

WSR 10-17-033
EXPEDITED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING

[Filed August 9, 2010, 3:51 p.m.]

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: Chapter 308-200A WAC, Rules implementing the Washington State Environmental Policy Act.

NOTICE

THIS RULE IS BEING PROPOSED UNDER AN EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS THAT WILL ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS, PREPARE A SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT, OR PROVIDE RESPONSES TO THE CRITERIA FOR A SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE RULE. IF YOU OBJECT TO THIS USE OF THE EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS, YOU MUST EXPRESS YOUR OBJECTIONS IN WRITING AND THEY MUST BE SENT TO Walt Fahrner, Department of Licensing (DOL), P.O. Box 2957, Olympia, WA 98507-2957, AND RECEIVED BY October 19, 2010.

Purpose of the Proposal and Its Anticipated Effects, Including Any Changes in Existing Rules: Extensive rewrite of existing rules adopted in 1978. The revised rule adopts by reference relevant sections of chapter 197-11 WAC, the Washington Environmental Policy Act. Agency rules implementing the act are mandatory. It is the intent of DOL that this revision does not change the effect of the superseded rule.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Clarity of rule language.
 Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 43.21C.120.
 Statute Being Implemented: RCW 43.21C.120.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Name of Proponent: DOL, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting and Implementation: Ben Shomshor, P.O. Box 2957, Olympia, WA 98507-2957, (360) 359-4019; and Enforcement: Julie Knittle, P.O. Box 9020, Olympia, WA 98507-9020, (360) 902-0118.

August 9, 2010
 Walt Fahrner
 Rules Coordinator

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 500-DOL, filed 8/3/78)

WAC 308-200A-010 Authority. ((The department adopts by reference the text of WAC 197-10-010, as it existed on January 21, 1978.)) These rules are promulgated under RCW 43.21C.120 (the State Environmental Policy Act) and chapter 197-11 WAC (SEPA rules).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 500-DOL, filed 8/3/78)

WAC 308-200A-020 Purpose. (((1) The purpose of this chapter is to establish department of licensing rules interpreting and implementing the State Environmental Policy Act of

1971 (SEPA), which rules will apply to the department, its divisions, and its affiliated agencies.

(2) ~~These rules do not govern compliance by the department with respect to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). When the department is required by federal law or regulations to perform some element of compliance with NEPA, such compliance will be governed by the applicable federal statute and regulations and not by these rules.)~~ This chapter implements the statewide rules in chapter 197-11 WAC as they apply to the department of licensing.

NEW SECTION

WAC 308-200A-022 Adoption by reference. The department of licensing adopts the following sections of chapter 197-11 WAC by reference.

197-11-040	Definitions.
197-11-050	Lead agency.
197-11-055	Timing of the SEPA process.
197-11-060	Content of environmental review.
197-11-070	Limitations on actions during SEPA process.
197-11-080	Incomplete or unavailable information.
197-11-090	Supporting documents.
197-11-100	Information required of applicants.
197-11-300	Purpose of this part.
197-11-305	Categorical exemptions.
197-11-310	Threshold determination required.
197-11-315	Environmental checklist.
197-11-330	Threshold determination process.
197-11-335	Additional information.
197-11-340	Determination of nonsignificance (DNS).
197-11-350	Mitigated DNS.
197-11-360	Determination of significance (DS)/initiation of scoping.
197-11-390	Effect of threshold determination.
197-11-400	Purpose of EIS.
197-11-402	General requirements.
197-11-405	EIS types.
197-11-406	EIS timing.
197-11-408	Scoping.
197-11-410	Expanded scoping. (Optional)
197-11-420	EIS preparation.
197-11-425	Style and size.
197-11-430	Format.
197-11-435	Cover letter or memo.
197-11-440	EIS contents.
197-11-442	Contents of EIS on nonproject proposals.
197-11-443	EIS contents when prior nonproject EIS.
197-11-444	Elements of the environment.

197-11-448	Relationship of EIS to other considerations.
197-11-450	Cost-benefit analysis.
197-11-455	Issuance of DEIS.
197-11-460	Issuance of FEIS.
197-11-500	Purpose of this part.
197-11-502	Inviting comment.
197-11-504	Availability and cost of environmental documents.
197-11-508	SEPA register.
197-11-535	Public hearings and meetings.
197-11-545	Effect of no comment.
197-11-550	Specificity of comments.
197-11-560	FEIS response to comments.
197-11-570	Consulted agency costs to assist lead agency.
197-11-600	When to use existing environmental documents.
197-11-610	Use of NEPA documents.
197-11-620	Supplemental environmental impact statement—Procedures.
197-11-625	Addenda—Procedures.
197-11-630	Adoption—Procedures.
197-11-635	Incorporation by reference—Procedures.
197-11-640	Combining documents.
197-11-650	Purpose of this part.
197-11-655	Implementation.
197-11-660	Substantive authority and mitigation.
197-11-680	Appeals.
197-11-700	Definitions.
197-11-702	Act.
197-11-704	Action.
197-11-706	Addendum.
197-11-708	Adoption.
197-11-710	Affected tribe.
197-11-712	Affecting.
197-11-714	Agency.
197-11-716	Applicant.
197-11-718	Built environment.
197-11-720	Categorical exemption.
197-11-722	Consolidated appeal.
197-11-724	Consulted agency.
197-11-726	Cost-benefit analysis.
197-11-728	County/city.
197-11-730	Decision maker.
197-11-732	Department.
197-11-734	Determination of nonsignificance (DNS).
197-11-736	Determination of significance (DS).

197-11-738	EIS.
197-11-740	Environment.
197-11-742	Environmental checklist.
197-11-744	Environmental document.
197-11-746	Environmental review.
197-11-748	Environmentally sensitive area.
197-11-750	Expanded scoping.
197-11-752	Impacts.
197-11-754	Incorporation by reference.
197-11-756	Lands covered by water.
197-11-758	Lead agency.
197-11-760	License.
197-11-762	Local agency.
197-11-764	Major action.
197-11-766	Mitigated DNS.
197-11-768	Mitigation.
197-11-770	Natural environment.
197-11-772	NEPA.
197-11-774	Nonproject.
197-11-776	Phased review.
197-11-778	Preparation.
197-11-780	Private project.
197-11-782	Probable.
197-11-784	Proposal.
197-11-786	Reasonable alternative.
197-11-788	Responsible official.
197-11-790	SEPA.
197-11-792	Scope.
197-11-793	Scoping.
197-11-794	Significant.
197-11-796	State agency.
197-11-797	Threshold determination.
197-11-799	Underlying governmental action.
197-11-800	Categorical exemptions.
197-11-810	Exemptions and nonexemptions applicable to specific state agencies.
197-11-855	Department of ecology.
197-11-880	Emergencies.
197-11-890	Petitioning DOE to change exemptions.
197-11-900	Purpose of this part.
197-11-908	Critical areas.
197-11-912	Procedures of consulted agencies.
197-11-916	Application to ongoing actions.
197-11-917	Relationship to chapter 197-10 WAC.
197-11-920	Agencies with environmental expertise.
197-11-922	Lead agency rules.
197-11-924	Determining the lead agency.

197-11-926	Lead agency for governmental proposals.		threshold determination, and EIS preparation.
197-11-928	Lead agency for public and private proposals.	WAC 308-200A-100	Summary of information which may be required of a private applicant.
197-11-930	Lead agency for private projects with one agency with jurisdiction.	WAC 308-200A-150	Exemptions exclusive—CEP approval of changes in exemptions.
197-11-932	Lead agency for private projects requiring licenses from more than one agency, when one of the agencies is a county/city.	WAC 308-200A-160	No presumption of significance for nonexempt actions.
197-11-934	Lead agency for private projects requiring licenses from a local agency, not a county/city, and one or more state agencies.	WAC 308-200A-170 WAC 308-200A-175	Categorical exemptions. Exemptions and nonexemptions applicable to the department.
197-11-936	Lead agency for private projects requiring licenses from more than one state agency.	WAC 308-200A-177	Environmentally sensitive areas.
197-11-938	Lead agencies for specific proposals.		
197-11-940	Transfer of lead agency status to a state agency.	WAC 308-200A-180	Exemptions for emergency actions.
197-11-942	Agreements on lead agency status.	WAC 308-200A-190	Use and effect of categorical exemptions.
197-11-944	Agreements on division of lead agency duties.	WAC 308-200A-200	Lead agency—Responsibilities.
197-11-946	DOE resolution of lead agency disputes.	WAC 308-200A-203	Determination of lead agency—Procedures.
197-11-948	Assumption of lead agency status.	WAC 308-200A-205	Lead agency designation—Governmental proposals.
197-11-960	Environmental checklist.	WAC 308-200A-210	Lead agency designation—Proposals involving both private and public construction activity.
197-11-965	Adoption notice.	WAC 308-200A-215	Lead agency designation—Private projects for which there is only one agency with jurisdiction.
197-11-970	Determination of nonsignificance (DNS).		
197-11-980	Determination of significance and scoping notice (DS).		
197-11-985	Notice of assumption of lead agency status.		
197-11-990	Notice of action.		

REPEALER

The following sections of the Washington Administrative Code are repealed:

WAC 308-200A-025	Scope and coverage of this chapter.	WAC 308-200A-220	Lead agency designation—Private projects requiring licenses from more than one agency, when one of the agencies is a county/city.
WAC 308-200A-030	Integration of SEPA procedures with other governmental operations.	WAC 308-200A-225	Lead agency designation—Private projects requiring licenses from more than one state agency.
WAC 308-200A-040	Definitions.	WAC 308-200A-230	Lead agency designation—Specific proposals.
WAC 308-200A-050	Use of the environmental checklist form.	WAC 308-200A-235	Local agency transfer of lead agency status to a state agency.
WAC 308-200A-055	Timing of the EIS process.	WAC 308-200A-240	Agreements as to lead agency status.
WAC 308-200A-060	Scope of a proposal and its impacts for the purposes of lead agency determination,		

WAC 308-200A-245	Agreements between agencies as to division of lead agency duties.	WAC 308-200A-420	Preparation of EIS by persons outside the lead agency.
WAC 308-200A-260	Dispute as to lead agency determination—Resolution by CEP.	WAC 308-200A-425	Organization and style of a draft EIS.
WAC 308-200A-270	Assumption of lead agency status by another agency with jurisdiction.	WAC 308-200A-440	Contents of a draft EIS.
WAC 308-200A-300	Threshold determination requirement.	WAC 308-200A-442	Special considerations regarding contents of an EIS on a nonproject action.
WAC 308-200A-305	Recommended timing for threshold determination.	WAC 308-200A-444	List of elements of the environment.
WAC 308-200A-310	Threshold determination procedures—Environmental checklist.	WAC 308-200A-446	Draft EIS—Optional additional elements—Limitation.
WAC 308-200A-320	Threshold determination procedures—Initial review of environmental checklist.	WAC 308-200A-450	Public awareness of availability of draft EIS.
WAC 308-200A-330	Threshold determination procedures—Information in addition to checklist.	WAC 308-200A-455	Circulation of the draft EIS—Review period.
WAC 308-200A-340	Threshold determination procedures—Negative declarations.	WAC 308-200A-460	Specific agencies to which draft EIS shall be sent.
WAC 308-200A-345	Assumption of lead agency status by another agency with jurisdiction over a proposal—Prerequisites, effect and form of notice.	WAC 308-200A-465	Agencies possessing environmental expertise.
WAC 308-200A-350	Affirmative threshold determination.	WAC 308-200A-470	Cost to the public for reproduction of environmental documents.
WAC 308-200A-355	Form of declaration of significance/nonsignificance.	WAC 308-200A-480	Public hearing on a proposal—When required.
WAC 308-200A-360	Threshold determination criteria—Application of environmental checklist.	WAC 308-200A-485	Notice of public hearing on environmental impact of the proposal.
WAC 308-200A-365	Environmental checklist.	WAC 308-200A-490	Public hearing on the proposal—Use of environmental documents.
WAC 308-200A-370	Withdrawal of affirmative threshold determination.	WAC 308-200A-495	Preparation of amended or new draft EIS.
WAC 308-200A-375	Withdrawal of negative threshold determination.	WAC 308-200A-500	Responsibilities of consulted agencies—Local agencies.
WAC 308-200A-390	Effect of threshold determination by lead agency.	WAC 308-200A-510	Responsibilities of consulted agencies—State agencies with jurisdiction.
WAC 308-200A-400	Duty to begin preparation of a draft EIS.	WAC 308-200A-520	Responsibilities of consulted agencies—State agencies with environmental expertise.
WAC 308-200A-405	Purpose and function of a draft EIS.	WAC 308-200A-530	Responsibilities of consulted agencies—When predraft consultation has occurred.
WAC 308-200A-410	Predraft consultation procedures.	WAC 308-200A-535	Cost of performance of consulted agency responsibilities.
		WAC 308-200A-540	Limitations on responses to consultation.

- WAC 308-200A-545 Effect of no written comment.
- WAC 308-200A-550 Preparation of the final EIS—Time period allowed.
- WAC 308-200A-570 Preparation of the final EIS—Contents—When no critical comments received on the draft EIS.
- WAC 308-200A-580 Preparation of the final EIS—Contents—When critical comments received on the draft EIS.
- WAC 308-200A-600 Circulation of the final EIS.
- WAC 308-200A-650 Effect of an adequate final EIS prepared pursuant to NEPA.
- WAC 308-200A-652 Supplementation by a lead agency of an inadequate final NEPA EIS.
- WAC 308-200A-660 Use of previously prepared EIS for a different proposed action.
- WAC 308-200A-690 Use of lead agency's EIS by other acting agencies for the same proposal.
- WAC 308-200A-695 Draft and final supplements to a revised EIS.
- WAC 308-200A-700 No action for seven days after publication of the final EIS.
- WAC 308-200A-710 EIS combined with existing planning and review processes.
- WAC 308-200A-820 Designation of responsible official.
- WAC 308-200A-831 Responsibility of agencies—SEPA public information.
- WAC 308-200A-840 Application of agency rules to ongoing actions.
- WAC 308-200A-860 Fees to cover the costs of SEPA compliance.
- WAC 308-200A-900 Applicability of this chapter.
- WAC 308-200A-910 Severability.

WSR 10-17-060
EXPEDITED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
 (Securities Division)
 [Filed August 12, 2010, 3:19 p.m.]

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: The securities division is proposing to amend the definitions of "accredited investor" set forth in WAC 460-44A-501 and 460-80-108.

NOTICE

THIS RULE IS BEING PROPOSED UNDER AN EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS THAT WILL ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS, PREPARE A SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT, OR PROVIDE RESPONSES TO THE CRITERIA FOR A SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE RULE. IF YOU OBJECT TO THIS USE OF THE EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS, YOU MUST EXPRESS YOUR OBJECTIONS IN WRITING AND THEY MUST BE SENT TO Faith L. Anderson, Associate General Counsel, Department of Financial Institutions, Securities Division, P.O. Box 9033, Olympia, WA 98507-9033, AND RECEIVED BY October 19, 2010.

Purpose of the Proposal and Its Anticipated Effects, Including Any Changes in Existing Rules: The securities division is proposing to amend WAC 460-44A-501 and 460-80-108 to conform the definitions of "accredited investor" contained therein to the definition in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act enacted July 21, 2010, Public Law No. 111-203. Expedited rule making is authorized by RCW 34.05.353 (1)(b) as the proposed amendments adopt without material change the amendments to the "accredited investor" definition recently enacted under federal law.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: The proposed amendments should be adopted to conform the definitions of "accredited investor" contained in the securities divisions rules to federal law.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: For WAC 460-44A-501 is RCW 21.20.450, 21.20.320 (1), (9) and (17) and 21.20.210; and for WAC 460-80-108 is RCW 19.100.250 and 19.100.030(5).

Statute Being Implemented: For WAC 460-44A-501 is chapter 21.20 RCW; and for WAC 460-80-108 is chapter 19.100 RCW.

Name of Proponent: Department of financial institutions, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Faith L. Anderson, 150 Israel Road S.W., Olympia, WA 98501, (360) 725-7825; Implementation: Scott Jarvis, 150 Israel Road S.W., Olympia, WA 98501, (360) 902-8700; and Enforcement: William Beatty, 150 Israel Road S.W., Olympia, WA 98501, (360) 902-8760.

August 12, 2010
 Scott Jarvis
 Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 98-11-014, filed 5/12/98, effective 6/12/98)

WAC 460-44A-501 Definitions and terms. As used in rules WAC 460-44A-501 through 460-44A-508, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated:

(1) "Accredited investor" shall mean any person who comes within any of the following categories, or who the issuer reasonably believes comes within any of the following categories, at the time of the sale of the securities to that person:

(a) Any bank as defined in section 3 (a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, or any savings and loan association or other institution as defined in section 3 (a)(5)(A) of the Securities Act of 1933 whether acting in its individual or fiduciary capacity; any broker or dealer registered pursuant to section 15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; any insurance company as defined in section 2(13) of the Securities Act of 1933; any investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or a business development company as defined in section 2 (a)(48) of that act; any small business investment company licensed by the U.S. Small Business Administration under section 301 (c) or (d) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958; any plan established and maintained by a state, its political subdivisions, or any agency or instrumentality of a state or its political subdivisions, for the benefit of its employees, if such plan has total assets in excess of \$5,000,000; any employee benefit plan within the meaning of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 if the investment decision is made by a plan fiduciary, as defined in section 3(21) of such act, which is either a bank, savings and loan association, insurance company, or registered investment adviser, or if the employee benefit plan has total assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or, if a self-directed plan, with investment decisions made solely by persons that are accredited investors;

(b) Any private business development company as defined in section 202 (a)(22) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940;

(c) Any organization described in section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, corporation, Massachusetts or similar business trust, or partnership, not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered, with total assets in excess of \$5,000,000;

(d) Any director, executive officer, or general partner of the issuer of the securities being offered or sold, or any director, executive officer, or general partner of a general partner of that issuer;

(e) Any natural person whose individual net worth, or joint net worth with that person's spouse, at the time of his purchase exceeds \$1,000,000 excluding the value of the primary residence of such natural person;

(f) Any natural person who had an individual income in excess of \$200,000 in each of the two most recent years or joint income with that person's spouse in excess of \$300,000 in each of those years and has a reasonable expectation of reaching the same income level in the current year;

(g) Any trust, with total assets in excess of \$5,000,000, not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered, whose purchase is directed by a sophisticated person as described in 17 CFR Sec. 230.506 (b)(2)(ii); and

(h) Any entity in which all of the equity owners are accredited investors.

(2) "Affiliate" an "affiliate" of, or person "affiliated" with, a specified person shall mean a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the person specified;

(3) "Aggregate offering price" shall mean the sum of all cash, services, property, notes, cancellation of debt, or other consideration to be received by an issuer for issuance of its securities. Where securities are being offered for both cash and noncash consideration, the aggregate offering price shall be based on the price at which the securities are offered for cash. Any portion of the aggregate offering price attributable to cash received in a foreign currency shall be translated into United States currency at the currency exchange rate in effect at a reasonable time prior to or on the date of the sale of the securities. If securities are not offered for cash, the aggregate offering price shall be based on the value of the consideration as established by bona fide sales of that consideration made within a reasonable time, or, in the absence of sales, on the fair value as determined by an accepted standard. Such valuations of noncash consideration must be reasonable at the time made;

(4) "Business combination" shall mean any transaction of the type specified in paragraph (a) of Rule 145 under the Securities Act of 1933 and any transaction involving the acquisition by one issuer, in exchange for all or a part of its own or its parent's stock, of stock of another issuer if, immediately after the acquisition, the acquiring issuer has control of the other issuer (whether or not it had control before the acquisition);

(5) "Calculation of number of purchasers." For purposes of calculating the number of purchasers under WAC 460-44A-504 and 460-44A-505 the following shall apply:

(a) The following purchasers shall be excluded:

(i) Any relative, spouse or relative of the spouse of a purchaser who has the same principal residence as the purchaser;

(ii) Any trust or estate in which a purchaser and any of the persons related to him as specified in WAC 460-44A-501 (5)(a)(i) or (iii) collectively have more than fifty percent of the beneficial interest (excluding contingent interests);

(iii) Any corporation or other organization of which a purchaser and any of the persons related to him as specified in WAC 460-44A-501 (5)(a)(i) or (ii) collectively are beneficial owners of more than fifty percent of the equity securities (excluding directors' qualifying shares) or equity interests; and

(iv) Any accredited investor.

(b) A corporation, partnership or other entity shall be counted as one purchaser. If, however, that entity is organized for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered and is not an accredited investor under WAC 460-44A-501 (1)(h), then each beneficial owner of equity securities or equity interests in the entity shall count as a separate purchaser for all provisions of WAC 460-44A-501 through 460-44A-508, except to the extent provided in (a) of this subsection.

(c) A noncontributory employee benefit plan within the meaning of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Secu-

Act of 1974 shall be counted as one purchaser where the trustee makes all investment decisions for the plan.

Note: The issuer must satisfy all the other provisions of WAC 460-44A-501 through 460-44A-505 for all purchasers whether or not they are included in calculating the number of purchasers. Clients of an investment adviser or customers of a broker-dealer shall be considered the "purchasers" under WAC 460-44A-501 through 460-44A-505 regardless of the amount of discretion given to the investment adviser or broker-dealer to act on behalf of the client or customer.

(6) "Executive officer" shall mean the president, any vice-president in charge of a principal business unit, division or function (such as sales, administration or finance), or any other officer who performs a policy making function, or any other person who performs similar policy making functions for the issuer. Executive officers of subsidiaries may be deemed executive officers of the issuer if they perform such policy making functions for the issuer.

(7) "Issuer" as defined in Section 2(4) of the Securities Act of 1933 or RCW 21.20.005(7) shall apply, except that in the case of a proceeding under the Federal Bankruptcy Code (11 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), the trustee or debtor in possession shall be considered the issuer in an offering under a plan or reorganization, if the securities are to be issued under the plan.

(8) "Purchaser representative" shall mean any person who satisfies all of the following conditions or who the issuer reasonably believes satisfies all of the following conditions:

(a) Is not an affiliate, director, officer or other employee of the issuer, or beneficial owner of ten percent or more of any class of the equity securities or ten percent or more of the equity interest in the issuer, except where the purchaser is:

(i) A relative of the purchaser representative by blood, marriage or adoption and not more remote than a first cousin;

(ii) A trust or estate in which the purchaser representative and any person related to him as specified in WAC 460-44A-501 (8)(a)(i) or (iii) collectively have more than fifty percent of the beneficial interest (excluding contingent interest) or of which the purchaser representative serves as trustee, executor, or in any similar capacity; or

(iii) A corporation or other organization of which the purchaser representative and any persons related to him as specified in WAC 460-44A-501 (8)(a)(i) or (ii) collectively are the beneficial owners of more than 50 percent of the equity securities (excluding directors' qualifying shares) or equity interests;

(b) Has such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters that he is capable of evaluating, alone, or together with other purchaser representatives of the purchaser, or together with the purchaser, the merits and risks of the prospective investment;

(c) Is acknowledged by the purchaser in writing, during the course of the transaction, to be his purchaser representative in connection with evaluating the merits and risks of the prospective investment; and

(d) Discloses to the purchaser in writing a reasonable time prior to the sale of securities to that purchaser any material relationship between himself or his affiliates and the issuer or its affiliates that then exists, that is mutually understood to be contemplated, or that has existed at any time dur-

ing the previous two years, and any compensation received or to be received as a result of such relationship.

Note 1: A person acting as a purchaser representative should consider the applicability of the registration and anti-fraud provisions relating to broker-dealers under chapter 21.20 RCW and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq., as amended) and relating to investment advisers under chapter 21.20 RCW and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

Note 2: The acknowledgment required by paragraph (8)(c) and the disclosure required by paragraph (8)(d) of this WAC 460-44A-501 must be made with specific reference to each prospective investment. Advance blanket acknowledgment, such as for "all securities transactions" or "all private placements," is not sufficient.

