12 RCW as provided in RCW 82.12.020.

22 PART IX

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23 Miscellaneous

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 901. Part headings used in this act are not any part of the law.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 902. Except for sections 801 and 802 of this act, this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 2009.
- 30 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 903.** Sections 801 and 802 of this act take 31 effect August 1, 2009.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 904. Section 802 of this act expires January 1, 2011.

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- 1 NEW SECTION. Sec. 905. Sections 701 and 702 of this act expire
- 2 June 30, 2013.

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