

# SENATE BILL REPORT

## EHB 2199

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As of February 15, 2024

**Title:** An act relating to creating business and occupation and public utility tax exemptions for certain amounts received as the result of receipt, generation, purchase, sale, transfer, or retirement of allowances, offset credits, or price ceiling units under the climate commitment act.

**Brief Description:** Creating business and occupation and public utility tax exemptions for certain amounts received as the result of receipt, generation, purchase, sale, transfer, or retirement of allowances, offset credits, or price ceiling units under the climate commitment act.

**Sponsors:** Representatives Orcutt, Fitzgibbon, Reed, Doglio and Leavitt.

**Brief History:** Passed House: 2/9/24, 97-0.

**Committee Activity:** Environment, Energy & Technology: 2/16/24.

### Brief Summary of Bill

- Authorizes a business and occupation tax and a public utility tax exemption for covered entities, opt-in entities, and entities that received no cost allowances for amounts received from the receipt, generation, purchase, sales, transfer, or retirement of allowances, offset credits, or price ceiling units under the Climate Commitment Act.

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## SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY

**Staff:** Kimberly Cushing (786-7421)

**Background:** The Climate Commitment Act. In 2021 the Legislature directed the Department of Ecology (Ecology) to implement a cap and invest program, also known as the Climate Commitment Act (CCA), to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions consistent with the statewide statutory emissions limits, beginning January 1, 2023.

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*This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.*

The CCA covers industrial facilities, certain fuel suppliers, in-state electricity generators, electricity importers, and natural gas distributors with annual greenhouse gas emissions above 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. Covered entities must either reduce their emissions, or obtain allowances to cover any remaining emissions. The total number of allowances will decrease over time to meet statutory limits. Some utilities and industries will be issued free allowances; other allowances will be auctioned. An opt-in entity is an entity responsible for GHG emissions not a covered entity but may voluntarily participate and register in the program. An opt-in entity must meet the same requirements for registration and compliance obligations as a covered entity.

A portion of a covered or opt-in entity's compliance obligation may be met through offset credits from projects that result in GHG reductions or removals that are real, permanent, quantifiable, verifiable, and enforceable. Offset projects must be in addition to emissions reductions required by law and a certain percentage must provide direct environmental benefits to Washington State.

Price ceiling units are issued at a fixed price by Ecology for the purpose of limiting price increases and funding further investments in GHG reductions.

Tax Preference Review Requirements. State law provides a range of tax preferences that confer reduced tax liability upon a designated class of taxpayer. Tax preferences include tax exclusions, deductions, exemptions, preferential tax rates, deferrals, and credits. Legislation that establishes or expands a tax preference must include a tax preference performance statement that identifies the public policy objective of the preference, as well as specific metrics the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee (JLARC) can use to review the effectiveness of the preference in achieving its stated public policy objectives. Tax preferences must be reviewed by JLARC at least once every ten years, unless state statute requires otherwise. All new tax preferences automatically expire after ten years unless an alternative expiration date is provided or the tax preference is exempted from expiration.

Business and Occupation Tax. Washington's major business tax is the business and occupation (B&O) tax. The B&O tax is imposed on the gross receipts of business activities conducted within the state, without any deduction for the costs of doing business. There are several rate categories, and a business may be subject to more than one B&O tax rate, depending on the types of activities conducted.

Public Utility Tax. The public utility (PU) tax is imposed on gross income derived from the operation of public and privately owned utilities, including businesses that engage in transportation, communications, and the supply of energy, natural gas, and water. The tax is in lieu of the business and occupation tax. This tax applies only on sales to consumers. There are also varying rates of the PU tax, depending on the specific utility activity.

**Summary of Bill:** Covered entities, opt-in entities, and entities that received no cost allowances under the CCA are exempt from B&O or PU tax for amounts received from the receipt, generation, purchase, sale, transfer, or retirement of allowances, offset credits, or price ceiling units. The exemptions apply retrospectively and prospectively.

This act is exempt from the requirements of a tax preference performance statement, a JLARC review, and an automatic ten-year expiration.

**Appropriation:** None.

**Fiscal Note:** Available. New fiscal note requested on February 13, 2024.

**Creates Committee/Commission/Task Force that includes Legislative members:** No.

**Effective Date:** The bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect on April 1, 2024.