Note 3: Disclosure of any material relationships between the purchaser representative or his affiliates and the issuer or its affiliates does not relieve the purchaser representative of his obligation to act in the best interest of the purchaser.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 09-22-050, filed 10/29/09, effective 11/29/09)

WAC 460-80-108 Exemption for offer and sale to accredited investors pursuant to RCW 19.100.030(5). For the purpose of the exemption of RCW 19.100.030(5), an "accredited investor" shall mean any person who comes within any of the following categories, or who the franchisor reasonably believes comes within any of the following categories, at the time of the sale of the franchise to that person:

(1) Any bank as defined in section 3 (a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, or any savings and loan association or other institution as defined in section 3 (a)(5)(A) of the Securities Act of 1933 whether acting in its individual or fiduciary capacity; any broker or dealer registered pursuant to section 15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; any insurance company as defined in section 2(13) of the Securities Act of 1933; any investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or a business development company as defined in section 2 (a)(48) of that act; any small business investment company licensed by the U.S. Small Business Administration under section 301 (c) or (d) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958; any plan established and maintained by a state, its political subdivisions, or any agency or instrumentality of a state or its political subdivisions, for the benefit of its employees, if such plan has total assets in excess of \$5,000,000; any employee benefit plan within the meaning of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, if the investment decision is made by a plan fiduciary, as defined in section 3(21) of such act, which is either a bank, savings and loan association, insurance company, or registered investment adviser, or if the employee benefit plan has total assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or, if a self-directed plan, with investment decisions made solely by persons that are accredited investors;

(2) Any private business development company as defined in section 202 (a)(22) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940;

(3) Any organization described in section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, corporation, Massachusetts or similar business trust, or partnership, not formed for the spe-

cific purpose of acquiring the franchise offered, with total assets in excess of \$5,000,000;

(4) Any director, executive officer, or general partner of the franchisor of the franchises being offered or sold, or any director, executive officer, or general partner of a general partner of that franchisor;

(5) Any natural person whose individual net worth, or joint net worth with that person's spouse, at the time of his purchase exceeds \$1,000,000 excluding the value of the primary residence of such natural person;

(6) Any natural person who had an individual income in excess of \$200,000 in each of the two most recent years or joint income with that person's spouse in excess of \$300,000 in each of those years and has a reasonable expectation of reaching the same income level in the current year;

(7) Any trust, with total assets in excess of \$5,000,000, not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the franchise offered, whose purchase is directed by a sophisticated person as described in 17 CFR Sec. 230.506 (b)(2)(ii); and

(8) Any entity in which all of the equity owners are accredited investors.

WSR 10-17-081

EXPEDITED RULES

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

[Filed August 16, 2010, 11:51 a.m.]

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: WAC 458-20-14601 (Rule 14601) Financial institutions—Income apportionment, provides tax reporting instructions for financial institutions doing business both inside and outside the state of Washington.

WAC 458-20-194 (Rule 194) Doing business inside and outside the state, explains the apportionment requirements of persons entitled to apportion income under RCW 82.04.460 (1). It also describes Washington nexus standards for business activities subject to apportionment under RCW 82.04.-460(1). Rule 194 applies to persons subject to the service and other activities, international investment income, licensed boarding home, and low-level radioactive waste disposal business and occupation (B&O) tax classifications, and who are not required to apportion their income under another statute or rule.

NOTICE

THIS RULE IS BEING PROPOSED UNDER AN EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS THAT WILL ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS, PREPARE A SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT, OR PROVIDE RESPONSES TO THE CRITERIA FOR A SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE RULE. IF YOU OBJECT TO THIS USE OF THE EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS, YOU MUST EXPRESS YOUR OBJECTIONS IN WRITING AND THEY MUST BE SENT TO Alan R. Lynn, Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 47453, Olympia, WA 98504-7453, e-mail AlanL@dor.wa.gov, AND RECEIVED BY October 18, 2010.

Purpose of the Proposal and Its Anticipated Effects, Including Any Changes in Existing Rules: Chapter 23, Laws of 2010 1st sp. sess. (2ESSB 6143) changed the apportionment and nexus provisions addressed in these rules, effective June 1, 2010. The department is amending these rules to recognize that the guidance provided in the rules does not apply after May 31, 2010.

Copies of draft rules are available for viewing and printing on our web site at <http://dor.wa.gov/content/FindALawOrRule/RuleMaking/agenda.aspx>.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: To recognize 2010 legislation.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 82.32.300 and 82.01.060(2).

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 82.04.460.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Name of Proponent: Department of revenue, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting and Implementation: Alan R. Lynn, 1025 Union Avenue S.E., Suite #544, Olympia, WA, (360) 570-6125; and Enforcement: Gilbert Brewer, 1025 Union Avenue S.E., Suite #544, Olympia, WA, (360) 570-6147.

August 16, 2010

Alan R. Lynn

Rules Coordinator

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 97-11-033, filed 5/15/97, effective 7/1/97)

WAC 458-20-14601 Financial institutions—Income apportionment. (1) Introduction.

(a) This section provides tax reporting instructions for financial institutions doing business both inside and outside the state of Washington, and applies to tax liability incurred through May 31, 2010. Chapter 23, Laws of 2010 sp. sess. (2ESSB 6143) changed the apportionment reporting requirements for financial institutions effective June 1, 2010. Refer to WAC 458-20-19404 (Financial institutions—Income apportionment) for tax liability incurred on and after June 1, 2010.

Financial businesses that do not meet the definition of "financial institution" in subsection (3)(j) of this section and other businesses taxable under RCW 82.04.290 should refer to WAC 458-20-194 (Doing business inside and outside the state) for tax liability incurred on or before May 31, 2010.

(b) Financial institutions engaged in making interstate sales of tangible personal property should also refer to WAC 458-20-193 (Inbound and outbound interstate sales of tangible personal property).

(2) Apportionment and allocation.

(a) Except as otherwise specifically provided, a financial institution taxable under RCW 82.04.290 and taxable in another state shall allocate and apportion its apportionable income as provided in this section. All gross income that is not includable in apportionable income shall be allocated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 82.04 RCW. A financial institution organized under the laws of a foreign country, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of

the United States, except such institutions that are exempt under RCW 82.04.315, whose effectively connected income (as defined under the Federal Internal Revenue Code) is taxable both in this state and another state, other than the state in which it is organized, shall allocate and apportion its gross income as provided in this section.

(b) The apportionment percentage is determined by adding the taxpayer's receipts factor (as described in subsection (4) of this section), property factor (as described in subsection (5) of this section), and payroll factor (as described in subsection (6) of this section) together and dividing the sum by three. If one of the factors is missing, the two remaining factors are added together and the sum is divided by two. If two of the factors are missing, the remaining factor is the apportionment percentage. A factor is missing if both its numerator and denominator are zero, but it is not missing merely because its numerator is zero.

(c) Each factor shall be computed according to the method of accounting (cash or accrual basis) used by the taxpayer for Washington state tax purposes for the taxable period. Persons should refer to WAC 458-20-197 (When tax liability arises) and WAC 458-20-199 (Accounting methods) for further guidance on the requirements of each accounting method. Generally, financial institutions are required to file returns on a monthly basis. To enable financial institutions to more easily comply with the provisions of this section, financial institutions will file returns using factors calculated based on the most recent calendar year for which information is available. A reconciliation shall be filed for each year within thirty days of the time that the taxpayer files its federal income tax returns for that year, but not later than October 30th of the following year. For example, for returns filed for taxable activities occurring during calendar 1998, a taxpayer would use factors calculated based on its 1996 information. A reconciliation would be filed for 1998 using factors based on 1998 information as soon as the information was available to the taxpayer, but not later than thirty days after the time federal income tax returns were due for 1998, or October 30, 1999. In the case of consolidations, mergers, or divestitures, a taxpayer shall make the appropriate adjustments to the factors to reflect its changed operations.

(d) If the allocation and apportionment provisions of this section do not fairly represent the extent of its business activity in this state, the taxpayer may petition for, or the department may require, in respect to all or any part of the taxpayer's business activity:

- (i) Separate accounting;
- (ii) A calculation of tax liability utilizing the cost of doing business method outlined in RCW 82.04.460(1);
- (iii) The exclusion of any one or more of the factors;
- (iv) The inclusion of one or more additional factors which will fairly represent the taxpayer's business activity in this state; or
- (v) The employment of any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation and apportionment of the taxpayer's receipts.

(3) **Definitions.** The following definitions apply throughout this section:

(a) **"Apportionable income"** means the gross income of the business taxable under RCW 82.04.290, including

income received from activities outside this state if the income would be taxable under RCW 82.04.290 if received from activities in this state, less the exemptions and deductions allowable under chapter 82.04 RCW.

(b) **"Billing address"** means the location indicated in the books and records of the taxpayer on the first day of the taxable period (or on such later date in the taxable period when the customer relationship began) as the address where any notice, statement and/or bill relating to a customer's account is mailed.

(c) **"Borrower or credit card holder located in this state"** means:

(i) A borrower, other than a credit card holder, that is engaged in a trade or business which maintains its commercial domicile in this state; or

(ii) A borrower that is not engaged in a trade or business or a credit card holder, whose billing address is in this state.

(d) **"Commercial domicile"** means:

(i) The headquarters of the trade or business, that is, the place from which the trade or business is principally managed and directed; or

(ii) If a taxpayer is organized under the laws of a foreign country, or of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States, such taxpayer's commercial domicile is deemed for the purposes of this section to be the state of the United States or the District of Columbia from which such taxpayer's trade or business in the United States is principally managed and directed. It is presumed, subject to rebuttal by a preponderance of the evidence, that the location from which the taxpayer's trade or business is principally managed and directed is the state of the United States or the District of Columbia to which the greatest number of employees are regularly connected or out of which they are working, irrespective of where the services of such employees are performed, as of the last day of the taxable period.

(e) **"Compensation"** means wages, salaries, commissions and any other form of remuneration paid to employees for personal services that are included in such employee's gross income under the Federal Internal Revenue Code. In the case of employees not subject to the Federal Internal Revenue Code, e.g., those employed in foreign countries, the determination of whether such payments would constitute gross income to such employees under the Federal Internal Revenue Code shall be made as though such employees were subject to the Federal Internal Revenue Code.

(f) **"Credit card"** means credit, travel or entertainment card.

(g) **"Credit card issuer's reimbursement fee"** means the fee a taxpayer receives from a merchant's bank because one of the persons to whom the taxpayer has issued a credit card has charged merchandise or services to the credit card.

(h) **"Department"** means the department of revenue.

(i) **"Employee"** means, with respect to a particular taxpayer, any individual who, under the usual common-law rules applicable in determining the employer-employee relationship, has the status of an employee of that taxpayer.

(j) **"Financial institution"** means:

(i) Any corporation or other business entity chartered under Titles 30, 31, 32, 33 RCW, or registered under the Fed-

eral Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, or registered as a savings and loan holding company under the Federal National Housing Act, as amended;

(ii) A national bank organized and existing as a national bank association pursuant to the provisions of the National Bank Act, 12 U.S.C. §§21 et seq.;

(iii) A savings association or federal savings bank as defined in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. §1813 (b)(1);

(iv) Any bank or thrift institution incorporated or organized under the laws of any state;

(v) Any corporation organized under the provisions of 12 U.S.C. §§611 to 631;

(vi) Any agency or branch of a foreign depository as defined in 12 U.S.C. §3101 that is not exempt under RCW 82.04.315;

(vii) Any credit union, other than a state or federal credit union exempt under state or federal law;

(viii) A production credit association organized under the Federal Farm Credit Act of 1933, all of whose stock held by the Federal Production Credit Corporation has been retired;

(ix) Any corporation or other business entity who receives gross income taxable under RCW 82.04.290, and whose voting interests are more than fifty percent owned, directly or indirectly, by any person or business entity described in (j)(i) through (viii) of this subsection other than an insurance company liable for the insurance premiums tax under RCW 48.14.020 or any other company taxable under chapter 48.14 RCW;

(x) A corporation or other business entity that derives more than fifty percent of its total gross income for federal income tax purposes from finance leases. For purposes of this subsection, a "finance lease" means a lease which meets two requirements:

(A) It is the type of lease permitted to be made by national banks (see 12 U.S.C. 24(7), 12 U.S.C. 24(10), Comptroller of the Currency-Regulations, Part 23-Leasing (added by 56 Fed. Reg. 28314, June 20, 1991, effective July 22, 1991), and Regulation Y of the Federal Reserve System 12 CFR 225.25, as amended); and

(B) It is the economic equivalent of an extension of credit, i.e., the lease is treated by the lessor as a loan for federal income tax purposes. In no event does a lease qualify as an extension of credit where the lessor takes depreciation on such property for federal income tax purposes.

For this classification to apply, the average of the gross income in the current tax year and immediately preceding two tax years must satisfy the more than fifty percent requirement;

(xi) Any other person or business entity, other than an insurance general agent taxable under RCW 82.04.280(5), an insurance business exempt from the business and occupation tax under RCW 82.04.320, a real estate broker taxable under RCW 82.04.255, a securities dealer or international investment management company taxable under RCW 82.04.290 (2), that derives more than fifty percent of its gross receipts from activities that a person described in (j)(ii) through (viii) and (x) of this subsection is authorized to transact. For purposes of this subparagraph, the computation of apportionable

income shall not include income from nonrecurring, extraordinary items;

(xii) The department is authorized to exclude any person from the application of (j)(xi) of this subsection upon such person proving, by clear and convincing evidence, that the activity producing the receipts of such person is not in substantial competition with those persons described in (j)(ii) through (viii) and (x) of this subsection.

(k) **"Gross income of the business," "gross income," or "income"** has the same meaning as in RCW 82.04.080 and means the value proceeding or accruing by reason of the transaction of the business engaged in and includes gross proceeds of sales, compensation for the rendition of services, gains realized from trading in stocks, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, interest, discount, rents, royalties, fees, commissions, dividends, and other emoluments however designated, all without any deduction on account of the cost of tangible property 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.

(l) **"Gross rents"** means the actual sum of money or other consideration payable for the use or possession of real property. "Gross rents" includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Any amount payable for the use or possession of real property whether designated as a fixed sum of money or as a percentage of receipts, profits or otherwise;

(ii) Any amount payable as additional rent or in lieu of rent, such as interest, taxes, insurance, repairs or any other amount required to be paid by the terms of a lease or other arrangement; and

(iii) A proportionate part of the cost of any improvement to real property made by or on behalf of the taxpayer which reverts to the owner or grantor upon termination of a lease or other arrangement. The amount to be included in gross rents is the amount of amortization or depreciation allowed in computing the taxable income base for the taxable period. However, where a building is erected on leased land by or on behalf of the taxpayer, the value of the land is determined by multiplying the gross rent by eight and the value of the building is determined in the same manner as if owned by the taxpayer.

(iv) The following are not included in the term "gross rents":

(A) Reasonable amounts payable as separate charges for water and electric service furnished by the lessor;

(B) Reasonable amounts payable as service charges for janitorial services furnished by the lessor;

(C) Reasonable amounts payable for storage, provided such amounts are payable for space not designated and not under the control of the taxpayer; and

(D) That portion of any rental payment which is applicable to the space subleased from the taxpayer and not used by it.

(m) **"Loan"** means any extension of credit resulting from direct negotiations between the taxpayer and its customer, and/or the purchase, in whole or in part, of such extension of credit from another. "Loan" includes participations, syndications, and leases treated as loans for federal income tax purposes. "Loan" does not include: Properties treated as

loans under Section 595 of the Federal Internal Revenue Code; futures or forward contracts; options; notional principal contracts such as swaps; credit card receivables, including purchased credit card relationships; noninterest bearing balances due from depository institutions; cash items in the process of collection; federal funds sold; securities purchased under agreements to resell; assets held in a trading account; securities; interests in a REMIC, or other mortgage-backed or asset-backed security; and other similar items.

(n) **"Loan secured by real property"** means that fifty percent or more of the aggregate value of the collateral used to secure a loan or other obligation was real property, when valued at fair market value as of the time the original loan or obligation was incurred.

(o) **"Merchant discount"** means the fee (or negotiated discount) charged to a merchant by the taxpayer for the privilege of participating in a program whereby a credit card is accepted in payment for merchandise or services sold to the card holder.

(p) **"Participation"** means an extension of credit in which an undivided ownership interest is held on a *pro rata* basis in a single loan or pool of loans and related collateral. In a loan participation, the credit originator initially makes the loan and then subsequently resells all or a portion of it to other lenders. The participation may or may not be known to the borrower.

(q) **"Person"** has the meaning given in RCW 82.04.030.

(r) **"Principal base of operations"** with respect to transportation property means the place of more or less permanent nature from which said property is regularly directed or controlled. With respect to an employee, the "principal base of operations" means the place of more or less permanent nature from which the employee regularly:

(i) Starts his or her work and to which he or she customarily returns in order to receive instructions from his or her employer; or

(ii) Communicates with his or her customers or other persons; or

(iii) Performs any other functions necessary to the exercise of his or her trade or profession at some other point or points.

(s) **"Real property owned"** and **"tangible personal property owned"** mean real and tangible personal property, respectively:

(i) On which the taxpayer may claim depreciation for federal income tax purposes; or

(ii) Property to which the taxpayer holds legal title and on which no other person may claim depreciation for federal income tax purposes (or could claim depreciation if subject to federal income tax).

Real and tangible personal property do not include coin, currency, or property acquired in lieu of or pursuant to a foreclosure.

(t) **"Regular place of business"** means an office at which the taxpayer carries on its business in a regular and systematic manner and which is continuously maintained, occupied and used by employees of the taxpayer.

(u) **"State"** means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any

territory or possession of the United States or any foreign country.

(v) **"Syndication"** means an extension of credit in which two or more persons fund and each person is at risk only up to a specified percentage of the total extension of credit or up to a specified dollar amount.

(w) **"Taxable in another state"** means either:

(i) That a taxpayer is subject in another state to a gross receipts or franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, a franchise tax measured by net income, a corporate stock tax (including a bank shares tax), a single business tax, or an earned surplus tax, or any other tax which is imposed upon or measured by gross or net income; or

(ii) That another state has jurisdiction to subject the taxpayer to any of such taxes regardless of whether, in fact, the state does or does not.

(x) **"Taxable period"** means the calendar year during which tax liability is incurred.

(y) **"Transportation property"** means vehicles and vessels capable of moving under their own power, such as aircraft, trains, water vessels and motor vehicles, as well as any equipment or containers attached to such property, such as rolling stock, barges, trailers or the like.

(4) Receipts factor.

(a) **General.** Except as provided in subsection (7) of this section, the receipts factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income of the taxpayer in this state during the taxable period and the denominator of which is the gross income of the taxpayer inside and outside this state during the taxable period. The method of calculating receipts for purposes of the denominator is the same as the method used in determining receipts for purposes of the numerator.

(b) **Receipts from the lease of real property.** The numerator of the receipts factor includes income from the lease or rental of real property owned by the taxpayer if the property is located within this state or income from the sublease of real property if the property is located within this state.

(c) **Receipts from the lease of tangible personal property.**

(i) Except as described in (c)(ii) of this subsection, the numerator of the receipts factor includes income from the lease or rental of tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer if the property is located within this state when it is first placed in service by the lessee.

(ii) Income from the lease or rental of transportation property owned by the taxpayer is included in the numerator of the receipts factor to the extent that the property is used in this state. The extent an aircraft is used in this state and the amount of income that is to be included in the numerator of this state's receipts factor is determined by multiplying all the income from the lease or rental of the aircraft by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of landings of the aircraft in this state and the denominator of which is the total number of landings of the aircraft. If the extent of the use of any transportation property within this state cannot be determined, then the property will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which the property has its principal base of operations. A motor vehicle will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which it is registered.

(d) Interest from loans secured by real property.

(i) The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property if the property is located within this state. If the property is located both within this state and one or more other states, the income described in this subparagraph is included in the numerator of the receipts factor if more than fifty percent of the fair market value of the real property is located within this state. If more than fifty percent of the fair market value of the real property is not located within any one state, then the income described in this subparagraph shall be included in the numerator of the receipts factor if the borrower is located in this state.

(ii) The determination of whether the real property securing a loan is located within this state shall be made as of the time the original agreement was made and any and all subsequent substitutions of collateral shall be disregarded.

(e) Interest from loans not secured by real property. The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property if the borrower is located in this state.

(f) Net gains from the sale of loans. The numerator of the receipts factor includes net gains from the sale of loans. Net gains from the sale of loans includes income recorded under the coupon stripping rules of Section 1286 of the Federal Internal Revenue Code.

(i) The amount of net gains (but not less than zero) from the sale of loans secured by real property included in the numerator is determined by multiplying such net gains by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to subsection (4)(d) and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property.

(ii) The amount of net gains (but not less than zero) from the sale of loans not secured by real property included in the numerator is determined by multiplying such net gains by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to (e) of this subsection and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property.

(g) Receipts from credit card receivables. The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and income from fees charged to card holders, such as annual fees, if the billing address of the card holder is in this state.

(h) Net gains from the sale of credit card receivables. The numerator of the receipts factor includes net gains (but not less than zero) from the sale of credit card receivables multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to (g) of this subsection and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and fees charged to card holders.

(i) Credit card issuer's reimbursement fees. The numerator of the receipts factor includes all credit card issuer's reimbursement fees multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator

of the receipts factor pursuant to (g) of this subsection and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and fees charged to card holders.

(j) Receipts from merchant discount. The numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from merchant discount if the commercial domicile of the merchant is in this state. Such receipts shall be computed net of any cardholder charge backs, but shall not be reduced by any interchange transaction fees or by any issuer's reimbursement fees paid to another for charges made by its card holders.

(k) Loan servicing fees.

(i)(A) The numerator of the receipts factor includes loan servicing fees derived from loans secured by real property multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor under (d) of this subsection and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property.

(B) The numerator of the receipts factor includes loan servicing fees derived from loans not secured by real property multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor under (e) of this subsection and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property.

(ii) If the taxpayer receives loan servicing fees for servicing either the secured or the unsecured loans of another, the numerator of the receipts factor includes such fees if the borrower is located in this state.

(l) Receipts from services. The numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from services not otherwise apportioned under this subsection if the service is performed in this state. If the service is performed both inside and outside this state, the numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from services not otherwise apportioned under this section, if a greater proportion of the activity producing the receipts is performed in this state based on cost of performance.

(m) Receipts from investment assets and activities and trading assets and activities.

(i) Interest, dividends, net gains (but not less than zero) and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities are included in the receipts factor. Investment assets and activities and trading assets and activities include but are not limited to: Investment securities; trading account assets; federal funds; securities purchased and sold under agreements to resell or repurchase; options; futures contracts; forward contracts; notional principal contracts such as swaps; equities; and foreign currency transactions. With respect to the investment and trading assets and activities described in (m)(i)(A) and (B) of this subsection, the receipts factor includes the following:

(A) The receipts factor includes the amount by which interest from federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements exceeds interest expense on federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements.

(B) The receipts factor includes the amount by which interest, dividends, gains and other receipts from trading

assets and activities, including but not limited to assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book, and foreign currency transactions, exceed amounts paid in lieu of interest, amounts paid in lieu of dividends, and losses from such assets and activities.

(ii) The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest, dividends, net gains (but not less than zero) and other receipts from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities described in (m)(i) of this subsection that are attributable to this state.

(A) The amount of interest, dividends, net gains (but not less than zero) and other income from investment assets and activities in the investment account to be attributed to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying all such income from such assets and activities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of such assets which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all such assets.

(B) The amount of interest from federal funds sold and purchased and from securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in (m)(i)(A) of this subsection from such funds and such securities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all such funds and such securities.

(C) The amount of interest, dividends, gains and other income from trading assets and activities, including but not limited to assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book and foreign currency transactions, (but excluding amounts described in (m)(ii)(A) or (B) of this subsection), attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in (m)(i)(B) of this subsection by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of such trading assets which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all such assets.

(D) For purposes of this paragraph, average value shall be determined using the rules for determining the average value of tangible personal property set forth in subsection (5) of this section.

(iii) In lieu of using the method set forth in (m)(ii) of this subsection, the taxpayer may elect, or the department may require in order to fairly represent the business activity of the taxpayer in this state, the use of the method set forth in this paragraph.

(A) The amount of interest, dividends, net gains (but not less than zero) and other income from investment assets and activities in the investment account to be attributed to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying all such income from such assets and activities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross receipts from such assets and activities which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and

the denominator of which is the gross income from all such assets and activities.

(B) The amount of interest from federal funds sold and purchased and from securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in (m)(i)(A) of this subsection from such funds and such securities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from such funds and such securities which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such funds and such securities.

(C) The amount of interest, dividends, gains and other receipts from trading assets and activities, including but not limited to assets and activities in the matched book, in the arbitrage book and foreign currency transactions, (but excluding amounts described in (m)(ii)(a) or (B) of this subsection), attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in (m)(i)(B) of this subsection by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from such trading assets and activities which are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the gross income from all such assets and activities.

(iv) If the taxpayer elects or is required by the department to use the method set forth in (m)(iii) of this subsection, it shall use this method on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior permission from the department to use, or the department requires a different method.

(v) The taxpayer has the burden of proving that an investment asset or activity or trading asset or activity was properly assigned to a regular place of business outside of this state by demonstrating that the day-to-day decisions regarding the asset or activity occurred at a regular place of business outside this state. If the day-to-day decisions regarding an investment asset or activity or trading asset or activity occur at more than one regular place of business and one such regular place of business is in this state and one such regular place of business is outside this state, such asset or activity is considered to be located at the regular place of business of the taxpayer where the investment or trading policies or guidelines with respect to the asset or activity are established. Such policies and guidelines are presumed, subject to rebuttal by preponderance of the evidence, to be established at the commercial domicile of the taxpayer.

(n) **Attribution of certain receipts to commercial domicile.** All receipts which would be assigned under this section to a state in which the taxpayer is not taxable are included in the numerator of the receipts factor, if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

(5) Property factor.

(a) **General.** Except as provided in subsection (7) of this section, the property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of real property and tangible personal property rented to the taxpayer that is located or used within this state during the taxable period, the average value of the real and tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer that is located or used within this state during the taxable period, and the average value of the taxpayer's loans and

credit card receivables that are located within this state during the taxable period, and the denominator of which is the average value of all such property located or used inside and outside this state during the taxable period.

(b) Value of property owned by the taxpayer.

(i) The value of real property and tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer is the original cost or other basis of such property for federal income tax purposes without regard to depletion, depreciation or amortization.

(ii) Loans are valued at their outstanding principal balance, without regard to any reserve for bad debts. If a loan is charged-off in whole or in part for federal income tax purposes, the portion of the loan charged off is not outstanding. A specifically allocated reserve established under regulatory or financial accounting guidelines which is treated as charged-off for federal income tax purposes shall be treated as charged-off for purposes of this section.

(iii) Credit card receivables are valued at their outstanding principal balance, without regard to any reserve for bad debts. If a credit card receivable is charged-off in whole or in part for federal income tax purposes, the portion of the receivable charged-off is not outstanding.

(c) Average value of property owned by the taxpayer.

The average value of property owned by the taxpayer is computed on an annual basis by adding the value of the property on the first day of the taxable period and the value on the last day of the taxable period and dividing the sum by two. If averaging on this basis does not properly reflect average value, the department may require averaging on a more frequent basis. The taxpayer may elect to average on a more frequent basis. When averaging on a more frequent basis is required by the department or is elected by the taxpayer, the same method of valuation must be used consistently by the taxpayer with respect to property inside and outside this state and on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior permission from the department or the department requires a different method of determining average value.

(d) Average value of real property and tangible personal property rented to the taxpayer.

(i) The average value of real property and tangible personal property that the taxpayer has rented from another and which is not treated as property owned by the taxpayer for federal income tax purposes, shall be determined annually by multiplying the gross rents payable during the taxable year by eight.

(ii) Where the use of the general method described in this subsection results in inaccurate valuations of rented property, any other method which properly reflects the value may be adopted by the department or by the taxpayer when approved in writing by the department. Once approved, such other method of valuation must be used on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior approval from the department or the department requires a different method of valuation.

(e) Location of real property and tangible personal property owned by or rented to the taxpayer.

(i) Except as described in (e)(ii) of this subsection, real property and tangible personal property owned by or rented to the taxpayer is considered to be located within this state if it is physically located, situated or used within this state.

(ii) Transportation property is included in the numerator of the property factor to the extent that the property is used in this state. The extent an aircraft will be deemed to be used in this state and the amount of value that is to be included in the numerator of this state's property factor is determined by multiplying the average value of the aircraft by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of landings of the aircraft in this state and the denominator of which is the total number of landings of the aircraft everywhere during the tax reporting period. If the extent of the use of any transportation property within this state cannot be determined, then the property is deemed to be used wholly in the state in which the property has its principal base of operations. A motor vehicle is deemed to be used wholly in the state in which it is registered. Thus, a motor vehicle will not be considered as used in Washington if there is no requirement for the vehicle to be licensed or registered in Washington.

(f) Location of loans.

(i)(A) A loan is located within this state if it is properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state.

(B) A loan is properly assigned to the regular place of business with which it has a majority of substantive contacts. A loan assigned by the taxpayer to a regular place of business outside the state shall be presumed to have been properly assigned if:

(I) The taxpayer has assigned, in the regular course of its business, such loan on its records to a regular place of business consistent with federal or state regulatory requirements;

(II) Such assignment on its records is based upon substantive contacts of the loan to such regular place of business; and

(III) The taxpayer uses said records reflecting assignment of loans for the filing of all state and local tax returns for which an assignment of loans to a regular place of business is required.

(ii) The presumption of proper assignment of a loan provided in (f)(i)(A) of this subsection may be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence, showing that the majority of substantive contacts regarding such loan did not occur at the regular place of business to which it was assigned on the taxpayer's records. When such presumption has been rebutted, the loan is located within this state if: The taxpayer had a regular place of business within this state at the time the loan was made; and the taxpayer fails to show, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the majority of substantive contacts regarding such loan did not occur within this state.

~~((C))~~ (A) If a loan is assigned by the taxpayer to a place outside this state which is not a regular place of business, it is presumed, subject to rebuttal on a preponderance of evidence, that the majority of substantive contacts regarding the loan occurred within this state if, at the time the loan was made the taxpayer's commercial domicile, as defined in subsection (3)(d) of this section, was within this state.

~~((D))~~ (B) To determine the state in which the majority of substantive contacts relating to a loan have occurred, the facts and circumstances regarding the loan at issue shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and consideration shall be given to such activities as the solicitation, investigation, negotiation, approval and administration of the loan. The

terms "solicitation," "investigation," "negotiation," "approval" and "administration" are defined as follows:

(I) *Solicitation.* Solicitation is either active or passive. Active solicitation occurs when an employee of the taxpayer initiates the contact with the customer. Such activity is located at the regular place of business which the taxpayer's employee is regularly connected with or working out of, regardless of where the services of such employee were actually performed. Passive solicitation occurs when the customer initiates the contact with the taxpayer. If the customer's initial contact was not at a regular place of business of the taxpayer, the regular place of business, if any, where the passive solicitation occurred is determined by the facts in each case.

(II) *Investigation.* Investigation is the procedure whereby employees of the taxpayer determine the credit worthiness of the customer as well as the degree of risk involved in making a particular agreement. Such activity is located at the regular place of business which the taxpayer's employees are regularly connected with or working out of, regardless of where the services of such employees were actually performed.

(III) *Negotiation.* Negotiation is the procedure whereby employees of the taxpayer and its customer determine the terms of the agreement (e.g., the amount, duration, interest rate, frequency of repayment, currency denomination and security required). Such activity is located at the regular place of business which the taxpayer's employees are regularly connected with or working out of, regardless of where the services of such employees were actually performed.

(IV) *Approval.* Approval is the procedure whereby employees or the board of directors of the taxpayer make the final determination whether to enter into the agreement. Such activity is located at the regular place of business which the taxpayer's employees are regularly connected with or working out of, regardless of where the services of such employees were actually performed. If the board of directors makes the final determination, such activity is located at the commercial domicile of the taxpayer.

(V) *Administration.* Administration is the process of managing the account. This process includes bookkeeping, collecting the payments, corresponding with the customer, reporting to management regarding the status of the agreement and proceeding against the borrower or the security interest if the borrower is in default. Such activity is located at the regular place of business which oversees this activity.

(g) **Location of credit card receivables.** For purposes of determining the location of credit card receivables, credit card receivables are treated as loans and are subject to the provisions of (f) of this subsection.

(h) **Period for which properly assigned loan remains assigned.** A loan that has been properly assigned to a state shall remain assigned to that state for the length of the original term of the loan, absent any change in material fact. If the original term of the loan is modified (extended or reduced), the loan may be properly assigned to another state if the loan has a majority of substantive contact to a regular place of business there.

(6) **Payroll factor.**

(a) **General.** Except as provided in subsection (7) of this section, the payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid in this state during the taxable period by the taxpayer for compensation of employees and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid both inside and outside this state during the taxable period. The payroll factor shall include all compensation paid to employees.

(b) **Compensation relating to independent contractors.** Payments made to any independent contractor or any other person not properly classifiable as an employee is excluded from both the numerator and denominator of the factor.

(c) **When compensation paid in this state.** Compensation is paid in this state if any one of the following tests, applied consecutively, is met:

(i) The employee's services are performed entirely within this state.

(ii) The employee's services are performed both inside and outside the state, but the service performed without the state is incidental to the employee's service within the state. The term "incidental" means any service which is temporary or transitory in nature, or which is rendered in connection with an isolated transaction.

(iii) If the employee's services are performed both inside and outside this state, the employee's compensation will be attributed to this state:

(A) If the employee's principal base of operations is inside this state; or

(B) If there is no principal base of operations in any state in which some part of the services are performed, but the place from which the services are directed or controlled is in this state; or

(C) If the principal base of operations and the place from which the services are directed or controlled are not in any state in which some part of the service is performed but the employee's residence is in this state.

(7) **Alternative factor calculation.**

(a) **General.** A taxpayer may elect to use the alternative factors calculation as provided in this subsection. The alternative factors calculation requires the use of all three factors provided below. A taxpayer making such an election must keep books and records sufficient to explain the calculations. Such an election, once made, must continue for a full calendar year.

(b) **Receipts factor.** The alternative receipts factor may be calculated by excluding from both the numerator and the denominator of the receipts factor as calculated in subsection (4) of this section gross income attributable to items that would not be subject to tax under the provisions of RCW 82.04.290, whether from activities inside or outside of the state. For example, a taxpayer making the election to use the alternative factors calculation must exclude all receipts from the rental of tangible personal property in Washington from the numerator and all receipts from the rental of tangible personal property, wherever located, in the denominator.

(c) **Property factor.** The alternative property factor may be calculated by excluding from both the numerator and the denominator of the property factor as calculated in sub-

section (5) of this section property, the income from which would be considered wholesale or retail sales under chapter 82.04 RCW, whether from activities inside or outside the state. For example, a taxpayer making the election to use the alternative factors calculation must exclude all tangible personal property rented to customers in Washington from the numerator and all tangible personal property rented to customers, wherever located, in the denominator.

(d) **Payroll factor.** The alternative payroll factor may be calculated by excluding from both the numerator and the denominator of the payroll factor as calculated in subsection (6) of this section that amount paid to employees in connection with earning gross income which would not be subject to tax under RCW 82.04.290, whether earned from activities inside or outside of the state. For example, a taxpayer making the election to use the alternative factors calculation must exclude all compensation paid to employees in connection with activities that are not taxable under RCW 82.04.290 from the numerator and all compensation paid to employees wherever located that would not be taxable under RCW 82.04.290 if it had been earned in Washington.

~~((8) Effective date.~~

~~(a) **General.** This section applies to gross income that is reportable with respect to periods beginning on and after July 1, 1997.~~

~~(b) **Transition period election.** A financial institution may notify the department of its intention to apportion its gross receipts in the manner prescribed in RCW 82.04.460(1) and WAC 458-20-194. Such election may continue until the earlier of the date the financial institution elects to report in accordance with this section, but not later than January 1, 2000.)~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-24-054, filed 12/1/05, effective 1/1/06)

WAC 458-20-194 Doing business inside and outside the state. (1) Introduction.

(a) This section ~~((applies to))~~ explains the apportionment requirements of persons entitled to apportion income under RCW 82.04.460(1), and applies only to tax liability incurred during the period of January 1, 2006, through May 31, 2010. Chapter 23, Laws of 2010, sp. sess. (2ESSB 6143) changed the apportionment provisions of RCW 82.04.460(1) effective June 1, 2010. ((Specifically)) This section specifically applies to taxpayers who maintain places of business both within and without the state that contribute to the rendition of services and who are taxable under RCW 82.04.290, 82.04.2908, or any other statute that provides for apportionment under RCW 82.04.460(1) during this period.

Persons subject to the service and other activities, international investment income, licensed boarding home, and low-level radioactive waste disposal business and occupation (B&O) tax classifications, and who are not required to apportion their income under another statute or rule, should use this section. In addition, this section describes Washington nexus standards for business activities subject to apportionment under RCW 82.04.460(1) for tax liability incurred between January 1, 2006, through May 31, 2010. Nexus is described in subsection (2) of this section; separate accounting in sub-

section (3) of this section; and cost apportionment in subsection (4) of this section.

(b) Readers may also find helpful information in the following rules:

~~((i) WAC 458-20-14601 (Financial institutions—Income apportionment).~~

~~(ii) WAC 458-20-170 (Constructing and repairing of new or existing buildings or other structures upon real property).~~

~~(iii) WAC 458-20-179 (Public utility tax).~~

~~(iv) WAC 458-20-193 (Inbound and outbound interstate sales of tangible personal property).~~

~~(v) WAC 458-20-236 (Baseball clubs and other sport organizations).))~~ (i) WAC 458-20-19401, Minimum nexus thresholds for apportionable activities. This section describes minimum nexus thresholds that are effective June 1, 2010.

(ii) WAC 458-20-19402, Single factor receipts apportionment—Generally. This section describes the general application of single factor receipts apportionment that is effective June 1, 2010.

(iii) WAC 458-20-19403, Single factor receipts apportionment—Royalties. This section describes the application of single factor receipts apportionment to gross income from royalties and applies only to tax liability incurred after May 31, 2010.

(iv) WAC 458-20-19404, Single factor receipts apportionment—Financial institutions. This section describes the application of single factor receipts apportionment to certain income of financial institutions and applies only to tax liability incurred after May 31, 2010.

(v) WAC 458-20-14601, Financial institutions—Income apportionment. This section describes the apportionment of income for financial institutions for tax liability incurred prior to June 1, 2010.

(c) The examples included in this section identify a number of facts and then state a conclusion. These examples should be used only as a general guide. The tax results of all situations must be determined after a review of all the facts and circumstances.

(2) **Nexus.**

(a) **Place of business - minimum presence necessary for tax.** The following discussion of nexus applies only to gross income from activities subject to apportionment under this rule. A place of business exists in a state when a taxpayer engages in activities in the state that are sufficient to create nexus. Nexus is that minimum level of business activity or connection with the state of Washington which subjects the business to the taxing jurisdiction of this state. Nexus is created when a taxpayer is engaged in activities in the state, either directly or through a representative, for the purpose of performing a business activity. It is not necessary that a taxpayer have a permanent place of business within a state to create nexus.

(b) **Examples.** The following examples demonstrate Washington's nexus principles.

(i) Assume an attorney licensed to practice only in Washington performs services for clients located in both Washington and Florida. All of the services are performed

within Washington. The attorney does not have nexus with any state other than Washington.

(ii) Assume the same facts as the example in (b)(i) of this subsection, plus the attorney attends continuing education classes in Florida related to the subject matter for which his Florida clients hired him. The attorney's presence in Florida for the continuing education classes does not create nexus because he is not engaging in business in Florida.

(iii) Assume the same facts as the example in (b)(ii) of this subsection, plus the attorney is licensed to practice law in Florida and frequently travels to Florida for the purpose of conducting discovery and trial work. Even though the attorney does not maintain an office in Florida, the attorney has nexus with both Washington and Florida.

(iv) Assume an architectural firm maintains physical offices in both Washington and Idaho. The architectural firm has nexus with both Washington and Idaho.

(v) Assume an architectural firm maintains its only physical office in Washington, and when the firm needs a presence in Idaho, it contracts with nonemployee architects in Idaho instead of maintaining a physical office in Idaho. Employees of the Washington firm do not travel to Idaho. Instead, the contract architects interact directly with the clients in Idaho, and perform the services the firm contracted to perform in Idaho. The architectural firm has nexus with both Washington and Idaho.

(vi) Assume the same facts as the example in (b)(v) of this subsection except the contracted architects never meet with the firm's clients and instead forward all work products to the firm's Washington office, which then submits that work product to the client. In this case, the architectural firm does not have nexus with Idaho. The mere purchase of services from a subcontractor located in another state that does not act as the business' representative to customers does not create nexus.

(vii) Assume that an accounting firm maintains its only office in Washington. The accounting firm enters into contracts with individual accountants to perform services for the firm in Oregon and Idaho. The contracted accountants represent the firm when they perform services for the firm's clients. The firm has nexus with Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

(viii) Assume that an accounting firm maintains its only office in Washington and has clients located in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. The accounting firm's employees frequently travel to Oregon to meet with clients, review client's records, and present their findings, but do not travel to Idaho. The accounting firm has nexus with Washington and Oregon, but does not have nexus with Idaho.

(ix) Assume that a sales representative earns commissions from the sale of tangible personal property. The sales representative is located in Oregon and does not enter Washington for any business purpose. The sales representative contacts Washington customers only by telephone and earns commissions on sales of tangible personal property to Washington customers. The sales representative does not have nexus with Washington and the commissions earned on sales to Washington customers are not subject to Washington's business and occupation tax.

(x) The examples in this subsection (2) apply equally to situations where the Washington activities and out-of-state activities are reversed. For example, in example (b)(ix) of this subsection, if the locations were reversed, the sales representative would have nexus with Washington, but not in Oregon.

(3) Separate accounting.

(a) **In general.** "Separate accounting" refers to a method of accounting that segregates and identifies sources or activities which account for the generation of income within the state of Washington. Separate accounting is distinct from cost apportionment, which assigns a formulary portion of total worldwide income to Washington. A separate accounting method must be used by a business entitled to apportion its income under RCW 82.04.460(1) if this use results in an accurate description of gross income attributable to its Washington activities.

(b) **Accuracy.** Separate accounting is accurate only when the activities that significantly contribute, directly or indirectly, to the production of income can be identified and segregated geographically. Separate accounting thus links taxable income to activities occurring in a discrete jurisdiction. The result is inaccurate when services directly supporting these activities occur in different jurisdictions. For example, if a taxpayer provides investment advice to clients in Washington, but performs all of its research and due diligence activities in another state, then separate accounting would not be accurate. However, if instead of research and due diligence, only the client billing activity is performed in another state, then separate accounting would be allowed.

(c) **Approved methods of separate accounting.** The following methods of separate accounting are acceptable to the department, if accurate:

(i) **Billable hours of employees or representative third parties performing services in Washington.** If a business charges clients an hourly rate for the performance of services, and the place of performance of the employee, contractor, or other individual whose time is billed is reasonably ascertainable, then the billable hours may be used as a basis for separate accounting. The gross amount received from hours billed for services performed in Washington should be reported.

(ii) **Specific projects or contracts.** A business may assign the revenue from specific projects or contracts in or out of Washington by the primary place of performance. For example:

(A) A consulting business with no other presence in Washington that agrees to provide on-site management consulting services for a Washington business and receives five hundred thousand dollars in payment for the project must report five hundred thousand dollars in gross income to Washington.

(B) If the same business gets another Washington client for on-site management consulting, and receives another payment of five hundred thousand dollars, the business must report an additional five hundred thousand dollars in gross income to Washington.

(C) If a business contracts to distribute advertisements for another business within the state of Washington, the gross amount received for this action should be reported as Washington income.

(iii) Other reasonable and accurate methods—Notice to the department.

(A) A taxpayer may report with, or the department may require, the use of one of the alternative methods of separate accounting.

(B) A taxpayer reporting under this subsection must notify the department at the time of filing that it is using an alternative method and provide a brief description of the method employed. If a taxpayer reports using an alternate method, the same method must be used for all subsequent tax reporting periods unless it is demonstrated another method is necessary under the standard in (c)(iii)(E) of this subsection.

(C) If on review of a taxpayer's return(s) the department determines another method is necessary to fairly represent the extent of a taxpayer's business activity in Washington, then the department may impose the method for all returns within the statute of limitations. Statutory interest applies to both balances due and refund or credit claims arising under this section. Further, applicable penalties will be imposed on balances due arising under this section. However, if the taxpayer reported using the separate accounting method in (c)(i) or (ii) of this subsection or cost apportionment under subsection (4)(a) through (h) of this section, the department may impose the alternate method for future periods only.

(D) A taxpayer may request that the department approve an alternative method of separate accounting by submitting a request for prior ruling pursuant to WAC 458-20-100. Such letter ruling may be subject to audit verification before issuance.

(E) The taxpayer or the department, in requesting or imposing an alternate method of separate accounting, must demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the separate accounting methods in (c) of this subsection do not fairly represent the extent of the taxpayer's business activity in Washington.

(4) Cost apportionment.

(a) Apportionment ratio.

(i) Each cost must be computed according to the method of accounting (cash or accrual basis) used by the taxpayer for Washington state tax purposes for the taxable period. Persons should refer to WAC 458-20-197 (When tax liability arises) and WAC 458-20-199 (Accounting methods) for further guidance on the requirements of each accounting method. Taxpayers must file returns using costs calculated based on the taxpayer's most recent fiscal year for which information is available, unless there is a significant change in business operations during the current period. A significant change in business operations includes commencement, expansion, or termination of business activities in or out of Washington, formation of a new business entity, merger, consolidation, creation of a subsidiary, or similar change. If there is a significant change in business operations, then the taxpayer must estimate its cost apportionment formula based on the best records available and then make the appropriate adjustments when the final data is available.

(ii) The apportionment ratio is the cost of doing business in Washington divided by the total cost of doing business as described in RCW 82.04.460(1). The apportionment ratio is calculated under this section as follows. The denominator of the apportionment ratio is the worldwide costs of the appor-

tionable activity and the numerator is all costs specifically assigned to Washington plus all costs assigned to Washington by formula, as described below. Costs are calculated on a worldwide basis for the tax reporting period in question. The tax due to Washington is calculated by multiplying total income times the apportionment ratio times the tax rate. Available tax credits may be applied against the result. Statutory interest and penalties apply to underreported income. For the purposes of this rule, "total income" means gross income under the tax classification in question, less deductions, calculated as if the B&O tax classification applied on a worldwide basis.

(b) Place of business requirement. A taxpayer must maintain places of business within and without Washington that contribute to the rendition of its services in order to apportion its income. This "place of business" requirement, however, does not mean that the taxpayer must maintain a physical location as a place of business in another taxing jurisdiction in order to apportion its income. If a taxpayer has activities in a jurisdiction sufficient to create nexus under Washington standards, then the taxpayer is deemed to have a "place of business" in that jurisdiction for apportionment purposes. See subsection (2) of this section.

(c) Noncost expenditures. The following is a list of expenditures that are not costs of doing business within the meaning of RCW 82.04.460 and are therefore excluded from both the numerator and the denominator of the apportionment ratio. Expenditures that are not costs of doing business include expenditures that exchange one business asset for another; that reflect a revaluation of an asset not consumed in the course of business; or federal, state, or local taxes measured by gross or net business income. This list is not exclusive. Costs of an activity taxable under another B&O tax classification are also excluded from the apportionment ratio. Similarly, the costs of acquiring a business by merger or otherwise, including the financing costs, are not the costs of doing the apportioned business activity and must be excluded from the cost apportionment calculation.

(i) The cost of acquiring assets that are not depreciated, amortized, or otherwise expensed on the taxpayer's books and records on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), or a loss incurred on the sale of such assets. For example, expenditures for land and investments are excluded from the cost apportionment formula.

(ii) Taxes (other than taxes specifically related to items of property such as retail sales or use taxes and real and personal property taxes).

(iii) Asset revaluations such as stock impairment or goodwill impairment.

(iv) Costs of doing a business activity subject to the B&O tax under a classification other than RCW 82.04.290 or 82.04.2908. For example, if a taxpayer were subject to manufacturing, wholesaling and service and other activities B&O tax, the costs associated with a warehouse and a manufacturing plant (property and employee costs) are excluded from the cost apportionment formula. But if costs support both the service activity and either manufacturing or wholesaling (for example, costs associated with headquarters or joint operating centers), then those costs must be included in the cost

apportionment formula without segregating the service portion of the costs.

(d) **Specifically assigned costs.** Real or tangible personal property costs, employee costs, and certain payments to third parties are specifically assigned under (e) through (g) of this subsection.

(e) **Property costs.**

(i) **Definitions.** Real or tangible personal property costs are defined to include:

(A) Depreciation as reported on the taxpayer's books and records according to GAAP, provided that if a taxpayer does not maintain its books and records in accordance with GAAP, it may use tax reporting depreciation. A taxpayer may not change its method of calculating depreciation costs without approval of the department;

(B) Maintenance and warranty costs for specific property;

(C) Insurance costs for specific property;

(D) Utility costs for specific property;

(E) Lease or rental payments for specific property;

(F) Interest costs for specific property; and

(G) Taxes for specific property.

(ii) **Assignment of costs.** Real or tangible personal property costs are assigned to the location of the property. Property in transit between locations of the taxpayer to which it belongs is assigned to the destination state. Property in transit between a buyer and seller and included by a taxpayer in the denominator of the apportionment ratio in accordance with its regular accounting practices is assigned to the destination state. Mobile or movable property located both within and without Washington during the measuring period is assigned in proportion to the total time within Washington during the measuring period. An automobile assigned to a traveling employee is assigned to the state to which the employee's compensation is assigned below or to the state in which the automobile is licensed. Where a business contracts for the maintenance, warranty services, or insurance of multiple properties, the relative rental or depreciation expense may be used to assign these costs.

(f) **Employee costs.**

(i) **Definitions.** For the purposes of this subsection:

(A) "Compensation" means wages, salaries, commissions, and any other form of remuneration paid to or accrued to employees for personal services. Employer contributions under a qualified cash plan, deferred arrangement plan, and nonqualified deferred compensation plan are considered compensation. Stock based compensation is considered compensation under this rule to the extent included in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

(B) "Employee" means any individual who, under the usual common-law rules applicable in determining the employer-employee relationship, has the status of an employee, but does not include corporate officers.

(ii) **Allocation method.** Employee costs include all compensation paid to employees and all employment based taxes and other fees, for example, amounts paid related to unemployment compensation, labor and industries insurance premiums, and the employer's share of Social Security and medicare taxes. An employee's compensation is assigned to Washington if the taxpayer reports the employee's wages to

Washington for unemployment compensation purposes. Employee wages reported for federal income tax purposes may be used to assign the remaining compensation costs.

(g) **Representative third-party costs.**

(i) **Definitions.** For the purposes of this section:

"Representative third party" includes an agent, independent contractor, or other representative of the taxpayer who provides services on behalf of the taxpayer directly to customers. The term includes leased employees who meet the standards under (g) of this subsection.

(ii) **Allocation method.** Payments to a representative third party are assigned to the third party's place of performance. For example, if a business subcontracts with a representative third party who provides services on behalf of the taxpayer from a California location, the cost of compensating the representative third party is assigned to California. This is true even if the third party provides services to Washington customers. Conversely, the cost of compensating a representative third party providing services to California customers from a Washington location is assigned to Washington.

(iii) **Examples.**

(A) X, a Washington business, hires Taxpayer to design and write custom software for a document management system. Taxpayer subcontracts with Z, whose employees determine the needs of X, negotiate a statement of work, write the custom software, and install the software. Z's employees perform all of these services on-site at the X business location. Taxpayer's payments to Z are representative third-party costs and specifically assigned to Washington.

(B) Taxpayer, a service provider, subcontracts with X, who agrees to maintain a customer service center where staff will answer telephone inquiries about Taxpayer's services. X in turn subcontracts with Z, whose employees actually respond to questions from a phone center located in California. The payments by taxpayer to X are representative third-party costs with respect to Taxpayer because X is responsible for providing the staff of the service center. The payments to X are specifically assigned to California.

(C) Taxpayer sells various manufacturers' products at wholesale on a commission basis. Taxpayer subcontracts with X, who agrees to act as Taxpayer's sales representative on the West Coast. Taxpayer has various other sales representatives working on as independent contractors, who are assigned territories, but may make sales from an office or through in-person visits, or a combination of both. Taxpayer does not maintain records sufficient to show the representatives' places of performance. Taxpayer may use sales records and the standards under (h) of this subsection to assign commissions by each subcontractor.

(h) **Costs assigned by formula.**

(i) Costs not specifically assigned under (e) through (g) of this subsection and not excluded from consideration by (c) of this subsection are assigned to Washington by formula. These costs are multiplied by the ratio of sales in Washington over sales everywhere. For example, if a business has one thousand dollars in other unassigned costs and sales of ten thousand dollars in each of the four states in which it has nexus under Washington standards (including Washington), twenty-five percent (\$10,000/\$40,000), or two hundred fifty dollars of the other costs are assigned to Washington.

(ii) Sales are assigned to where the customer receives the benefit of the service. If the location where the services are received is not readily determinable, the services are attributed to the location of the office of the customer from which the services were ordered in the regular course of the customer's trade or business. If the ordering office cannot be determined, the services are attributed to the office of the customer to which the services are billed.

(iii) If under the method described above a sale is attributed to a location where the taxpayer does not have nexus under Washington standards, the sale must be excluded from both the numerator and denominator of the sales ratio. For the purposes of this calculation only, the department will presume a taxpayer has nexus anywhere the taxpayer has employees or real property, or where the taxpayer reports business and occupation, franchise, value added, income or other business activity taxes in the state. The burden is on the taxpayer to demonstrate nexus exists in other states.

(i) Alternative methods.

(i) A taxpayer may report with, or the department may require, the use of one of the alternative methods of cost apportionment described below:

(A) The exclusion of one or more categories of costs from consideration;

(B) The specific allocation of one or more categories of costs which will fairly represent the taxpayer's business activity in Washington; or

(C) The employment of another method of cost apportionment that will effectuate an equitable apportionment of the taxpayer's gross income.

(ii) A taxpayer reporting under (i) of this subsection must notify the department at the time of filing that it is using an alternative method and provide a brief description of the method employed. If a taxpayer reports using an alternate method, the same method must be used for all subsequent tax reporting periods unless it is demonstrated another method is necessary under the standard in (i)(v) of this subsection.

(iii) If on review of a taxpayer's return(s) the department determines another method is necessary to fairly represent the extent of a taxpayer's business activity in Washington, the department may impose the method for all returns within the statute of limitations. Statutory interest applies to both balances due and refund or credit claims arising under this section. Further, applicable penalties will be imposed on balances due arising under this section. However, if the taxpayer reported using the cost apportionment method in (a) through (h) of this subsection and separate accounting is unavailable, the department may impose the alternate method for future periods only.

(iv) A taxpayer may request that the department approve an alternative method of cost apportionment by submitting a request for prior ruling pursuant to WAC 458-20-100. Such letter ruling may be subject to audit verification before issuance.

(v) The taxpayer or the department, in requesting or imposing an alternate method, must demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the cost apportionment method in (a) through (h) of this subsection does not fairly represent the extent of the taxpayer's business activity in Washington.

~~((5) Effective date. This amended rule shall be effective for tax reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2006, and thereafter.))~~

WSR 10-17-086

EXPEDITED RULES

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

[Filed August 16, 2010, 1:48 p.m.]

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: WAC 458-20-267 (Rule 267) Annual reports for certain adjustments and 458-20-268 (Rule 268) Annual surveys for certain tax adjustments.

In order to take certain tax exemptions, credits, and rates ("tax adjustments"), taxpayers must file either an annual report or annual survey depending on the tax adjustments being taken. The annual report or survey must be filed with the department of revenue detailing employment, wages, and employer-provided health and retirement benefits. These rules explain who is required to and how to file an annual report or annual survey, and what information must be included.

NOTICE

THIS RULE IS BEING PROPOSED UNDER AN EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS THAT WILL ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS, PREPARE A SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT, OR PROVIDE RESPONSES TO THE CRITERIA FOR A SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE RULE. IF YOU OBJECT TO THIS USE OF THE EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS, YOU MUST EXPRESS YOUR OBJECTIONS IN WRITING AND THEY MUST BE SENT TO Bridget N. McBryde, Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 47453, Olympia, WA 98504-7453, e-mail BridgetM@dor.wa.gov, AND RECEIVED BY October 18, 2010.

Purpose of the Proposal and Its Anticipated Effects, Including Any Changes in Existing Rules: The department proposes to amend these rules to recognize:

- E2SHB 1597 (chapter 106, Laws of 2010). This legislation establishes that only applications that have been approved are not confidential and subject to public disclosure.
- SB 6206 (chapter 137, Laws of 2010). This legislation provided two extensions for filing an annual report or survey. The two extensions are (1) a thirty-day extension based on circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer and (2) a onetime ninety-day extension.
- SHB 3066 (chapter 114, Laws of 2010). This legislation provides consistency regarding the information required when filing an annual report and annual survey and now requiring all taxpayers who take a tax adjustment to file either a report or survey. The legislation also amended the due date of the reports and surveys to April 30 following any calendar year in which the person becomes eligible to claim the tax adjustment for reports or surveys due 2011 or later.

Copies of draft rules are available for viewing and printing on our web site at <http://dor.wa.gov/content/FindALawOrRule/RuleMaking/agenda.aspx>.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: To recognize 2010 legislation affecting annual surveys and annual reports.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 82.32.300 and 82.01.060(2).

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 82.32 RCW as it applies to annual report and annual survey requirements.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Name of Proponent: Department of revenue, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Bridget N. McBryde, 1025 Union Avenue S.E., Suite #544, Olympia, WA, (360) 570-6117; Implementation: Alan R. Lynn, 1025 Union Avenue S.E., Suite #544, Olympia, WA, (360) 570-6125; and Enforcement: Gilbert Brewer, 1025 Union Avenue S.E., Suite #544, Olympia, WA, (360) 570-6147.

August 16, 2010
Alan R. Lynn
Rules Coordinator

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 10-10-037, filed 4/27/10, effective 5/28/10)

WAC 458-20-267 Annual reports for certain tax adjustments. (1) **Introduction.** In order to take certain tax exemptions, credits, and rates ("tax adjustments"), taxpayers must file an annual report with the department of revenue (the "department") detailing employment, wages, and employer-provided health and retirement benefits. This section explains the reporting requirements for tax adjustments provided to computer data centers, the aerospace manufacturing, aluminum manufacturing, electrolytic processing, ~~((and))~~ solar electric manufacturing, semiconductor manufacturing, and newspaper industries. This section explains who is required to file annual reports, how to file reports, and what information must be included in the reports.

This section contains a number of examples. These examples identify a number of facts and then state a conclusion. These examples should be used only as a general guide. The results of other situations must be determined after a review of all of the facts and circumstances.

(2) **Who is required to file the report?** A recipient of the benefit of the following tax adjustments must complete and file an annual report with the department:

(a) **Tax adjustments for the aerospace manufacturing industry:**

(i) The business and occupation ("B&O") tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.260(11) for manufacturers and processors for hire of commercial airplanes, component parts, and tooling specially designed for use in manufacturing commercial airplanes or components of such airplanes;

(ii) The B&O tax credit provided by RCW 82.04.4461 for qualified development aerospace product expenditures;

(iii) The B&O tax rate for FAR 145 Part certified repair stations under RCW 82.04.250(3);

(iv) The retail sales and use tax exemption provided by RCW 82.08.980 and 82.12.980 for constructing new buildings used for manufacturing superefficient airplanes;

(v) The leasehold excise tax exemption provided by RCW 82.29A.137 for facilities used for manufacturing superefficient airplanes;

(vi) The property tax exemption provided by RCW 84.36.655 for property used for manufacturing superefficient airplanes; and

(vii) The B&O tax credit for property taxes and leasehold excise taxes paid on property used for manufacturing of commercial airplanes as provided by RCW 82.04.4463.

(viii) An annual report must be filed with the department for any person who takes any of the above tax adjustments of this subsection for employment positions in Washington; however, persons engaged in manufacturing commercial airplanes or components of such airplanes may report per manufacturing job site.

(b) **Tax adjustments for the aluminum smelter industry:**

(i) The B&O tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.2909 for aluminum smelters;

(ii) The B&O tax credit for property taxes provided by RCW 82.04.4481 for aluminum smelter property;

(iii) The retail sales and use tax exemption provided by RCW 82.08.805 and 82.12.805 for property used at aluminum smelters; and

(iv) The use tax exemption provided by RCW 82.12.022 (5) for the use of natural or manufactured gas;

(c) **Tax adjustment for the electrolytic processing industry.** The public utility tax exemption provided by RCW 82.16.0421 for sales of electricity to electrolytic processing businesses.

(d) **Tax adjustment for the solar electric manufacturing industry.** The B&O tax rate for manufacturers of solar energy systems using photovoltaic modules, or silicon components of such systems provided by RCW 82.04.294.

(e) **Tax adjustments for the semiconductor manufacturing and processing industry.**

(i) The B&O tax rate for manufacturers or processors for hire of semiconductor materials provided by RCW 82.04.2404.

(ii) The sales and use tax exemptions for sales of gases and chemicals used by a manufacturer or processor for hire in the production of semiconductor materials provided by RCW 82.08.9651, 82.12.9651, and 82.12.970.

(f) **Tax adjustments for various industries.**

(i) The B&O tax rate for printing a newspaper, publishing a newspaper, or both provided by RCW 82.04.260(14).

(ii) The sales tax exemption for sales of eligible server equipment to be installed without intervening use in an eligible computer data center as provided by chapters 1 and 23, Laws of 2010 sp. sess.

(3) **How to file annual reports.**

(a) **Required form.** The department has developed a report form that must be used to complete the annual report unless a person obtains prior written approval from the department to file the annual report in an alternative format.

(b) **Electronic filing.** Reports must be filed electronically unless the department waives this requirement upon a

showing of good cause. A report is filed electronically when the department receives the report in an electronic format. ~~((The department may waive the electronic filing requirement for good cause shown. Any person not statutorily required to electronically file the report has the option of filing the annual report electronically. Persons that claim the following tax adjustments must file the report electronically with the department: Tax adjustments for the aerospace manufacturing industry under RCW 82.04.260((11)), 82.04.4461, 82.04.250(3), 82.04.290, 82.08.980, 82.12.980, 82.29A.137, 84.36.655, and 82.04.4463 (subsection (2)(a) of this section):))~~

(c) **How to obtain the form.** ~~((The form may be filed electronically on-line or obtained by downloading it))~~ Persons who have received a waiver of the electronic filing requirement from the department or who otherwise would like a paper copy of the report may obtain the report from the department's web site (www.dor.wa.gov). It may also be obtained from the department's district offices, by telephoning the telephone information center (800-647-7706), or by contacting the department's special programs division at:

Department of Revenue
Special Programs Division
Post Office Box 47477
Olympia, WA 98504-7477
Fax: 360-586-2163

(d) ~~((**First report.** The first report filed under this subsection must also include employment, wage, and benefit information for the twelve-month period immediately before first use of a tax adjustment, unless a report covering this twelve-month period as filed as required by a statute repealed by chapter 81, Laws of 2008. In order to meet this requirement, a person must complete a report for the calendar year immediately preceding the first use of a tax adjustment.))~~ **Special requirement for persons who did not file an annual report during the previous calendar year.** If a person is a first-time filer or otherwise did not file an annual report with the department during the previous calendar year, the report must include information on employment, wages, and employer-provided health and retirement benefits for the two calendar years immediately preceding the due date of the report.

(e) **Due date.** ~~((The report must be filed by March 31st following any calendar year in which any tax adjustment is taken against taxes due.))~~

(i) **For reports due 2011 or later.** For persons claiming any B&O tax credit, tax exemption, or tax rate listed under subsection (2) of this section, the report must be filed or postmarked by April 30th following any calendar year in which the person becomes eligible to claim the tax credit, tax exemption, or tax rate.

(ii) **For reports due prior to 2010 or earlier.** For persons claiming any B&O tax credit, tax exemption, or tax rate listed under subsection (2) of this section, with the exception of the tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.2404, the report must be filed or postmarked by March 31st following any calendar year in which the tax credit, tax exemption, or tax rate is claimed. For persons claiming the tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.2404 the report must be filed or postmarked by April

30th following any calendar year in which the tax rate is claimed.

(iii) **Due date extensions.** The department may extend the due date for timely filing annual reports as provided in subsection (18) of this section.

(f) **Examples.**

(i) An aerospace firm begins taking the B&O tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.260((11)) (10) for manufacturers and processors for hire of commercial airplanes and component parts on October 1, ((2005)) 2010. By ((March 31, 2006)) April 30, 2011, the aerospace firm must provide ~~((two))~~ an annual report ~~((s, one))~~ covering calendar years ~~((2004))~~ 2009 and ~~((another covering calendar year 2005))~~ 2010. If the aerospace firm continues to take the B&O tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.260((11)) (10) during calendar year ~~((2006))~~ 2011, a single annual report is due on ~~((March 31, 2007))~~ April 30, 2012, covering calendar year ~~((2006))~~ 2011.

(ii) An aluminum smelter begins taking the B&O tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.2909 for aluminum smelters on July ~~((1, 2004))~~ 31, 2010. By ~~((March 31, 2005))~~ April 30, 2011, the aluminum smelter must provide ~~((two))~~ an annual report ~~((s, one))~~ covering calendar years ~~((2003))~~ 2009 and ~~((another covering calendar year 2004))~~ 2010. If the aluminum smelter continues to take the B&O tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.2909 during calendar year ~~((2005))~~ 2011, a single annual report is due on ~~((March 31, 2006))~~ April 30, 2012, covering calendar year ~~((2005))~~ 2011.

(4) **What ~~((manufacturing site(s)))~~ employment positions are included in the annual report?**

(a) ~~((There must be a separate annual report filed for each manufacturing site at which activities are conducted that qualifies for a tax adjustments in the aluminum smelter industry per RCW 82.04.2909, electrolytic processing industry per RCW 82.16.0421, and the solar electric manufacturing industry per RCW 82.04.294.))~~ **General rule.** Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the report must include information detailing employment positions in the state of Washington.

(b) ~~((For tax adjustments involving the aerospace manufacturing industry, an annual report must be filed for employment positions in Washington; however, the annual report may be filed per job at the manufacturing site for persons engaged in manufacturing commercial airplanes or their components as described in this section.))~~ **Alternative method.** Persons engaged in manufacturing commercial airplanes or their components may report employment positions per job at the manufacturing site.

~~((+))~~ (i) **What is a "manufacturing site"?** For purposes of the annual report, a "manufacturing site" is one or more immediately adjacent parcels of real property located in Washington state on which manufacturing occurs that support activities qualifying for a tax adjustment. Adjacent parcels of real property separated only by a public road comprise a single site. A manufacturing site may include real property that supports nonqualifying activities such as administration offices, test facilities, warehouses, design facilities, and shipping and receiving facilities.

~~((+))~~ (ii)(A) **If the person files per job at the manufacturing site, which manufacturing site is included in the**

annual report for the aerospace manufacturing industry tax adjustments? The location(s) where a person is manufacturing commercial airplanes or components of such airplanes within this state is the manufacturing site(s) included in the annual report. A "commercial airplane" has its ordinary meaning, which is an airplane certified by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") for transporting persons or property, and any military derivative of such an airplane. A "component" means a part or system certified by the FAA for installation or assembly into a commercial airplane.

~~((ii) **Which manufacturing site is included in the annual report for the aluminum industry tax adjustments?** The location(s) where a person who is an aluminum smelter engaging in the business of manufacturing aluminum within this state is the manufacturing site(s) included in the annual report. An "aluminum smelter" means the manufacturing facility of any direct service industrial customer that processes alumina into aluminum. A "direct service industrial customer" means a person who is an industrial customer that contracts for the purchase of power from the Bonneville Power Administration for direct consumption as of May 8, 2001. "Direct service industrial customer" includes a person who is a subsidiary that is more than 50% owned by a direct service industrial customer and who receives power from the Bonneville Power Administration pursuant to the parent's contract for power.~~

~~((iii) **Which manufacturing site is included in the annual report for the electrolytic processing industry tax adjustments?** The location(s) where a person is engaged in a chlor-alkali electrolytic processing business or a sodium chlorate electrolytic processing business for the electrolytic process within this state is the manufacturing site(s) included in the annual report. A "chlor-alkali electrolytic processing business" means a person who is engaged in a business that uses more than ten average megawatts of electricity per month in a chlor-alkali electrolytic process to split the electrochemical bonds of sodium chloride and water to make chlorine and sodium hydroxide. A "sodium chlorate electrolytic processing business" means a person who is engaged in a business that uses more than ten average megawatts of electricity per month in a sodium chlorate electrolytic process to split the electrochemical bonds of sodium chloride and water to make sodium chlorate and hydrogen. A "chlor-alkali electrolytic processing business" and "sodium chlorate electrolytic processing business" do not include direct service industrial customers or their subsidiaries that contract for the purchase of power from the Bonneville Power Administration as of June 10, 2004.~~

~~((iv) **Which manufacturing site is included in the annual report for the solar electric manufacturing industry tax adjustments?** The location(s) where a person who is manufacturing solar energy systems using photovoltaic modules, or silicon components of such systems, within this state is the manufacturing site(s) included in the annual report. A "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. A "photovoltaic cell" means a device that converts light directly into electricity without moving parts. A "module" means the smallest nondivisible self-contained physical structure hous-~~

~~ing interconnected photovoltaic cells and providing a single direct current electrical output. A "silicon component" is an ingredient or component part comprised of fifty percent or more solar grade silicon that is used in a solar energy system using photovoltaic modules.~~

~~((d)) **(B) Are there alternative methods for reporting separately for each manufacturing site?** For purposes of completing the annual report, the department may agree to allow a person whose manufacturing sites are within close geographic proximity to consolidate its manufacturing sites onto a single annual report provided that the jobs located at the manufacturing sites have equivalent employment positions, wages, and employer-provided health and retirement benefits. A person may request written approval to consolidate manufacturing sites by contacting the department's special programs division at:~~

Department of Revenue
Special Programs Division
Post Office Box 47477
Olympia, WA 98504-7477
Fax: 360-586-2163

~~((e)) **(c) Examples.**~~

~~(i) ABC Airplanes, a company manufacturing FAA certified airplane landing gear, conducts activities at three locations in Washington state. ABC Airplanes is reporting tax under the B&O tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.260((H)) (10) for manufacturers and processors for hire of commercial airplanes and component parts. In Seattle, WA, ABC Airplanes maintains its corporate headquarters and administrative offices. In Spokane, WA, ABC Airplanes manufactures the brake systems for the landing gear. In Vancouver, WA, ABC Airplanes assembles the landing gear using the components manufactured in Spokane, WA. If filing per manufacturing site, ABC Airplanes must file separate annual reports for employment positions at its manufacturing sites in Spokane and Vancouver because these are the Washington state locations in which manufacturing occurs that supports activities qualifying for a tax adjustment.~~

~~(ii) Acme Engines, a company manufacturing engine parts, conducts manufacturing in five locations in Washington state. Acme Engines is reporting tax under the B&O tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.260((H)) (10) for manufacturers and processors for hire of commercial airplanes and component parts. It manufactures FAA certified engine parts at its Puyallup, WA location. Acme Engines' four other locations manufacture non-FAA certified engine parts. ~~(When)~~ If filing per manufacturing site, Acme Engines must file an annual report for employment positions at its manufacturing site in Puyallup because it is the only location in Washington state in which manufacturing occurs that supports activities qualifying for a tax adjustment.~~

~~(iii) Tacoma Rivets, located in Tacoma, WA, manufactures rivets used in manufacturing airplanes. Half of the rivets Tacoma Rivets manufactures are FAA certified to be used on commercial airplanes. The remaining rivets Tacoma Rivets manufactures are not FAA certified and are used on military airplanes. Tacoma Rivets is reporting tax on its sales of FAA certified rivets under the B&O tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.260((H)) (10) for manufacturers and processors for~~

hire of commercial airplanes and component parts. If filing per manufacturing site, Tacoma Rivets must file an annual report for employment positions at its manufacturing site in Tacoma because it is the location in Washington state in which manufacturing occurs that supports activities qualifying for a tax adjustment.

(iv) Dynamic Aerospace Composites is a company that only manufactures FAA certified airplane fuselage materials. Dynamic Aerospace Composites conducts activities at three separate locations within Kent, WA. Dynamic Aerospace Composites is reporting tax under the B&O tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.260(~~((+))~~) (10) for manufacturers and processors for hire of commercial airplanes and component parts. If filing per manufacturing site, Dynamic Aerospace Composites must file separate annual reports for each of its three manufacturing sites.

(v) Worldwide Aerospace, an aerospace company, manufactures wing systems for commercial airplanes in twenty locations around the world, but none located in Washington state. Worldwide Aerospace manufactures wing surfaces in San Diego, CA. Worldwide Aerospace sells the wing systems to an airplane manufacturer located in Moses Lake, WA and is reporting tax on these sales under the B&O tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.260(~~((+))~~) (10) for sales, at retail or wholesale, of commercial airplanes, or components of such airplanes, manufactured by that person. Worldwide Aerospace is required to complete the annual report for any employment positions in Washington that are directly related to the qualifying activity.

(5) What jobs are included in the annual report?

(a) The annual report covers all full-time, part-time, and temporary jobs in this state or, for persons filing as provided in subsection (4)(b) of this section, at the manufacturing site as of December 31st of the calendar year for which an applicable tax adjustment is claimed. Jobs that support nonqualifying activities or support both nonqualifying and qualifying activities for a tax adjustment are included in the report if the job is located in the state of Washington or, for persons filing as provided in subsection (4)(b) of this section, at the manufacturing site ~~(, or in the case of tax adjustment for the aerospace industry, in the state of Washington)~~.

(b) Examples.

(i) XYZ Aluminum, an aluminum smelter company, manufactures aluminum in Tacoma, WA. The company is reporting tax under the B&O tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.2909 for aluminum smelters. ~~((Its management and human resources divisions are located in an administrative office across the street from its Tacoma, WA aluminum smelter.))~~ XYZ Aluminum's annual report for its Tacoma, WA location will include ~~((the))~~ all of its employment positions in ~~((its administrative offices because those jobs are located at the Tacoma, WA manufacturing site))~~ this state, including its nonmanufacturing employment positions.

(ii) AAA Tire Company manufactures tires at one manufacturing site located in Centralia, WA. The company is reporting tax under the B&O tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.260(~~((+))~~) (10) for manufacturers and processors for hire of commercial airplanes and component parts. FAA certified tires comprise only 20% of the products it manufactures and are manufactured in a separate building at the man-

ufacturing site. If filing under the method described in subsection (4)(b) of this section, AAA Tire Company must report all jobs at the manufacturing site, including the jobs engaged in the nonqualifying activities of manufacturing non-FAA certified tires.

(6) How is employment detailed in the annual report?

The annual report is organized by employee occupational groups, consistent with the United States Department of Labor's Standard Occupation Codes (SOC) System. The SOC System is a universal occupational classification system used by government agencies and private industries to produce comparable occupational data. The SOC classifies occupations at four levels of aggregation:

- (a) Major group;
- (b) Minor group;
- (c) Broad occupation; and
- (d) Detailed occupation.

All occupations are clustered into one of twenty-three major groups. The annual report uses the SOC major groups to detail the levels of employment, wages, and employer-provided health and retirement benefits at the manufacturing site. A detailed description of the SOC System is available by contacting the department's special programs division or by consulting the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics online at www.bls.gov/soc. The annual report does not require names of employees.

(7) What is total employment ~~((at the manufacturing site))~~? The annual report must state the total number of employees for each SOC major group that are currently employed on December 31st of the calendar year for which an applicable tax adjustment is taken. Total employment includes employees who are on authorized leaves of absences such as sick leave, vacation, disability leave, jury duty, military leave, regardless of whether those employees are receiving wages. Leaves of absences do not include separations of employment such as layoffs or reductions in force. Vacant positions are not included in total employment.

(8) What are full-time, part-time and temporary employment positions? An employer must provide information on the number of employees, as a percentage of total employment in the SOC major group, that are employed in full-time, part-time or temporary employment positions on December 31st of the calendar year for which an applicable tax adjustment is claimed. Percentages should be rounded to the nearest 1/10th of 1% (XX.X%).

(a) Full-time and part-time employment positions. In order for a position to be treated as full time or part time, the employer must intend for the position to be filled for at least fifty-two consecutive weeks or twelve consecutive months. A full-time position is a position that satisfies any one of the following minimum thresholds:

- (i) Works thirty-five hours per week for fifty-two consecutive weeks;
- (ii) Works four hundred fifty-five hours, excluding overtime, each quarter for four consecutive quarters; or
- (iii) Works one thousand eight hundred twenty hours, excluding overtime, during a period of twelve consecutive months.

A part-time position is a position in which the employee works less than the hours required for a full-time position. In

some instances, an employee may not be required to work the hours required for full-time employment because of paid rest and meal breaks, health and safety laws, disability laws, shift differentials, or collective bargaining agreements, but receives wages equivalent to a full-time job. If, in the absence of these factors, the employee would be required to work the number of hours for a full-time position to receive full-time wages, the position should be reported as a full-time employment position.

(b) **Temporary positions.** A temporary position is a position that is intended to be filled for period of less than twelve consecutive months. Positions in seasonal employment are temporary positions. Temporary positions include workers furnished by staffing companies regardless of the duration of the placement with the person required to file the annual report.

(c) **Examples.** Assume these facts for the following examples. National Airplane Inc. manufactures FAA certified navigation systems at a manufacturing site located in Tacoma, WA. National Airplane Inc. is claiming all the tax adjustments available for manufacturers and processors for hire of commercial airplanes and component parts. National Airplane Inc. employs one hundred people. Seventy-five of the employees work directly in the manufacturing operation and are classified as SOC Production Occupations. Five employees work in the engineering and design division and are classified as SOC Architect and Engineering Occupations. Five employees are sales representatives and are classified as SOC Sales and Related Occupations. Five employees are service technicians and are classified as SOC Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations. Five employees are administrative assistants and are classified as SOC Office and Administrative Support. Five executives are classified as SOC Management Occupations.

(i) Through a college work-study program, National Airplane Inc. employs six interns from September through June in its engineering department. The interns work twenty hours a week. The six interns are reported as temporary employees, and not as part-time employees, because the intern positions are intended to be filled for a period of less than twelve consecutive months. Assuming the five employees classified as SOC Architect and Engineering Occupations are full-time employees, National Airplane Inc. will report a total of eleven employment positions in SOC Architect and Engineering Occupations with 45% in full-time employment positions and 55% in temporary employment positions.

(ii) National Airplane Inc. manufactures navigation systems in two shifts of production. The first shift works eight hours from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday thru Friday. The second shift works six hours from 6:00 p.m. to midnight Monday thru Friday. The second shift works fewer hours per week (thirty hours) than the first shift (forty hours) as a pay differential for working in the evening. If a second shift employee transferred to the first shift, the employee would be required to work forty hours with no overall increase in wages. The second shift employees should be reported as full-time employment positions, rather than part-time employment positions.

(iii) On December 1st, ten National Airplane Inc. full-time employees classified as SOC Production Occupations

take family and medical leave for twelve weeks. National Airplane Inc. hires five people to perform the work of the employees on leave. Because the ten employees classified as SOC Production Occupations are on authorized leave, National Airplane Inc. will include those employees in the annual report as full-time employment positions. The five people hired to replace the absent employees classified as SOC Production Occupations will be included in the report as temporary employees. National Airplane Inc. will report a total of eighty employment positions in SOC Production Occupations with 93.8% in full-time employment positions and 6.2% in temporary employment positions.

(iv) On December 1st, one full-time employee classified as SOC Sales and Related Occupations resigns from her position. National Airplane Inc. contracts with Jane Smith d/b/a Creative Enterprises, Inc. to finish an advertising project assigned to the employee who resigned. Because Jane Smith is an independent contractor, National Airplane Inc. will not include her employment in the annual report. Because the resignation has resulted in a vacant position, the total number of employment positions National Airplane Inc. will report in SOC Sales and Related Occupations is reduced to four employment positions.

(v) All National Airplane Inc. employees classified as SOC Office and Administrative Support Occupations work forty hours a week, fifty-two weeks a year. On November 1st, one employee must limit the number of hours worked to thirty hours each week to accommodate a disability. The employee receives wages based on the actual hours worked each week. Because the employee works less than thirty-five hours a week and is not paid a wage equivalent to a full-time position, the employee's position is a part-time employment position. National Airplane Inc. will report a total of five employment positions in SOC Office and Administrative Support Occupations with 80% in full-time employment positions and 20% in part-time employment positions.

(9) **What are wages?** For the purposes of the annual report, "wages" means the base compensation paid to an individual for personal services rendered to an employer, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, or otherwise. Compensation in the form of overtime, tips, bonuses, benefits (insurance, paid leave, meals, etc.), stock options, and severance pay are not "wages." For employees that earn an annual salary, hourly wages are determined by dividing annual salary by 2080. If an employee is paid by commission, hourly wages are determined by dividing the total amount of commissions paid during the calendar year by 2080.

(10) How are wages detailed for the annual report?

(a) An employer must provide information on the number of employees, as a percentage of the total employment in the SOC major group, paid a wage within the following five hourly wage bands:

- Up to \$10.00 an hour;
- \$10.01 an hour to \$15.00 an hour;
- \$15.01 an hour to \$20.00 an hour;
- \$20.01 an hour to \$30.00 an hour; and
- \$30.01 an hour or more.

Percentages should be rounded to the nearest 1/10th of 1% (XX.X%). For purposes of the annual report, wages are mea-

sured on December 31st of the calendar year for which an applicable tax adjustment is claimed.

(b) **Examples.** Assume these facts for the following examples. Washington Airplane Inc. manufactures FAA certified navigation systems at a manufacturing site located in Tacoma, WA. Washington Airplane Inc. is claiming all the tax adjustments available for manufacturers and processors for hire of commercial airplanes and component parts. Washington Airplane Inc. employs five hundred people at the manufacturing site, which constitutes its entire work force in this state. Four hundred employees engage in activities that are classified as SOC Production Occupations. Fifty employees engage in activities that are classified as SOC Architect and Engineer Occupations. Twenty-five employees are engaged in activities classified as SOC Management Occupations. Twenty employees are engaged in activities classified as SOC Office and Administrative Support Occupations. Five employees are engaged in activities classified as SOC Sales and Related Occupations.

(i) One hundred employees classified as SOC Production Occupations are paid \$12.00 an hour. Two hundred employees classified as SOC Production Occupations are paid \$17.00 an hour. One hundred employees classified as SOC Production Occupations are paid \$25.00 an hour. For SOC Production Occupations, Washington Airplane Inc. will report 25% of employment positions are paid \$10.01 an hour to \$15.00 an hour; 50% are paid \$15.01 an hour to \$20.00 an hour; and 25% are paid \$20.01 an hour to \$30.00 an hour.

(ii) Ten employees classified as SOC Architect and Engineering Occupations are paid an annual salary of \$42,000; another ten employees are paid \$50,000 annually; and the remaining employees are all paid over \$70,000 annually. In order to report wages, the annual salaries must be converted to hourly amounts by dividing the annual salary by 2080 hours. For SOC Architect and Engineering Occupations, Washington Airplane Inc. will report 40% of employment positions are paid \$20.01 an hour to \$30.00 an hour and 60% are paid \$30.00 an hour or more.

(iii) All the employees classified as SOC Sales and Related Occupations are sales representatives that are paid on commission. They receive \$10.00 commission for each navigation system sold. Three sales representatives sell 2,500 navigation systems during the calendar year. Two sales representatives sell 3,500 navigation systems during the calendar year and receive a \$10,000 bonus for exceeding company's sales goals. In order to report wages, the employee's commissions must be converted to hourly amounts by dividing the total commissions by 2080 hours. Washington Airplane Inc. will report that 60% of employment positions classified as SOC Sales and Related Occupations are paid \$10.01 an hour to \$15.00 an hour. Because bonuses are not included in wages, Washington Airplane Inc. will report 40% of employment positions classified as SOC Sales and Related Occupations are paid \$15.01 an hour to \$20.00 an hour.

(iv) Ten of the employees classified as SOC Office and Administrative Support Occupations earn \$9.50 an hour. The remaining ten employees classified as SOC Office and Administrative Support Occupations earn wages between \$10.01 an hour to \$15.00 an hour. On December 1st, Washington Airplane Inc. announces that effective December 15th,

all employees classified as SOC Office and Administrative Support Occupations will earn wages of at least \$10.50 an hour, but no more than \$15.00 an hour. Because wages are measured on December 31st, Washington Airplane Inc. will report 100% of employment positions classified as SOC Office and Administrative Support Occupations Sales and Related Occupations are paid \$10.01 an hour to \$15.00 an hour.

(11) **Reporting workers furnished by staffing companies.** For temporary positions filled by workers that are furnished by staffing companies, the person filling out the annual report must provide the following information:

(a) Total number of staffing company employees furnished by staffing companies;

(b) Top three occupational codes of all staffing company employees; and

(c) Average duration of all staffing company employees.

(12) **What are employer-provided health benefits?** For purposes of the annual report, "health benefits" means compensation, not paid as wages, in the form of a health plan offered by an employer to its employees. A health plan that is equally available to employees and the general public is not an "employer-provided" health benefit.

(a) "Dental care services" means services offered or provided by health care facilities and health care providers relating to the prevention, cure, or treatment of illness, injury, or disease of human teeth, alveolar process, gums, or jaw.

(b) "Dental care plan" means a health plan for the purpose of providing for its employees or their beneficiaries' dental care services.

(c) "Health plan" means any plan, fund, or program established, maintained, or funded by an employer for the purpose of providing for its employees or their beneficiaries, through the purchase of insurance or otherwise, medical care and dental care services. Health plans include any "employee welfare benefit plan" as defined by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), any "health plan" or "health benefit plan" as defined in RCW 48.43.005, any self-funded multiple employer welfare arrangement as defined in RCW 48.125.010, any "qualified health insurance" as defined in Section 35 of the Internal Revenue Code, an "Archer MSA" as defined in Section 220 of the Internal Revenue Code, a "health savings plan" as defined in Section 223 of the Internal Revenue Code, any "health plan" qualifying under Section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code, governmental plans, and church plans.

(d) "Medical care services" means services offered or provided by health care facilities and health care providers relating to the prevention, cure, or treatment of illness, injury, or disease.

(e) "Medical care plan" means a health plan for the purpose of providing for its employees or their beneficiaries' medical care services.

(13) **How are employer-provided health benefits detailed in the annual report?** The annual report is organized by SOC major group and by type of health plan offered to or with enrolled employees on December 31st of the calendar year for which an applicable tax adjustment is claimed.

(a) **Detail by SOC major group.** For each SOC major group, report the number of employees, as a percentage of

total employment in the SOC major group, eligible to participate in an employer-provided medical care plan. An employee is "eligible" if the employee can currently participate in a medical care plan provided by the employer. Waiting periods, tenure requirements, minimum work hour requirements, preexisting conditions, and other limitations may prevent an employee from being eligible for coverage in an employer's medical care plan. If an employer provides multiple medical care plans, an employee is "eligible" if the employee can currently participate in one of the medical care plans. Percentages should be rounded to the nearest 1/10th of 1% (XX.X%).

(b) Examples.

(i) On December 31st, Acme Engines has one hundred employees classified as SOC Production Occupations. It offers these employees two medical care plans. Plan A is available to all employees at the time of hire. Plan B is available to employees after working ninety days. For SOC Production Occupations, Acme Engines will report 100% of its employees are eligible for employer-provided medical benefits because all of its employees are eligible for at least one medical care plan offered by Acme Engines.

(ii) Apex Aluminum has fifty employees classified as SOC Transportation and Material Moving Occupations, all of whom have worked for Apex Aluminum for over five years. Apex Aluminum offers one medical care plan to its employees. Employees must work for Apex Aluminum for six months to participate in the medical care plan. On October 1st, Apex Aluminum hires ten new employees classified as SOC Transportation and Material Moving Occupations. For SOC Transportation and Material Moving Occupations, Apex Aluminum will report 83.3% of its employees are eligible for employer-provided medical benefits.

(c) Detail by type of health plan. The report also requires detailed information about the types of health plans the employer provides. If an employer has more than one type of health plan, it must report each health plan separately. If a person offers more than one of the same type of health plan as described in (c)(i) of this subsection, the person may consolidate the detail required in (c) through (e) of this subsection by using ranges to describe the information. The details include:

(i) A description of the type of plan in general terms such as self-insured, fee for service, preferred provider organization, health maintenance organization, health savings account, or other general description. The report does not require a person to disclose the name(s) of their health insurance carrier(s).

(ii) The number of employees eligible to participate in the health plan, as a percentage of total employment at the manufacturing site or as otherwise reported. Percentages should be rounded to the nearest 1/10th of 1% (XX.X%).

(iii) The number of employees enrolled in the health plan, as a percentage of employees eligible to participate in the health plan at the manufacturing site or as otherwise reported. An employee is "enrolled" if the employee is currently covered by or participating in an employer-provided health plan. Percentages should be rounded to the nearest 1/10th of 1% (XX.X%).

(iv) The average percentage of premium paid by employees enrolled in the health plan. "Premium" means the cost incurred by the employer to provide a health plan or the continuance of a health plan, such as amounts paid to health carriers or costs incurred by employers to self-insure. Employers are generally legally responsible for payment of the entire cost of the premium for enrolled employees, but may require enrolled employees to share in the cost of the premium to obtain coverage. State the amount of premium, as a percentage, employees must pay to maintain enrollment under the health plan. Percentages should be rounded to the nearest 1/10th of 1% (XX.X%).

(v) If necessary, the average monthly contribution to enrolled employees. In some instances, employers may make contributions to an employee health plan, but may not be aware of the percentage of premium cost borne by the employee. For example, employers may contribute to a health plan sponsored by an employee organization, or may sponsor a medical savings account or health savings account. In those instances where the employee's contribution to the health plan is unknown, an employer must report its average monthly contribution to the health plan by dividing the employer's total monthly costs for the health plan by the total number of employees enrolled in the health plan.

(vi) Whether legal spouses, state registered domestic partners, and unmarried dependent children can obtain coverage under the health plan and if there is an additional premium for such coverage.

(vii) Whether part-time employees are eligible to participate in the health plan.

(d) Medical care plans. In addition to the detailed information required for each health plan, report the amount of enrolled employee point of service cost-sharing for hospital services, prescription drug benefits, and primary care physician services for each medical care plan. If differences exist within a medical care plan, the lowest cost option to the enrolled employee must be stated in the report. For example, if employee point of service cost-sharing is less if an enrolled employee uses a network of preferred providers, report the amount of point of service cost-sharing using a preferred provider. Employee point of service cost-sharing is generally stated as a percentage of cost, a specific dollar amount, or both.

(i) "Employee point of service cost-sharing" means amounts paid to health carriers directly providing medical care services, health care providers, or health care facilities by enrolled employees in the form of copayments, co-insurance, or deductibles. Copayments and co-insurance mean an amount specified in a medical care plan which is an obligation of enrolled employees for a specific medical care service which is not fully prepaid. A deductible means the amount an enrolled employee is responsible to pay before the medical care plan begins to pay the costs associated with treatment.

(ii) "Hospital services" means covered in-patient medical care services performed in a hospital licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW.

(iii) "Prescription drug benefit" means coverage to purchase a thirty-day or less supply of generic prescription drugs from a retail pharmacy.

(iv) "Primary care provider services" means nonemergency medical care services provided in an office setting by the employee's primary care provider.

(e) **Dental care plans.** In addition to the health plan information required for each dental care plan, the annual maximum benefit for each dental care plan must be stated in the report. Most dental care plans have an annual dollar maximum benefit. This is the maximum dollar amount a dental care plan will pay toward the cost of dental care services within a specific benefit period, generally one year. The enrolled employee is personally responsible for paying costs above the annual maximum.

(f) **Examples.**

(i) Assume the following facts for the following examples. Mosaic Aerospace employs one hundred employees and offers two medical care plans as health benefits to employees at the time of hire. Plan A is a managed care plan (HMO). Plan B is a fee for service medical care plan.

(A) Forty Mosaic Aerospace employees are enrolled in Plan A. It costs Mosaic Aerospace \$750 a month for each employee covered by Plan A. Enrolled employees must pay \$150 each month to participate in Plan A. If an enrolled employee uses its network of physicians, Plan A will cover 100% of the cost of primary care provider services with employees paying a \$10.00 copayment per visit. If an enrolled employee uses its network of hospitals, Plan A will cover 100% of the cost of hospital services with employees paying a \$200 deductible. If an enrolled employee does not use a network provider, Plan A will cover only 50% of the cost of any service with a \$500 employee deductible. An enrolled employee must use a network of retail pharmacies to receive any prescription drug benefit. Plan A will cover the cost of prescription drugs with enrolled employees paying a \$10.00 copayment. If an enrolled employee uses the mail-order pharmacy option offered by Plan A, copayment for prescription drug benefits is not required.

Mosaic Aerospace will report Plan A separately as a managed care plan. One hundred percent of its employees are eligible to participate in Plan A. The percentage of eligible employees enrolled in Plan A is 40%. The percentage of premium paid by an employee is 20%. Mosaic Aerospace will also report that employees have a \$10.00 copayment for primary care provider services and a \$200 deductible for hospital services because this is the lowest cost option within Plan A. Mosaic Aerospace will report that employees have a \$10.00 copayment for prescription drug benefit. Mosaic Aerospace cannot report that employees do not have a prescription drug benefit copayment because "prescription drug benefit" is defined as coverage to purchase a thirty-day or less supply of generic prescription drugs from a retail pharmacy, not a mail-order pharmacy.

(B) Fifty Mosaic Aerospace employees are enrolled in Plan B. It costs Mosaic Aerospace \$1,000 a month for each employee covered by Plan B. Enrolled employees must pay \$300 a month to participate in Plan B. Plan B covers 100% of the cost of primary care provider services and 100% of the cost of prescription drugs with employees paying a \$200 annual deductible for each covered service. Plan B covers 80% of the cost of hospital services with employees paying a \$250 annual deductible.

Mosaic Aerospace will report Plan B separately as a fee for service medical care plan. One hundred percent of its employees are eligible to participate in Plan B. The percentage of eligible employees enrolled in Plan B is 50%. The percentage of premium paid by an employee is 30%. Mosaic Aerospace will also report that employees have a \$200 annual deductible for both primary care provider services and prescription drug benefits. Hospital services have a \$250 annual deductible and 20% co-insurance obligation.

(C) On December 1st, Mosaic Aerospace acquires General Aircraft Inc., a company claiming all the tax adjustments available for manufacturers and processors for hire of commercial airplanes and component parts. General Aircraft Inc. had fifty employees, all of whom were retained by Mosaic Aerospace. At General Aircraft Inc., employees were offered one managed care plan (HMO) as a benefit. The former General Aircraft Inc. employees will retain their current managed care plan until the following June when employees would be offered Mosaic Aerospace benefits. On December 31st, Mosaic Aerospace is offering employees two managed care plans. Mosaic Aerospace may report each managed care plan separately or may consolidate the detail required in (c) through (e) of this subsection for this type of medical care plan by using ranges to report the information.

(ii) Aero Turbines employs one hundred employees. It offers employees health savings accounts as a benefit to employees who have worked for the company for six months. Aero Turbines established the employee health savings accounts with a local bank and makes available to employees a high deductible medical care plan to be used in conjunction with the account. Aero Turbines deposits \$500 a month into each employee's health savings account. Employees deposit a portion of their pretax earnings into a health savings account to cover the cost of primary care provider services, prescription drug purchases, and the high deductible medical care plan for hospital services. The high deductible medical care plan has an annual deductible of \$2,000 and covers 75% of the cost of hospital services. Sixty-six employees open health savings accounts. Four employees have not worked for Aero Turbines for six months.

Aero Turbines will report the medical care plan as a health savings account. Ninety-six percent of employees are eligible to participate in health savings accounts. The percentage of eligible employees enrolled in health savings accounts is 68.8%. Because the amount of employee deposits into their health savings accounts will vary, Aero Turbines will report the average monthly contribution of \$500 rather than the percentage of premium paid by enrolled employees. Because employees are responsible for covering their primary care provider services and prescription drugs costs, Aero Turbines will report that this health plan does not include these services. Because the high deductible medical care plan covers the costs of hospital services, Aero Turbines will report that the medical care plan has an annual deductible of \$2,000 and employees have 25% co-insurance obligation.

(14) **What are employer-provided retirement benefits?** For purposes of the annual report, "retirement benefits" mean compensation, not paid as wages, in the form of a retirement plan offered by an employer to its employees. A "retirement plan" means any plan, account, deposit, annuity,

or benefit, other than a life insurance policy, that provides for retirement income or deferred income to employees for periods extending to the termination of employment or beyond. Retirement plans include pensions, annuities, stock bonus plans, employee stock ownership plans, profit sharing plans, self-employed retirement plans, individual retirement accounts, individual retirement annuities, and retirement bonds, as well as any other plan or program, without regard to its source of funding, and without regard to whether the retirement plan is a qualified plan meeting the guidelines established in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and the Internal Revenue Code. A retirement plan that is equally available to employees and the general public is not an "employer-provided" retirement benefit.

(15) How are employer-provided retirement benefits detailed in the annual report? The annual report is organized by SOC major group and by type of retirement plans offered to employees or with enrolled employees on December 31st of the calendar year for which an applicable tax adjustment is claimed. Inactive or terminated retirement plans are excluded from the annual report. An inactive retirement plan is a plan that is not offered to new employees, but has enrolled employees, and neither enrolled employees nor the employer are making contributions to the retirement plan.

(a) Detail by SOC major group. For each SOC major group, report the number of employees, as a percentage of total employment in the SOC major group, eligible to participate in an employer-provided retirement plan. An employee is "eligible" if the employee can currently participate in a retirement plan provided by the employer. Waiting periods, tenure requirements, minimum work hour requirements, and other limitations may prevent an employee from being eligible for coverage in an employer's retirement plan. If an employer provides multiple retirement plans, an employee is "eligible" if the employee can currently participate in one of the retirement plans. Percentages should be rounded to the nearest 1/10th of 1% (XX.X%).

(b) Examples.

(i) Lincoln Airplane has one hundred employees classified as SOC Production Occupations. Fifty employees were enrolled in defined benefit pension at the time of hire. All employees are eligible to participate in a 401(k) Plan. For SOC Production Occupations, Lincoln Airplane will report 100% of its employees are eligible for employer-provided retirement benefits because all of its employees are eligible for at least one retirement plan offered by Lincoln Airplane.

(ii) Fly-Rite Airplanes has fifty employees classified in SOC Computer and Mathematical Occupations. Fly-Rite Airplane offers a SIMPLE IRA to its employees after working for the company one year. Forty-five employees classified in SOC Computer and Mathematical Occupations have worked for the company more than one year. For SOC Computer and Mathematical Occupations, Fly-Rite Airplanes will report 90% of its employees are eligible for retirement benefits.

(c) Detail by retirement plan. The report also requires detailed information about the types of retirement plans an employer offers employees. If an employer offers multiple retirement plans, it must report each type of retirement plan separately. If an employer offers more than one of the same type of retirement plan, but with different levels of employer

contributions, it may consolidate the detail required in (i) through (iv) of this subsection by using ranges to describe the information. The report includes:

(i) The type of plan in general terms such as 401(k) Plan, SEP IRA, SIMPLE IRA, cash balance pension, or defined benefit plan.

(ii) The number of employees eligible to participate in the retirement plan, as a percentage of total employment at the manufacturing site, or as otherwise reported. Percentages should be rounded to the nearest 1/10th of 1% (XX.X%).

(iii) The number of employees enrolled in the retirement plan, as a percentage of employees eligible to participate in the retirement plan at the manufacturing site. An employee is "enrolled" if the employee currently participates in an employer-provided retirement plan, regardless of whether the employee has a vested benefit. Percentages should be rounded to the nearest 1/10th of 1% (XX.X%).

(iv) The maximum benefit the employer will contribute into the retirement plan for enrolled employees. The maximum benefit an employer will contribute is generally stated as a percentage of salary, specific dollar amount, or both. This information is not required for a defined benefit plan meeting the qualification requirements of Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) that provides benefits according to a flat benefit, career-average, or final pay formula.

(d) Examples.

(i) General Airspace is a manufacturer of airplane components located in Centralia, WA. General Airspace employs one hundred employees. Fifty employees are eligible for and enrolled in a defined benefit pension with a flat benefit at the time of retirement. Twenty-five employees are eligible for and enrolled in a cash balance pension with General Airspace contributing 7% of an employee's annual compensation with a maximum annual contribution of \$10,000. All General Airspace employees can participate in a 401(k) Plan. Sixty-five employees are participating in the 401(k) Plan. General Airspace does not make any contributions into the 401(k) Plan. Five employees are former employees of United Skyways, a company General Airspace acquired. United Skyways employees were enrolled in a cash balance pension at the time of hire. When General Airspace acquired United Skyways, it did not terminate or liquidate the United Skyways cash balance plan. Rather, General Airspace maintains cash balance plan only for former United Skyways employees, allowing only interest to accrue to the plan.

(A) General Airspace will report that it offers three retirement plans - A defined benefit pension, a cash-balance pension, and a 401(k) Plan. General Airspace will not report the inactive cash balance pension it maintains for former United Skyways employees.

(B) For the defined benefit pension, General Airspace will report 50% of its total employment positions are eligible to participate. Of the employment positions eligible to participate, 100% are enrolled.

(C) For the cash-balance pension, General Airspace will report 25% of its total employment positions are eligible to participate. Of the employment positions eligible to participate, 100% are enrolled. General Airspace will report a max-

imum contribution of \$10,000 or 7% of an employee's annual compensation.

(D) For the 401(k) Plan, General Airspace will report 100% of its total employment positions are eligible to participate in the retirement plan. Of the employment positions eligible to participate, 65% are enrolled. General Airspace will report that it does not make any contributions into the 401(k) Plan.

(ii) Washington Alloys is an aluminum smelter located in Grandview, WA. Washington Alloys employs two hundred employees. Washington Alloys offers a 401(k) Plan to its employees after one year of hire. One hundred seventy-five employees have worked for Washington Alloys for one year or more. Of that amount, seventy-five have worked more than five years. Washington Alloys will match employee contributions up to a maximum 3% of annual compensation. If an employee has worked for Washington Alloys for more than five years, Washington Alloys will contribute 5% of annual compensation regardless of the employee's contribution. One hundred employees receive a 3% matching contribution from Washington Alloys. Fifty employees receive a contribution of 5% of annual compensation.

(A) Washington Alloys can report each 401(k) Plan separately - A 401(k) Plan with a maximum employer contribution of 3% of annual compensation and a 401(k) Plan with a maximum employer contribution to 5% of annual compensation. Alternatively, Washington Alloys can report that it offers a 401(k) Plan with a maximum employer contribution ranging from 3% to 5% of annual compensation.

(B)(I) If Washington Alloys reports each 401(k) Plan separately, for the 401(k) Plan with a maximum employer contribution of 3% of annual compensation, Washington Alloys will report 50% of its total employment positions are eligible to participate. Of the employment positions eligible to participate, 100% are enrolled.

For the 401(k) Plan with a maximum employer contribution of 5% of annual compensation, Washington Alloys will report 37.5% of its total employment positions are eligible to participate. Of the employment positions eligible to participate, 66.6% are enrolled.

(II) If Washington Alloys consolidates its detailed information about its 401(k) Plans, it will report that 87.5% of its total employment positions are eligible to participate in 401(k) Plans. Of the employment positions eligible to participate in the 401(k) Plans, 85.7% are enrolled.

(16) Additional reporting for aluminum smelters and electrolytic processing businesses. ~~((Annual reports must include data for actual levels of employment for each quarter of the calendar year covered by the report. In addition, the report must identify the number of jobs affected by any employment reductions that have been publicly announced within sixty days of the date the report is submitted to the department.))~~ For an aluminum smelter or electrolytic processing business, the annual report must indicate the quantity of ~~((aluminum smelted at the plant))~~ product produced in this state during the time period covered by the report. ~~((For an electrolytic processing business, the annual report must indicate the quantity of product produced at the plant during the time period covered by the report.))~~

(17) Are annual reports confidential? Except for the additional information that the department may request which it deems necessary to measure the results of, or to determine eligibility for the tax preference, annual reports are not subject to the confidentiality provisions of RCW 82.32.-330 and may be disclosed to the public upon request.

(18) What are the consequences for failing to file a complete annual report?

(a) ~~If a person ((fails to submit a complete annual report by March 31st, the department will declare the amount of taxes against which the tax adjustment was taken during the previous calendar year to be immediately due and payable. Interest, but not penalties, will be assessed retroactively to the date the tax adjustment was taken and accrues until taxes for which the tax adjustment was taken are repaid. Interest will be assessed at the rate provided for delinquent excise taxes as provided under chapter 82.32 RCW-))~~ claims a tax adjustment that requires an annual report under this section but fails to submit a complete report by the due date or any extension under RCW 82.32.590 the amount of the tax adjustment claimed for the previous calendar year becomes immediately due and payable. Interest, but not penalties, will be assessed on these amounts due. The interest will be assessed at the rate provided for delinquent taxes provided for in RCW 82.32.050, retroactively to the date the tax preference was claimed, and accrues until the taxes for which the tax preference was claimed are repaid.

(b) **Complete annual report.** An annual report is complete if:

(i) The annual report is filed on the form required by this section; and

(ii) The person makes a good faith effort to substantially respond to all report questions required by this section.

The answer "varied," "various," or "please contact for information" is not a good faith response to a question.

(c) Extension for circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer. If the department finds that the failure of a taxpayer to file an annual report by the due date was the result of circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer, the department will extend the time for filing the report. The extension will be for a period of thirty days from the date the department issues its written notification to the taxpayer that it qualifies for an extension under this section. The department may grant additional extensions as it deems proper.

In making a determination whether the failure of a taxpayer to file an annual report by the due date was the result of circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer, the department will apply the provisions adopted by the department in WAC 458-20-228 for the waiver or cancellation of penalties when the underpayment of untimely payment of any tax was due to circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer.

(d) One-time only extension. A taxpayer who fails to file an annual report required under this section by the due date of the report is entitled to an extension of the due date. A request for an extension under this subsection must be made in writing to the department.

(i) To qualify for an extension, a taxpayer must have filed all annual reports and surveys, if any, due in prior years by their respective due dates, beginning with annual reports and surveys due in the calendar year 2010.

(ii) An extension is for ninety days from the original due date of the annual report.

(iii) No taxpayer may be granted more than one ninety-day extension.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 10-10-038, filed 4/27/10, effective 5/28/10)

WAC 458-20-268 Annual surveys for certain tax adjustments. (1) **Introduction.** In order to take certain tax credits, deferrals, and exemptions ("tax adjustments"), taxpayers must file an annual survey with the department of revenue (the "department") containing information about their business activities and employment. This section explains the survey requirements for the various tax adjustments. This section also explains who is required to file an annual survey, how to file a survey, and what information must be included in the survey.

Refer to WAC 458-20-267 (Annual reports for certain tax adjustments) for more information on the annual report requirements for certain tax incentive programs.

This section provides examples that identify a number of facts and then state a conclusion. These examples should be used only as a general guide. The tax results of other situations must be determined after a review of all of the facts and circumstances.

(2) **Who is required to file the annual survey?** The following persons must file ~~((an))~~ a complete annual survey:

(a) A person claiming the business and occupation ("B&O") tax credit provided by RCW 82.04.4452 for engaging in qualified research and development. A separate annual survey must be filed for each tax reporting account. If the person has assigned its entire B&O tax credit provided by RCW 82.04.4452 to another person, the assignor is not required to file an annual survey. In such an instance, the assignee of the B&O tax credit is required to file an annual survey. If the person has assigned a portion of its B&O tax credit to another person, both the assignor and the assignee are required to file an annual survey. Refer to WAC 458-20-24003 (Tax incentives for high technology businesses) for more specific information about this tax adjustment.

(b) ~~((An applicant for))~~ A recipient of a deferral of taxes under chapter 82.60 RCW for sales and use taxes on an eligible investment project in ~~((rural))~~ high unemployment counties, except as provided in (f) of this subsection. Refer to WAC 458-20-24001 (Sales and use tax deferral—Manufacturing and research/development activities in ~~((rural counties))~~ high unemployment counties—Applications filed after ~~((March 31, 2004))~~ June 30, 2010) for more specific information about this tax adjustment.

(c) ~~((An applicant for))~~ A recipient of a deferral of taxes under chapter 82.63 RCW for sales and use taxes on an eligible investment project in high technology, except as provided in (g) of this subsection. Refer to WAC 458-20-24003 (Tax incentives for high technology businesses) for more specific information about this tax adjustment.

(d) ~~((An applicant for))~~ A recipient of a deferral of taxes under chapter 82.74 RCW for sales and use taxes on eligible investment project in certain agricultural or cold storage facilities, except as provided in (g) of this subsection.

(e) Deferral of taxes under chapter 82.75 RCW for sales and use taxes on an eligible investment project in biotechnology products, except as provided in (g) of this subsection.

(f) A recipient of a deferral of taxes under chapter 82.82 RCW for sales and use taxes on a corporate headquarters, except as provided in (f) of this subsection (2).

~~((e))~~ (g) A lessee of an eligible investment project under chapters 82.60, 82.63, ~~((and 82.75))~~ 82.74 or 82.82 RCW ~~((as defined in RCW 82.60.020 (4)(b)(ii), 82.63.010 (7)(b), or 82.75.010 (5)(b)(ii)))~~ who receives the economic benefit of the deferral ~~((and agrees in writing with the department to complete the annual survey))~~. A lessor, by written contract, must agree to pass the economic benefit of the deferral to its lessee. The economic benefit of the deferral to the lessee must be no less than the amount of tax deferred by the lessor as evidenced by written documentation of any type, whether by payment, credit, or other financial arrangement between the lessor or owner of the qualified building and the lessee. An applicant who is a lessor of an eligible investment project that received a deferral of taxes under chapters 82.60, 82.63, ~~((and 82.75))~~ 82.74 or 82.82 RCW and who meets these requirements is not required to complete and file an annual survey.

~~((f))~~ (h) A person claiming the B&O tax exemption provided by RCW 82.04.4268 for dairy product~~((s))~~ manufacturers, RCW 82.04.4269 for seafood product~~((s))~~ manufacturers, and RCW 82.04.4266 for fruits and vegetable~~((s))~~ manufacturers.

~~((The first survey filed under this subsection must also include employment, wage, and benefit information for the twelve-month period immediately before first use of the B&O tax exemption. In order to meet this requirement, a person must complete a survey for the calendar year immediately preceding the first use of the B&O tax exemption.~~

~~((g) An applicant for deferral of taxes under chapter 82.74 RCW for sales and use taxes on an eligible investment project for dairy product manufacturing, seafood product manufacturing, or fresh fruit and vegetable processing. This tax adjustment is effective July 1, 2007.~~

~~((h) A lessee of an eligible investment project under chapters 82.74 RCW (as defined in RCW 82.74.010 (4)(b)) who receives the economic benefit of the deferral and agrees in writing with the department to complete the annual survey. A lessor, by written contract, must agree to pass the economic benefit of the deferral to its lessee. The economic benefit of the deferral to the lessee must be no less than the amount of tax deferred by the lessor as evidenced by written documentation of any type, whether by payment, credit, or other financial arrangement between the lessor or owner of the qualified building and the lessee. An applicant who is a lessor of an eligible investment project that received a deferral of taxes under chapter 82.74 RCW and who meets these requirements is not required to complete and file an annual survey. This tax adjustment is effective July 1, 2007.))~~

(i) A person claiming the B&O tax credit provided by RCW 82.04.449 for customized employment training.

~~((The first survey filed under this subsection must also include employment, wage, and benefit information for the twelve-month period immediately before first use of the B&O tax credit. In order to meet this requirement, a person~~

must complete a survey for the calendar year immediately preceding the first use of the B&O tax credit.)

(j) A person claiming the B&O tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.260(~~((12))~~) (11) for timber products, unless the person is a "small harvester" as defined in RCW 84.33.035.

~~((The first survey filed under this subsection must also include employment, wage, and benefit information for the twelve-month period immediately before first use of the B&O tax rate. In order to meet this requirement, a person must complete a survey for the calendar year immediately preceding the first use of the B&O tax rate.))~~

(k) A person claiming the B&O tax credit provided by RCW 82.04.4483 for new employees created by businesses engaging in computer software manufacturing or programming in rural counties.

(l) A person claiming the B&O tax credit provided by RCW 82.04.4484 for persons providing information technology help desk services to third parties.

(3) How to file annual surveys.

(a) **Required form.** The department has developed a survey form that must be used to complete the annual survey unless a person obtains prior written approval from the department to file the annual survey in an alternative format.

(b) **Electronic filing.** Surveys must be filed electronically unless the department waives this requirement upon a showing of good cause. A survey is filed electronically when the department receives the survey in an electronic format. ~~((The department may waive the electronic filing requirement for good cause shown. Any person not statutorily required to electronically file the survey has the option of filing the annual survey electronically.~~

~~Persons that claim the following tax adjustments must file the survey electronically with the department:~~

~~(i) B&O tax credit for qualified research and development under RCW 82.04.4452 (subsection (2)(a) of this section);~~

~~(ii) B&O tax exemptions for dairy products, seafood products or fruits and vegetables under RCW 82.04.4268, 82.04.4269, and 82.04.4266 (subsection (2)(f) of this section);~~

~~(iii) Sales and use tax deferral for dairy product manufacturing, seafood product manufacturing, or fresh fruit and vegetable processing under chapter 82.74 RCW (subsection (2)(g) and (h) of this section);~~

~~(iv) B&O tax rate for timber products under RCW 82.04.260(12) (subsection (2)(j) of this section.))~~

(c) How to obtain the form. ~~((The form may be filed electronically online or obtained by downloading it))~~ Persons who have received a waiver of the electronic filing requirement from the department or who otherwise would like a paper copy of the survey may obtain the survey from the department's web site (www.dor.wa.gov). It may also be obtained from the department's district offices, by telephoning the telephone information center (800-647-7706), or by contacting the department's special programs division at:

Department of Revenue
Special Programs Division
Post Office Box 47477
Olympia, WA 98504-7477
Fax: 360-586-2163

(d) Due date.

(i) For surveys due in 2011 or later. For persons claiming any B&O tax credit, tax exemption, or tax rate listed under subsection (2) of this section, the survey must be filed or postmarked by ~~((March 31st))~~ April 30th following any calendar year in which the person becomes eligible to claim the tax credit, tax exemption, or tax rate ((is claimed)).

For ~~((applicants))~~ recipients of any sales tax deferrals listed under subsection (2) of this section or for lessees required to file the annual survey as provided in subsection (2)(g) of this section, the survey must be filed or postmarked by ~~((March 31st))~~ April 30th of the year following the calendar year in which an eligible investment project is certified by the department as being operationally complete and each of the seven succeeding calendar years.

(ii) For surveys due in 2010 or earlier. For persons claiming any B&O tax credit, tax exemption, or tax rate listed under subsection (2) of this section, the survey must be filed or postmarked by March 31st following any calendar year in which the tax credit, tax exemption, or tax rate is claimed.

For recipients of any sales tax deferrals listed under subsection (2) of this section or for lessees required to file the annual survey as provided in subsection (2)(g) of this section, the survey must be filed or postmarked by March 31st of the year following the calendar year in which an eligible investment project is certified by the department as being operationally complete and each of the seven succeeding calendar years.

(iii) Due date extensions. The department may extend the due date for timely filing annual surveys as provided in subsection (11) of this section.

(e) Special requirement for person who did not file an annual survey during the previous calendar year. If a person is a first-time filer or otherwise did not file an annual survey with the department during the previous calendar year, the annual survey must include the information described in subsection (4) of this section for the two calendar years immediately preceding the due date of the survey.

~~((e))~~ **(f) Examples.**

(i) Advanced Computing, Inc. qualifies for the B&O tax credit provided by RCW 82.04.4452 and applied it against taxes due in calendar year ~~((2006))~~ 2010. Advanced Computing, Inc. filed an annual survey in March 2010 for credit claimed under RCW 82.04.4452 in 2009. Advanced Computing, Inc. must electronically file an annual survey with the department by ~~((March 31, 2007))~~ April 30, 2011.

(ii) In ~~((1999))~~ 2009, Biotechnology, Inc. applied for and received a sales and use tax deferral under chapter 82.63 RCW for an eligible investment project in qualified research and development. The investment project was certified by the department as being operationally complete in ~~((2004))~~ 2010. Biotechnology, Inc. filed an annual survey in March 2010 for credit claimed under RCW 82.04.4452 in 2009. For the sales and use tax deferral under chapter 82.63 RCW, Biotechnology, Inc. must file its annual survey with the department for the ~~((2005))~~ 2010 calendar year by ~~((March 31, 2006))~~ April 30, 2011. A survey is due from Biotechnology, Inc. by ~~((March 31st))~~ April 30th each following year, with its last survey due ~~((March 31, 2008))~~ April 30, 2018.

(iii) Advanced Materials, Inc. has been conducting manufacturing activities in a building leased from Property Management Services since ~~((2002))~~ 2009. Property Management Services is a recipient of a deferral under chapter 82.60 RCW, and the building was certified by the department as operationally complete in ~~((2002))~~ 2009. In order to pass on the entire economic benefit of the deferral, Property Management Services charges Advanced Materials, Inc. \$5,000 less in rent each year. ~~((Prior to the 2004 calendar year, Advanced Materials, Inc. is not required under chapter 82.60 RCW to file an annual survey.))~~ Advanced Materials, Inc. is a first-time filer of annual surveys. Advanced Materials, Inc. ~~((; however,))~~ must file its annual survey with the department ~~((for))~~ covering the ~~((2004))~~ 2008 and 2009 calendar years by March 31, ~~((2005))~~ 2010, assuming all the requirements of ~~((RCW 82.60.020 (4)(b)(ii)))~~ subsection (2)(f) of this section are met. A survey is due from Advanced Materials, Inc. by ~~((March 31st))~~ April 30th each following year, with its last survey due by ~~((March 31, 2009))~~ April 30, 2017.

(iv) Fruit Canning, Inc. claims the B&O tax exemption provided in RCW 82.04.4266 for the ~~((gross proceeds of sales derived from the))~~ canning of fruit ~~((for the first time))~~ in ~~((2006))~~ 2010. Fruit Canning, Inc. is a first-time filer of annual surveys. Fruit Canning, Inc. must file ~~((two))~~ an annual survey~~((s))~~ with the department by ~~((March 31, 2007))~~ April 30, 2011, ~~((one))~~ covering calendar years ~~((2005))~~ 2009 and ~~((one covering calendar year 2006))~~ 2010. If Fruit Canning, Inc. claims the B&O tax exemption during subsequent years, it must file an annual survey for each of those years by ~~((March 31))~~ April 30th of each following year.

(4) What information does the annual survey require? The annual survey requests information about the following:

(a) Amount of tax deferred, the amount of B&O tax exempted, the amount of B&O tax credit taken, or the amount of B&O tax reduced under the preferential rate;

(b) For persons claiming the tax deferral under chapter 82.60 or 82.63 RCW:

(i) The number of new products or research projects by general classification; and

~~((e))~~ (ii) The number of trademarks, patents, and copyrights associated with activities at the investment project;

(c) For persons claiming the B&O tax credit under RCW 82.04.4452:

(i) The qualified research and development expenditures during the calendar year for which the credit was claimed;

(ii) The taxable amount during the calendar year for which the credit was claimed;

(iii) The number of new products or research projects by general classification;

(iv) The number of trademarks, patents, and copyrights associated with the research and development activities for which the credit was claimed; and

(v) Whether the credit has been assigned and who assigned the credit.

(d) The following information for employment positions in Washington:

(i) The total number of employment positions;

(ii) Full-time, part-time, and temporary employment positions as a percent of total employment. Refer to subsec-

tion (7) of this section for information about full-time, part-time, and temporary employment positions;

(ii) The number of employment positions according to the wage bands of less than \$30,000; \$30,000 or greater, but less than \$60,000; and \$60,000 or greater. A wage band containing fewer than three individuals may be combined with the next lowest wage band; and

(iv) The number of employment positions that have employer-provided medical, dental, and retirement benefits, by each of the wage bands; and

(e) Additional information the department requests that is necessary to measure the results of, or determine eligibility for the tax adjustments.

(i) The department is required to report to the state legislature summary descriptive statistics by category and the effectiveness of ~~((the))~~ certain tax adjustments, such as job creation, company growth, and such other factors as the department selects or as the statutes identify. The department has included questions related to measuring these effects.

(ii) In addition, the department has included questions related to:

(A) The person's use of the sales and use tax exemption for machinery and equipment used in manufacturing provided in RCW 82.08.02565 and 82.12.02565; and

(B) The Unified Business Identifier used with the Washington state employment security department and all employment security department reference numbers used on quarterly tax reports that cover the employment positions reported in the annual survey.

(5) What is total employment in the annual survey?

(a) The annual survey requires information on all full-time, part-time, and temporary employment positions located in Washington state on December 31st of the calendar year covered by the survey. Total employment includes persons who are on leaves of absence such as sick leave, vacation, disability leave, jury duty, military leave, and workers compensation leave, regardless of whether those persons are receiving wages. Total employment does not include separation from employment such as layoffs or reductions in force. Vacant positions are not included in total employment.

(b) **Examples.** Assume these facts for the following examples. National Construction Equipment (NCE) manufactures bulldozers, cranes, and other earth-moving equipment in Ridgefield, WA and Kennewick, WA. NCE received a deferral of taxes under chapter 82.60 RCW for sales and use taxes on its new manufacturing site in Kennewick, WA.

(i) NCE employs two hundred workers in Ridgefield manufacturing construction cranes. NCE employs two hundred fifty workers in Kennewick manufacturing bulldozers and other earth-moving equipment. Although NCE's facility in Ridgefield does not qualify for any tax adjustments, NCE's annual survey must report a total of four hundred fifty employment positions. The annual survey includes all Washington state employment positions, which includes employment positions engaged in activities that do not qualify for tax adjustments.

(ii) On November 20th, NCE lays off seventy-five workers. NCE notifies ten of the laid off workers on December 20th that they will be rehired and begin work on January 2nd. The seventy-five employment positions are excluded from

NCE's annual survey, because a separation of employment has occurred. Although NCE intends to rehire ten employees, those employment positions are vacant on December 31st.

(iii) On December 31st, NCE has one hundred employees on vacation leave, five employees on sick leave, two employees on military leave, one employee who is scheduled to retire as of January 1st, and three vacant employment positions. The employment positions of employees on vacation, sick leave, and military leave must be included in NCE's annual survey. The one employee scheduled to retire must be included in the annual survey because the employment position is filled on December 31st. The three vacant positions are not included in the annual survey.

(iv) In June, NCE hires two employees from a local college to intern in its engineering department. When the academic year begins in September, one employee ends the internship. The other employee's internship continues until the following June. NCE must report one employment position on the annual survey, representing the one intern employed on December 31st.

(6) When is an employment position located in Washington state? The annual survey seeks information about Washington employment positions only. An employment position is located in Washington state if:

(a) The service of the employee is performed entirely within the state;

(b) The service of the employee is performed both within and without the state, but the service performed without the state is incidental to the employee's service within the state;

(c) The service of the employee is performed both within and without the state, and the employee's base of operations is within the state;

(d) The service of the employee is performed both within and without the state, but the service is directed or controlled in this state; or

(e) The service of the employee is performed both within and without the state and the service is not directed or controlled in this state, but the employee's individual residence is in this state.

(f) **Examples.** Assume these facts for the following examples. Acme Computer, Inc. develops computer software and claims the B&O tax credit provided by RCW 82.04.4452 for its research and development spending. Acme Computer, headquartered in California, has employees working at four locations in Washington state. Acme Computer also has offices in Oregon and Texas.

(i) Ed is a software engineer in Acme Computer's Vancouver office. Ed occasionally works at Acme Computer's Portland, Oregon office when other software engineers are on leave. Ed's position must be included in the number of total employment in Washington state that Acme Computer reports on the annual survey. Ed performs services both within and without the state, but the services performed without the state are incidental to the employee services within Washington state.

(ii) John is an Acme Computer salesperson. John travels throughout Washington, Oregon, and Idaho promoting sales of new Acme Computer products. John's activities are directed by his manager in Acme Computer's Spokane office. John's position must be included in the number of total

employment in Washington state that Acme Computer reports on the annual survey. John performs services both within and without the state, but the services are directed or controlled in Washington state.

(iii) Jane, vice-president for product development, works in Acme Computer's Portland, Oregon office. Jane regularly travels to Seattle to review the progress of research and development projects conducted in Washington state. Jane's position must not be included in the number of total employment in Washington state that Acme Computer reports on the annual survey. Although Jane regularly performs services within Washington state, her activities are directed or controlled in Oregon.

(iv) Roberta, a service technician, travels throughout the United States servicing Acme Computer products. Her activities are directed from Acme Computer's corporate offices in California, but she works from her home office in Tacoma. Roberta's position must be included in the number of total employment in Washington state that Acme Computer reports on the annual survey. Roberta performs services both within and without the state and the service is not directed or controlled in this state, but her residence is in Washington state.

(7) What are full-time, part-time and temporary employment positions? The survey must separately identify the number of full-time, part-time, and temporary employment positions as a percent of total employment.

(a) **Full-time and part-time employment positions.** A position is considered full-time or part-time if the employer intends for the position to be filled for at least fifty-two consecutive weeks or twelve consecutive months, excluding any leaves of absence.

(i) A full-time position is a position that requires the employee to work, excluding overtime hours, thirty-five hours per week for fifty-two consecutive weeks, four hundred fifty-five hours a quarter for four consecutive quarters, or one thousand eight hundred twenty hours during a period of twelve consecutive months.

(ii) A part-time position is a position in which the employee may work less than the hours required for a full-time position.

(iii) In some instances, an employee may not be required to work the hours required for full-time employment because of paid rest and meal breaks, health and safety laws, disability laws, shift differentials, or collective bargaining agreements. If, in the absence of these factors, the employee would be required to work the number of hours for a full-time position to receive their current wage, the position must be reported as a full-time employment position.

(b) **Temporary positions.** There are two types of temporary positions.

(i) **Employees of the person required to complete the survey.** In the case of a temporary employee directly employed by the person required to complete the survey, a temporary position is a position intended to be filled for a period of less than fifty-two consecutive weeks or twelve consecutive months. For example, seasonal employment positions are temporary positions. These temporary positions must be included in the information required in subsections (5), (8), and (9) of this section.

(ii) **Workers furnished by staffing companies.** A temporary position also includes a position filled by a worker furnished by a staffing company, regardless of the duration of the placement. These temporary positions must be included in the information required in subsections (5), (8), and (9) of this section. In addition, the person filling out the annual survey must provide the following additional information:

(A) Total number of staffing company employees furnished by staffing companies;

(B) Top three occupational codes of all staffing company employees; and

(C) Average duration of all staffing company employees.

(c) **Examples.** Assume these facts for the following examples. Worldwide Materials, Inc. is a developer of materials used in manufacturing electronic devices at a facility located in Everett, WA. Worldwide Materials claims the B&O tax credit provided by RCW 82.04.4452 for its research and development spending. Worldwide Materials has one hundred employees.

(i) On December 31st, Worldwide Materials has five employees on workers' compensation leave. At the time of the work-related injuries, the employees worked forty hours a week and were expected to work for fifty-two consecutive weeks. Worldwide Materials must report these employees as being employed in a full-time position. Although the five employees are not currently working, they are on workers' compensation leave and Worldwide Materials had intended for the full-time positions to be filled for at least fifty-two consecutive weeks.

(ii) In September, Worldwide Materials hires two employees on a full-time basis for a two-year project to design composite materials to be used in a new airplane model. Because the position is intended to be filled for a period exceeding twelve consecutive months, Worldwide Materials must report these positions as two full-time positions.

(iii) Worldwide Materials has two employees who clean laboratories during the evenings. The employees regularly work 5:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, fifty-two weeks a year. Because the employees work less than thirty-five hours a week, the employment positions are reported as part-time positions.

(iv) On November 1st, a Worldwide Materials engineer begins twelve weeks of family and medical leave. The engineer was expected to work forty hours a week for fifty-two consecutive weeks. While the engineer is on leave, Worldwide Materials hires a staffing company to furnish a worker to complete the engineer's projects. Worldwide Materials must report the engineer as a full-time position on the annual survey. Worldwide Materials must also report the worker furnished by the staffing company as a temporary employment position and include the information as required in (b) of this subsection.

(v) Worldwide Materials allows three of its research employees to work on specific projects with a flexible schedule. These employees are not required to work a set amount of hours each week, but are expected to work twelve consecutive months. The three research employees are paid a comparable wage as other research employees who are required to work a set schedule of forty hours a week. Although the

three research employees may work fewer hours, they are receiving comparable wages as other research employees working forty hours a week. Worldwide Materials must report these positions as full-time employment positions, because each position is equivalent to a full-time employment position.

(vi) Worldwide Materials has a large order to fulfill and hires ten employees for the months of June and July. Five of the employees leave at the end of July. Worldwide Materials decides to have the remaining five employees work on an on-call basis for the remainder of the year. As of December 31st, three of the employees are working for Worldwide Materials on an on-call basis. Worldwide Materials must report three temporary employment positions on the annual survey and include these positions in the information required in subsections (5), (8), and (9) of this section.

(8) **What are wages?** For the purposes of the annual survey, "wages" means compensation paid to an individual for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, or otherwise as reported on the W-2 forms of employees. Stock options granted as compensation to employees are wages to the extent they are reported on the W-2 forms of the employees and are taken as a deduction for federal income tax purposes by the employer. The compensation of a proprietor or a partner is determined in one of two ways:

(a) If there is net income for federal income tax purposes, the amount reported subject to self-employment tax is the compensation.

(b) If there is no net income for federal income tax purposes, reasonable cash withdrawals or cash advances is the compensation.

(9) **What are employer-provided benefits?** The annual survey requires persons to report the number of employees that have employer-provided medical, dental, and retirement benefits, by each of the wage bands. An employee has employer-provided medical, dental, and retirement benefits if the employee is currently eligible to participate or receive the benefit. A benefit is "employer-provided" if the medical, dental, and retirement benefit is dependent on the employer's establishment or administration of the benefit. A benefit that is equally available to employees and the general public is not an "employer-provided" benefit.

(a) **What are medical benefits?** "Medical benefits" means compensation, not paid as wages, in the form of a health plan offered by an employer to its employees. A "health plan" means any plan, fund, or program established, maintained, or funded by an employer for the purpose of providing for its employees or their beneficiaries, through the purchase of insurance or otherwise, medical and/or dental care services.

(i) Health plans include any:

(A) "Employee welfare benefit plan" as defined by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA);

(B) "Health plan" or "health benefit plan" as defined in RCW 48.43.005;

(C) Self-funded multiple employer welfare arrangement as defined in RCW 48.125.010;

(D) "Qualified health insurance" as defined in Section 35 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(E) "Archer MSA" as defined in Section 220 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(F) "Health savings plan" as defined in Section 223 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(G) "Health plan" qualifying under Section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(H) Governmental plans; and

(I) Church plans.

(ii) "Health care services" means services offered or provided by health care facilities and health care providers relating to the prevention, cure, or treatment of illness, injury, or disease.

(b) **What are dental benefits?** "Dental benefits" means a dental health plan offered by an employer as a benefit to its employees. "Dental health plan" has the same meaning as "health plan" in (a) of this subsection, but is for the purpose of providing for employees or their beneficiaries, through the purchase of insurance or otherwise, dental care services. "Dental care services" means services offered or provided by health care facilities and health care providers relating to the prevention, cure, or treatment of illness, injury, or disease of human teeth, alveolar process, gums, or jaw.

(c) **What are retirement benefits?** "Retirement benefits" means compensation, not paid as wages, in the form of a retirement plan offered by an employer to its employees. An employer contribution to the retirement plan is not required for a retirement plan to be employer-provided. A "retirement plan" means any plan, account, deposit, annuity, or benefit, other than a life insurance policy, that provides for retirement income or deferred income to employees for periods after employment is terminated. The term includes pensions, annuities, stock bonus plans, employee stock ownership plans, profit sharing plans, self-employed retirement plans, individual retirement accounts, individual retirement annuities, and retirement bonds, as well as any other plan or program, without regard to its source of funding, and without regard to whether the retirement plan is a qualified plan meeting the guidelines established in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and the Internal Revenue Code.

(d) **Examples.** Assume these facts for the following examples. Medical Resource, Inc. is a pharmaceutical manufacturer located in Spokane, WA. Medical Resource, Inc. claims the B&O tax credit provided by RCW 82.04.4452 for its research and development spending. It employs two hundred full-time employees and fifty part-time employees. Medical Resource, Inc. also hires a staffing company to furnish seventy-five workers.

(i) Medical Resource, Inc. offers its employees two different health plans as a medical benefit. Plan A is available at no cost to full-time employees. Employees are not eligible to participate in Plan A until completing thirty days of employment. Plan B costs employees \$200 each month. Full-time and part-time employees are eligible for Plan B after six months of employment. One hundred full-time employees are enrolled in Plan A. One hundred full-time and part-time employees are enrolled in Plan B. Forty full-time and part-time employees chose not to enroll in either plan. Ten part-time employees are not yet eligible for either Plan A or Plan B. Medical Resource, Inc. must report two hundred employ-

ees as having employer-provided medical benefits, because this is the number of employees enrolled in the health plans it offers.

(ii) Medical Resource, Inc. does not offer medical benefits to the employees of the staffing company. However, twenty-five of these workers have enrolled in a health plan through the staffing company. Medical Resource, Inc. must report these twenty-five employment positions as having employer-provided medical benefits.

(iii) Medical Resource, Inc. does not offer its employees dental insurance, but has arranged with a group of dental providers to provide all employees with a 30% discount on any dental care service. No action, other than Medical Resource, Inc. employment, is required by employees to receive this benefit. Unlike the medical benefit, employees are eligible for the dental benefit as of the first day of employment. This benefit is not provided to the workers furnished by the staffing company. Medical Resource, Inc. must report two hundred and fifty employment positions as having dental benefits, because this is the number of employees enrolled in this dental plan.

(iv) Medical Resource, Inc. offers a 401(k) Plan to its full-time and part-time employees after six months of employment. Medical Resource, Inc. makes matching contributions to an employee's 401(k) Plan after two years of employment. On December 31st, two hundred and twenty-five workers are eligible to participate in the 401(k) Plan. Two hundred workers are enrolled in the 401(k) Plan. One hundred of these workers receive matching contributions. Medical Resource, Inc. must report two hundred employment positions as having employer-provided retirement benefits, because this is the number of employees enrolled in the 401(k) Plan.

(v) Medical Resource, Inc. coordinates with a bank to insert information in employee paycheck envelopes on the bank's Individual Retirement Account (IRA) options offered to bank customers. Employees who open an IRA with the bank can arrange to have their contributions directly deposited from their paychecks into their accounts. Fifty employees open IRAs with the bank. Medical Resource, Inc. cannot report that these fifty employees have employer-provided retirement benefits. IRAs are not an employer-provided benefit because the ability to establish the IRA is not dependent on Medical Resource, Inc.'s participation or sponsorship of the benefit.

(10) **Is the annual survey confidential?** The annual survey is subject to the confidentiality provisions of RCW 82.32.330. However, information on the amount of tax adjustment taken is not subject to the confidentiality provisions of RCW 82.32.330 and may be disclosed to the public upon request, except as provided in (b) and (c) of this subsection. More confidentiality provisions in regards to the annual surveys are as follows:

(a) **Failure to timely file a complete annual survey subject to disclosure.** If ~~((the following taxpayers fail to timely file a complete annual survey for claiming the tax adjustment))~~ a taxpayer fails to file a complete annual survey as required by law, then the fact that ~~((such))~~ the taxpayer(s) fails to timely file a complete annual survey and

the amount required to be repaid as a result of the taxpayer's failure to file a complete annual survey is not confidential((-

(i) ~~Persons receiving deferral of taxes under chapter 82.75 RCW on an eligible investment project in biotechnology products (RCW 82.32.645(6));~~

(ii) ~~Persons claiming the B&O tax exemption provided by RCW 82.04.4266 for fruits and vegetables, RCW 82.04.4268 for dairy products, and RCW 82.04.4269 for seafood products (RCW 82.32.610(5)); and~~

(iii) ~~Persons claiming the B&O tax credit provided by RCW 82.04.449 for customized employment training (RCW 82.32.650(5))~~) and may be disclosed to the public upon request.

(b) **Amount reported in annual survey is different from the amount claimed or allowed.** If ~~((the following))~~ a taxpayer~~((s))~~ reports a tax adjustment amount on the annual survey that is different than the amount actually claimed on the ~~((taxpayers'))~~ taxpayer's tax returns or otherwise allowed by the department, then the amount actually claimed or allowed may be disclosed((-

(i) ~~Persons claiming the high technology B&O tax credit provided by RCW 82.04.4452 (RCW 82.04.4452 (6)(d)(i));~~

(ii) ~~Persons claiming the B&O tax rate provided by RCW 82.04.260(12) for timber products (RCW 82.32.630 (2)(d))~~)).

(c) **Tax adjustment is less than ten thousand dollars.** If the tax adjustment ~~((of the following taxpayers))~~ is less than ten thousand dollars during the period covered by the annual survey, then ~~((such))~~ the taxpayer~~((s))~~ may request the department to treat the amount of the tax adjustment as confidential under RCW 82.32.330. The request must be made for each survey in writing, dated and signed by the owner, corporate officer, partner, guardian, executor, receiver, administrator, or trustee of the business, and filed with the department's special programs division at the address provided above in subsection (3) of this section.

~~((i) Persons claiming the high technology B&O tax credit provided by RCW 82.04.4452 (RCW 82.04.4452 (6)(d)(ii)); and~~

~~(ii) Persons claiming the B&O tax credit provided by RCW 82.04.4487 for engaging in qualified preproduction development in the field of aeronautics (RCW 82.32.635 (2)(d))~~)).

(11) **What are the consequences for failing to timely file a complete annual survey?**

(a) **What is a "complete annual survey"?** An annual survey is complete if:

(i) The annual survey is filed on the form required by this section or in an electronic format as required by law; and

(ii) The person makes a good faith effort to substantially respond to all survey questions required by this section.

Responses such as "varied," "various," or "please contact for information" are not good faith responses to a question.

(b) ~~((High technology business and occupation (B&O) tax credit.~~ If a person claiming the B&O tax credit provided by RCW 82.04.4452 for persons engaged in qualified research and development fails to timely file a complete annual survey by the date due, the person is not eligible to take or assign the credit in the year the person failed to timely complete the annual survey. See RCW 82.04.4452. For

example, if a person claims the credit in 2006 but fails to file a complete annual survey by March 31, 2007, then the person is not eligible to take or assign the credit in 2007. If a person claims the B&O tax credit during this period of ineligibility, the department will declare the amount of taxes for which the credit was claimed during the period of ineligibility to be immediately due and payable with interest, as provided in chapter 82.32 RCW.

If a person fails to file the survey by the due date as the result of circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer, the person may request a thirty-day extension of the due date. See WAC 458-20-228 for more information on circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer. The request must be made in writing before the due date to the address provided in subsection (3)(c) of this section.

~~(e) Tax deferrals for investment projects in rural counties.~~ If a recipient of the deferral fails to timely file a complete annual survey required under RCW 82.60.070 by the date due, 12.5% of the total deferred tax is immediately due. See RCW 82.60.070. If the economic benefits of the deferral are passed to a lessee as provided in RCW 82.60.020(4), the lessee is responsible for payment to the extent the lessee has received the economic benefit. No penalties or interest will be assessed on the deferred sales/use tax; however, all other penalties and interest applicable to exercise tax assessment may be assessed and imposed. For example, if a person fails to file a complete annual survey by March 31, 2007, then 12.5% of the total deferred tax is immediately due, with applicable penalties and interest beginning to accrue on the due date.

~~(d) Tax deferrals for investment projects for high technology businesses.~~ If a recipient of the deferral fails to timely file a complete annual survey required under RCW 82.63.020 by the date due, 12.5% of the total deferred tax is immediately due with interest, but not penalties, as provided in chapter 82.32 RCW. See RCW 82.63.045. Interest is computed retroactively to the date the tax deferral was claimed and accrues until the liability is paid in full. If the economic benefits of the deferral are passed to a lessee as provided in RCW 82.63.010(7), the lessee is responsible for payment to the extent the lessee has received the economic benefit.

~~(e) Business and occupation (B&O) tax exemption for fruit and vegetable, dairy product, and seafood product businesses.~~ If a person fails to timely file a complete annual survey for the B&O tax exemption under RCW 82.04.4266, 82.04.4268, or 82.04.4269 by the due date, the amount of taxes exempted for the previous calendar year is immediately due and payable. See RCW 82.32.610. Interest, but not penalties, applies to the amounts due under this subsection. The amount due must be calculated using a rate of 0.138%. Interest is computed retroactively to the date the tax exemption was claimed and accrues until the liability is paid in full.

If a person fails to file the survey by the due date as the result of circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer, the person may request a thirty-day extension of the due date. See WAC 458-20-228 for more information on circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer. The request must be made in writing before the due date to the address provided in subsection (3)(c) of this section.

(f) Tax deferrals for investment projects for fruit and vegetable, dairy product, and seafood product businesses. If a recipient of the deferral fails to file a complete annual survey required under RCW 82.74.040 by the date due, 12.5% of the total deferred tax is immediately due with interest, but not penalties, as provided in chapter 82.32 RCW. See RCW 82.74.040. Interest begins to accrue on the due date and accrues until the liability is paid in full. If the economic benefits of the deferral are passed to a lessee as provided in RCW 82.74.010(4), the lessee must be responsible for payment to the extent the lessee has received the economic benefit.

If a person fails to file the survey by the due date as the result of circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer, the person may request a thirty-day extension of the due date. See WAC 458-20-228 for more information on circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer. The request must be made in writing before the due date to the address provided in subsection (3)(e) of this section.

(g) Tax deferrals for investment projects for biotechnology products. If a recipient of the deferral fails to file a complete annual survey required under RCW 82.32.645 by the due date, 12.5% of the total deferred tax is immediately due with interest, but not penalties, as provided in chapter 82.32 RCW. See RCW 82.32.645. Interest begins to accrue on the due date and accrues until the liability is paid in full.

(h) Business and occupation (B&O) tax credit for customized employment training. If a person fails to timely file a complete annual survey for the B&O tax credit under RCW 82.04.449 by the due date, the amount of tax credit claimed for the previous calendar year is immediately due and payable. See RCW 82.32.650. Interest, but not penalties, applies to the amounts due under this subsection. Interest is computed retroactively to the date the tax credit was claimed and accrues until the liability is paid in full.

If a person fails to file the survey by the due date as the result of circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer, the person may request a thirty-day extension of the due date. See WAC 458-20-228 for more information on circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer. The request must be made in writing before the due date to the address provided in subsection (3)(e) of this section.

(i) Reduced business and occupation (B&O) tax credit for timber products. If a person fails to timely file a complete annual survey for the reduced B&O tax rate under RCW 82.04.260(12) by the due date, the amount of tax reduced for the previous calendar year is immediately due and payable. See RCW 82.32.630. Interest, but not penalties, applies to the amounts due under this subsection. Interest is computed retroactively to the date the reduced taxes were due and accrues until the liability is paid in full.

If a person fails to file the survey by the due date as the result of circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer, the person may request a thirty-day extension of the due date. See WAC 458-20-228 for more information on circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer. The request must be made in writing before the due date to the address provided in subsection (3)(e) of this section.) If a person claims a tax adjustment that requires an annual survey under this section but fails to submit a complete annual survey by the due date of the survey or any extension under RCW

82.32.590, the amount of the tax adjustment claimed for the previous calendar year becomes immediately due. If the tax adjustment is a deferral of tax, twelve and one-half percent of the deferred tax is immediately due. If the economic benefits of the deferral are passed to a lessee, the lessee is responsible for payment to the extent the lessee has received the economic benefit. Interest, but not penalties, will be assessed on these amounts. The interest will be assessed at the rate provided for delinquent taxes provided for in RCW 82.32.050, retroactively to the date the tax adjustment was claimed, and accrues until the taxes for which the tax adjustment was claimed are repaid.

(c) Extension for circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer. If the department finds that the failure of a taxpayer to file an annual survey by the due date was the result of circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer, the department will extend the time for filing the survey. The extension will be for a period of thirty days from the date the department issues its written notification to the taxpayer that it qualifies for an extension under this section. The department may grant additional extensions as it deems proper.

In making a determination whether the failure of a taxpayer to file an annual survey by the due date was the result of circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer, the department will apply the provisions adopted by the department in WAC 458-20-228 for the waiver or cancellation of penalties when the underpayment of untimely payment of any tax was due to circumstances beyond the control of the taxpayer.

(d) One-time only extension. A taxpayer who fails to file an annual survey required under this section by the due date of the survey is entitled to an extension of the due date. A request for an extension under this subsection must be made in writing to the department.

(i) To qualify for an extension, a taxpayer must have filed all annual reports and surveys, if any, due in prior years by their respective due dates, beginning with annual reports and surveys due in the calendar year 2010.

(ii) An extension is for ninety days from the original due date of the annual survey.

(iii) No taxpayer may be granted more than one ninety-day extension.

WSR 10-17-092

EXPEDITED RULES

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

[Filed August 17, 2010, 9:07 a.m.]

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: WAC 478-160-163 Waivers of tuition and fees.

NOTICE

THIS RULE IS BEING PROPOSED UNDER AN EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS THAT WILL ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS, PREPARE A SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT, OR PROVIDE RESPONSES TO THE CRITERIA FOR A SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE RULE. IF YOU OBJECT TO THIS USE

OF THE EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS, YOU MUST EXPRESS YOUR OBJECTIONS IN WRITING AND THEY MUST BE SENT TO Rebecca Goodwin Dearnorff, Director of Rules Coordination, University of Washington, Rules Coordination Office, Box 351210, Seattle, WA 98195-1210, AND RECEIVED BY October 19, 2010.

Purpose of the Proposal and Its Anticipated Effects, Including Any Changes in Existing Rules: During the 2010 legislative session, EHB 2519 (chapter 261, Laws of 2010) was passed mandating the University of Washington waive tuition for children and surviving spouses of law enforcement officers (as defined in chapter 41.26 RCW), firefighters (as defined in chapters 41.24 or 41.26 RCW), or Washington state patrol officers who lost their lives or became totally disabled in the line of duty while employed by any public law enforcement agency or full-time volunteer fire department in Washington state.

This changed the tuition waiver from a permissive waiver, authorized but not required by the state, to be affirmatively implemented by the University of Washington board of regents, to one that is mandatory and authorized by the state of Washington.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: The content of the proposed rule is explicitly and specifically dictated by statute.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: Chapter 261, Laws of 2010; chapter 28B.15 RCW; and RCW 28B.20.130.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 261, Laws of 2010.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Name of Proponent: University of Washington, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Gary Quarfoth, Associate Vice-Provost, Planning and Budgeting, UW Tower T-12, Box 359445, Seattle, WA 98195-9445, (206) 616-2425; Implementation: Kay Lewis, Assistant Vice-President for Student Life, 178 Schmitz Hall, Box 355880, Seattle, WA 98105, (206) 543-6107; and Enforcement: Eric Godfrey, Vice-President, and Vice-Provost for Student Life, 101 Gerberding Hall, Box 351266, Seattle, WA 98195-1266, (206) 543-0128.

August 17, 2010

Rebecca Goodwin Dearnorff
Director of Rules Coordination

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 08-03-115, filed 1/22/08, effective 2/22/08)

WAC 478-160-163 Waivers of tuition and fees. (1)

The board of regents is authorized to grant tuition and fee waivers to students pursuant to RCW 28B.15.910 and the laws identified therein. A number of these statutes authorize, but do not require, the board of regents to grant waivers for different categories of students and provides for waivers of different fees. For the waivers that are authorized but not required by state law, the board of regents must affirmatively act to implement the legislature's grant of authority under each individual law. A list of waivers that the board has implemented can be found in the *University of Washington General Catalog*, which is published biennially. The most recent list may be found in the online version of the *General*

Catalog at www.washington.edu/students/reg/tuition_exempt_reductions.html.

(2) Even when it has decided to implement a permissive waiver listed in RCW 28B.15.910, the university, for specific reasons and a general need for flexibility in the management of its resources, may choose not to award waivers to all students who may be eligible under the terms of the laws. Where the university has chosen to impose specific limitations on a permissive waiver listed in RCW 28B.15.910, those limitations are delineated in subsection (5) of this section. If the university has not imposed specific limitations on a permissive waiver listed in RCW 28B.15.910, the waiver is not mentioned in subsection (5) of this section. The university's description of the factors it may consider to adjust a waiver program to meet emergent or changing needs is found in subsection ((7)) (8) of this section. All permissive waivers are subject to subsection ((7)) (8) of this section.

(3) The board of regents also has the authority under RCW 28B.15.915 to grant waivers of all or a portion of operating fees as defined in RCW 28B.15.031. Waiver programs adopted under RCW 28B.15.915 are described in the *General Catalog*. The most recent list may be found in the online version of the *General Catalog* at www.washington.edu/students/reg/tuition_exempt_reductions.html. Waivers granted under RCW 28B.15.915 are subject to subsection ((7)) (8) of this section.

(4) Waivers will not be awarded to students participating in self-sustaining courses or programs because they do not pay "tuition," "operating fees," "services and activities fees," or "technology fees" as defined in RCW 28B.15.020, 28B.15.031, 28B.15.041, or 28B.15.051, respectively.

(5) Specific limitations on waivers are as follows:

(a) Waivers authorized by RCW 28B.15.621 (2)(a) for eligible veterans and National Guard members, shall be awarded only to:

(i) Undergraduate students pursuing their first bachelor's degree to a maximum of 225 college-level credits, including credits transferred from other institutions of higher education; and

(ii) Full-time graduate or professional degree students, provided however, that the waiver may be applied only toward a single degree program at the University of Washington, and, provided further, that graduate and professional degree students who received a waiver authorized by RCW 28B.15.621 (2)(a) as undergraduates at the University of Washington shall not be eligible for this waiver.

To qualify an individual as an "eligible veteran or National Guard member," the person seeking the waiver must present proof of domicile in Washington state and a DD form 214 (Report of Separation) indicating their service as an active or reserve member of the United States military or naval forces, or a National Guard member called to active duty, who served in active federal service, under either Title 10 or Title 32 of the United States Code, in a war or conflict fought on foreign soil or in international waters or in another location in support of those serving on foreign soil or in international waters, and if discharged from services, has received an honorable discharge.

(b) Waivers of nonresident tuition authorized by RCW 28B.15.014 for university faculty and classified or profes-

sional staff shall be restricted to four consecutive quarters from their date of employment with the University of Washington. The recipient of the waiver must be employed by the first day of the quarter for which the waiver is awarded. Waivers awarded to immigrant refugees, or the spouses or dependent children of such refugees, shall be restricted to persons who reside in Washington state and to four consecutive quarters from their arrival in Washington state.

~~(c) (Waivers authorized by RCW 28B.15.380 for children of police officers or firefighters who are deceased or permanently disabled, shall be awarded only to undergraduate students pursuing their first bachelor's degree to a maximum of 225 college-level credits, including credits transferred from other institutions of higher education.~~

~~(d))~~ Waivers authorized by RCW 28B.15.558 shall be awarded only to:

(i) University of Washington employees who are employed half-time or more, hold qualifying appointments as of the first day of the quarter for which the waivers are requested, are paid monthly, and, for classified staff new to the university, have completed their probationary periods prior to the first day of the quarter; or

(ii) State of Washington permanent employees who are employed half-time or more, are not University of Washington permanent classified employees, are permanent classified or exempt technical college paraprofessional employees, or are permanent faculty members, counselors, librarians or exempt employees at other state of Washington public higher education institutions; or

(iii) Teachers and other certificated instructional staff employed at public common and vocational schools, holding or seeking a valid endorsement and assignment in a state-identified shortage area.

(6) Waivers mandated by RCW 28B.15.621(4), as amended by section 1, chapter 450, Laws of 2007, for children and spouses or surviving spouses of eligible veterans and National Guard members who became totally disabled, or lost their lives, while engaged in active federal military or naval service, or who are prisoners of war or missing in action, shall be awarded in accordance with, and subject to the limitations set forth in state law.

(7) Waivers mandated by RCW 28B.15.380, as amended by section 4, chapter 261, Laws of 2010, for children and surviving spouses of any law enforcement officer (as defined in chapter 41.26 RCW), firefighter (as defined in chapter 41.24 or 41.26 RCW), or Washington state patrol officer, who lost his or her life or became totally disabled in the line of duty while employed by any public law enforcement agency or full-time volunteer fire department in this state, shall be awarded in accordance with, and subject to the limitations set forth in, state law.

(8) The university may modify its restrictions or requirements pursuant to changes in state or federal law, changes in programmatic requirements, or in response to financial or other considerations, which may include, but are not limited to, the need to adopt fiscally responsible budgets, the management of the overall levels and mix of enrollments, management initiatives to modify enrollment demand for specific programs and management decisions to eliminate or modify academic programs. The university may choose not to exer-

cise the full funding authority granted under RCW 28B.15.910 and may limit the total funding available under RCW 28B.15.915.

WSR 10-17-096

EXPEDITED RULES

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

[Filed August 17, 2010, 10:38 a.m.]

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: WAC 458-20-240 (Rule 240) Manufacturer's new employee tax credits—Applications filed after June 30, 2010, and 458-20-240A (Rule 240A) Manufacturer's new employee tax credits—Applications filed prior to July 1, 2010.

Rules 240 and 240A explain the eligibility requirements and application procedure for the manufacturer's new employee tax credits for both applications filed prior to and after July 1, 2010.

NOTICE

THIS RULE IS BEING PROPOSED UNDER AN EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS THAT WILL ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS, PREPARE A SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT, OR PROVIDE RESPONSES TO THE CRITERIA FOR A SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE RULE. IF YOU OBJECT TO THIS USE OF THE EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS, YOU MUST EXPRESS YOUR OBJECTIONS IN WRITING AND THEY MUST BE SENT TO Bridget N. McBryde, Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 47453, Olympia, WA 98504-7453, e-mail BridgetM@dor.wa.gov, AND RECEIVED BY October 18, 2010.

Purpose of the Proposal and Its Anticipated Effects, Including Any Changes in Existing Rules: The department is proposing an amendment to Rule 240 to recognize new legislation HB 3014 (chapter 16, Laws of 2010 1st sp. sess.) that amended the definition of a manufacturer. Rule 240 will now apply only to those applications filed after June 30, 2010.

The department is also proposing to incorporate the information contained in the current Rule 240 into a new rule - Rule 240A. Rule 240A will retain the information necessary for those applications that were filed prior to July 1, 2010. The information incorporated into Rule 240A is necessary until the statute of limitation period for assessments and nonclaim period for refunds has run.

Copies of draft rules are available for viewing and printing on our web site at <http://dor.wa.gov/content/FindALawOrRule/RuleMaking/agenda.aspx>.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: To recognize HB 3014 (chapter 16, Laws of 2010 1st sp. sess.).

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 82.32.300 and 82.01.060(2).

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 82.62 RCW.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Name of Proponent: Department of revenue, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Bridget N. McBryde, 1025 Union Avenue S.E., Suite #544, Olympia, WA, (360) 570-6117; Implementation: Alan R. Lynn, 1025 Union Avenue S.E., Suite #544, Olympia, WA, (360) 570-6125; and Enforcement: Gilbert Brewer, 1025 Union Avenue S.E., Suite #544, Olympia, WA, (360) 570-6147.

August 17, 2010
Alan R. Lynn
Rules Coordinator

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 05-01-079, filed 12/10/04, effective 1/10/05)

WAC 458-20-240 Manufacturer's new employee tax credits—Applications filed after June 30, 2010. (1) Introduction. Chapter 82.62 RCW provides business and occupation (B&O) tax credits to certain persons engaged in manufacturing and research and development activities. These credits are intended to stimulate the economy by creating employment opportunities in specific rural counties and community empowerment zones of this state. The credits are as much as \$4,000 per qualified employment position. This rule explains the eligibility requirements and application procedures for this program. It is important to note that an application for the tax credits must be submitted to the department of revenue before the actual hiring of qualified employment positions. See subsection (6) of this rule for additional information regarding this application requirement. This tax credit program is a companion to the tax deferral program under chapter 82.60 RCW; however, the eligible geographic areas in the two programs are not identical.

The department of employment security and the department of ~~((community, trade, and economic development))~~ commerce administer programs for rural counties and job training. These agencies should be contacted directly for information concerning those programs.

(2) **Who is eligible for these tax credits?** Subject to certain qualifications, an applicant (person applying for a tax credit under chapter 82.62 RCW) who is engaged in an eligible business project is entitled to the tax credits provided by chapter 82.62 RCW.

(a) **What is an eligible business project?** An "eligible business project" means manufacturing, commercial testing, or research and development activities conducted by an applicant in an eligible area at a specific facility, subject to the restriction noted in the following paragraph. An "eligible business project" does not include any portion of a business project undertaken by a light and power business or any portion of a business project creating employment positions outside an eligible area.

To be considered an "eligible business project," the applicant's number of average full-time qualified employment positions at the specific facility must be at least fifteen percent greater in the calendar year for which credit is being sought than the number of positions at the same facility in the immediately preceding calendar year. Subsection (4) of this rule explains how to determine whether this threshold is satisfied.

(b) **What is an eligible area?** As noted above, the facility must be located in an eligible area to be considered an eligible business project. An "eligible area" is:

(i) A rural county, which is a county with fewer than one hundred persons per square mile or ~~((, on and after April 1, 2004))~~, a county smaller than two hundred twenty-five square miles, as determined annually by the office of financial management and published by the department of revenue effective for the period of July 1st through June 30th (see RCW ~~((82.62-010(3)))~~ 82.14.370); or

(ii) A community empowerment zone (CEZ). CEZ means an area meeting the requirements of RCW 43.31C.020 and officially designated by the director of the department of ~~((community, trade, and economic development))~~ commerce.

(iii) **How to determine whether an area is an eligible area.** Rural county designation information can be obtained from the office of financial management internet web site at www.ofm.wa.gov/popden/rural.htm. The department has instituted a geographic information system (GIS) to assist taxpayers in determining taxing jurisdiction boundaries, local tax rates, and a mapping and address lookup system to determine whether a specific address is within a CEZ. The system is available on the department's internet web site at www.dor.wa.gov.

(c) **What are manufacturing and research and development activities?** Manufacturing or research and development activities must be conducted at the facility to be considered an eligible business project.

(i) **Manufacturing.** "Manufacturing" has the meaning given in RCW 82.04.120. In addition, for the purposes of chapter 82.62 RCW "manufacturing" also includes ~~((computer programming, the production of computer software, other computer-related services, and))~~ the activities performed by research and development laboratories and commercial testing laboratories.

(ii) **Research and development.** "Research and development" means the development, refinement, testing, marketing, and commercialization of a product, service, or process before commercial sales have begun, but only when such activities are intended to ultimately result in the production of a new, different, or useful substance or article of tangible personal property for sale. "Commercial sales" does not include sales of prototypes or sales for market testing if the total gross receipts from such sales of the product, service, or process do not exceed one million dollars.

~~((iii) **Computer-related services.** "Computer-related services," for the purposes of chapter 82.62 RCW's definition of "manufacturing," are services that are connected with or interact directly in the manufacture of computer hardware or software or the programming of the manufactured hardware. "Computer-related services" includes the manufacture of hardware such as chips, keyboards, monitors, and any other hardware, and the components of these items. "Computer-related services" also includes creating operating systems and software that will be copied and sold as canned software. The activities performed by the manufacturer to test, correct, revise, or upgrade software or hardware before they are approved for sale to the consumer are considered computer-related services. "Computer-related services" does not include services such as information services.))~~

(3) **What are the hiring requirements?** The average full-time qualified employment positions at the specific facility during the calendar year for which credits are claimed must be at least fifteen percent greater than the average full-time qualified employment positions at the same facility for the preceding calendar year.

(a) **What is a qualified employment position?** A "qualified employment position" means a position filled by a permanent full-time employee employed at an eligible business project for twelve consecutive months. Once a full-time position is established and filled it will continue to qualify for twelve consecutive periods so long as any person fills the position. The position is considered "filled" even during periods of vacancy, provided these periods do not exceed thirty consecutive days and the employer is training or actively recruiting a replacement employee.

(b) **What is a "permanent full-time employee"?** A "permanent full-time employee" is a position that is filled by an employee who satisfies any one of the following minimum thresholds:

(i) Works thirty-five hours per week for fifty-two consecutive weeks;

(ii) Works four hundred fifty-five hours, excluding overtime, each quarter for four consecutive quarters; or

(iii) Works one thousand eight hundred twenty hours, excluding overtime, during a period of twelve consecutive months.

(c) **"Permanent full-time employee" - Seasonal operations.** For applicants that regularly operate on a seasonal basis only and that employ more than fifty percent of their employees for less than a full twelve month continuous period, a "permanent full-time employee" is a permanent full-time employee as described above or an equivalent in full time equivalent (FTE) work hours.

(4) **How to determine if the fifteen percent employment increase requirement is met.** Qualification for tax credits depends upon whether the applicant hires enough new positions to meet the fifteen percent average increase requirement.

(a) **Determining the fifteen percent increase.** To determine the projected number of permanent full-time qualified employment positions necessary to satisfy the fifteen percent employment increase requirement:

(i) Determine the average number of permanent full-time qualified employment positions that existed at the facility during the calendar year prior to the year in which tax credit is being claimed.

(ii) Multiply the average number of full-time positions from subsection (i) by .15 or fifteen percent. The resulting number equals the number of positions that must be filled to meet the fifteen percent increase. Numbers are rounded up to the nearest whole number at point five (.5).

(b) **When does hiring have to occur?** All hiring increases must occur during the calendar year for which credits are being sought for purposes of meeting the fifteen percent threshold test. Positions hired in a calendar year prior to making an application are not eligible for a credit but the positions are used to calculate whether the fifteen percent threshold has been met.

(c) **The department will assist applicants to determine their hiring requirements.** Accompanying the tax credit application is a worksheet to assist the applicant in determining if the fifteen percent qualified employment threshold is satisfied. Based upon the information provided in the application, the department will advise applicants of their minimum number of hiring needs for which credits are being sought.

(d) **Examples.** The following examples identify a number of facts and then state a conclusion. These examples should be used only as a general guide. The tax status of each situation must be determined after a review of all of the facts and circumstances.

(i) ABC Company anticipates increasing employment during the 2001 calendar year at a manufacturing facility by an average of 15 full-time qualified employment positions for a total of 113 positions. The average number of full-time qualified employment positions during the 2000 calendar year was 98. To qualify for the tax credit program the minimum average number of full-time qualified employment positions required for the 2001 calendar year is $98 \times .15 = 14.7$ (rounding up to 15 positions). Therefore, ABC Company's plan to hire 15 full-time qualified employment positions for 2001 meets the 15% employment increase requirement.

(ii) ABC anticipates increasing employment at this same manufacturing facility by an average of 15 additional full-time qualified employment positions during the 2002 calendar year to a total of 128 positions. To qualify for the tax credit program the minimum average number of full-time qualified employment positions required for the 2002 calendar year is $113 \times .15 = 16.95$, rounding up to 17). Therefore, ABC Company's plan to hire 15 full-time qualified employment positions for 2002 does not meet the 15% employment increase requirement.

(5) **Restriction against displacing existing jobs within Washington.** The law provides that no recipient may use tax credits approved under this program to decertify a union or to displace existing jobs in any community of the state. Thus, the average expected increase of employment positions at the specific facility for which application is made must reflect a gross increase in the applicant's employment of persons at all locations in this state. Transfers of personnel from existing positions outside of an eligible area to new positions at the specific facility within an eligible area will not be allowed for purposes of approving tax credits. Also, layoffs or terminations of employment by the recipient at other locations in Washington but outside an eligible area for the purpose of hiring new positions within an eligible area will result in the withdrawal of any credits taken or approved.

(6) **Application procedures.** A taxpayer must file an application with and obtain approval from the department of revenue to receive tax credits under this program. A separate application must be submitted for each calendar year for which credits are claimed. RCW 82.62.020 requires that application for the tax credits be made prior to the actual hiring of qualified employment positions. Applications failing to satisfy this statutory requirement will be disapproved.

(a) **How to obtain and file applications.** Application forms will be provided by the department upon request either

by calling 360-902-7175 or via the department's internet web site at www.dor.wa.gov under forms. The completed application may be sent by fax to 360-586-0527 or mailed to the following address:

State of Washington
Department of Revenue
Taxpayer Account Administration
P.O. Box 47476
Olympia, WA 98504-7476

The U.S. Post Office postmark or fax date will be used as the date of application.

(b) **Confidentiality.** Information contained in applications, reports, or any other information received by the department in connection with this tax credit program is not confidential and is subject to disclosure. All other taxpayer information is subject to the confidentiality provisions in RCW 82.32.330.

(c) **Department to act upon application within sixty days.** The department will determine if the applicant qualifies for tax credits on the basis of the information provided in the application and will approve or disapprove the application within sixty days. If approved, the department will issue a credit approval notice containing the dollar amount of tax credits available for use and the procedures for taking the credit. If disapproved, the department will notify the applicant in writing of the specific reasons for disapproval. The applicant may seek administrative review of the department's disapproval of an application by filing a petition for review with the department. The petition must be filed within thirty days from the date of notice of the disallowance pursuant to the provisions of WAC 458-20-100, Appeals, small claims and settlements.

(d) **No adjustment of credit after approval.** After an application is approved and tax credits are granted, no upward adjustment or amendments of the application will be made for that calendar year.

(7) **How much is the tax credit?** The amount of tax credit is based on the number of and the wages and benefits paid to qualified employment positions created.

(a) **How much tax credit may I claim for each qualified employment position?** The amount of tax credit that may be claimed for each position created is as follows:

(i) Two thousand dollars for each qualified employment position that pays forty thousand dollars or less in wages and benefits annually and is employed in an eligible business project; and

(ii) Four thousand dollars for each qualified employment position that pays more than forty thousand dollars in wages and benefits annually and is employed in an eligible business project.

(b) **What qualifies as wages and benefits?** For the purposes of chapter 82.62 RCW, "wages" means compensation paid to an individual for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonus, or otherwise. "Benefits" means compensation not paid as wages and includes Social Security, retirement, health care, life insurance, industrial insurance, unemployment compensation, vacation, holiday, sick leave, military leave, and jury duty. "Benefits" does not include any amount reported as wages.

(8) **How to claim approved credits.** The recipients must take the tax credits approved under this program on their regular combined excise tax return for their regular assigned tax reporting period. These tax credits may not exceed the B&O tax liability. The amount of credit taken should be entered into the "credit" section of the return form, with a copy of the credit approval notice issued to the recipient attached to the return.

(a) **When can credits be used?** The credits may be used as soon as hiring of the projected qualified employment positions begins or may accrue until they are most beneficial for the recipient's use. For example, if a recipient has been approved for \$12,000 of tax credits based upon projections to hire five new positions, that recipient may use \$2,000 or \$4,000 of tax credit at the time it hires each new employee, depending on the wage/benefit level of the position filled.

(b) **No refunds for unused credits.** No tax refunds will be made for any tax credits which exceed tax liability during the life of this program. If tax credits derived from qualified hiring exceed the recipients' business and occupation tax liability in any one calendar year under this program, they may be carried forward to the next calendar year(s), until used.

(9) **Annual report to be filed by recipient.** A recipient of tax credits under this program must complete and submit an annual report of employment activities to substantiate that he or she has complied with the hiring and retention requirements for approved credits. RCW 82.62.050. This report must be filed with the department by January 31st of the year following the calendar year for which credit was approved by the department. Based upon this report the department will verify that the recipient is entitled to the tax credits approved by the department when the application was reviewed. The completed annual report may be sent by fax to 360-586-0527 or mailed to the following address:

State of Washington
Department of Revenue
Taxpayer Account Administration
P.O. Box 47476
Olympia, WA 98504-7476

The U.S. Post Office postmark or fax date will be used as the date of filing.

(a) **Verification of annual report.** The department will use the same report the recipient provides to the department of employment security, which is known as the quarterly employment security report, to verify the recipient's eligibility for tax credits. The recipient must maintain copies of the quarterly employment report for the year prior to the year for which credits are claimed, the year credits are claimed, and for the four quarters following the hiring of persons to fill the qualified employment positions. (The recipient does not have to forward copies of the quarterly employment report to the department each quarter.) The department may use other wage information provided to the department by the department of employment security. The taxpayer must provide additional information to the department, as the department finds necessary to calculate and verify wage eligibility.

(b) **Failure to file report.** The law provides that if any recipient fails to submit a report or submits an inadequate report, the department may declare the amount of taxes for

which credit has been used to be immediately due and payable. An inadequate report is one which fails to provide information necessary to confirm that the requisite number of employment positions has been created and maintained for twelve consecutive months.

(10) **What if the required number of positions is not created?** The law provides that if the department finds that a recipient is not eligible for tax credits for any reason, other than failure to create the required number of qualified employment positions, the amount of taxes for which any credit has been used will be immediately due. No interest or penalty will be assessed in such cases. However, if the department finds that a recipient has failed to create the specified number of qualified employment positions, the department will assess interest, but not penalties, on the taxes against which the credit has been used. This interest on the assessment is mandatory and will be assessed at the statutory rate under RCW 82.32.050, retroactively to the date the tax credit was used. The interest will accrue until the taxes for which the credit was used are fully repaid. RCW 82.32.050. The interest rates under RCW 82.32.050 can be obtained from the department's internet web site at www.dor.wa.gov or by calling the department's information center at 1-800-647-7706.

(11) **Program thresholds.** The department cannot approve any credits that will cause the total credits approved to exceed seven million five hundred thousand dollars in any fiscal year. RCW 82.62.030. A "fiscal year" is the twelve-month period of July 1st through June 30th. If all or part of an application for credit is disallowed due to cap limitations, the disallowed portion will be carried over for approval the next fiscal year. However, the applicant's carryover into the next fiscal year is only permitted if the total credits approved for the next fiscal year does not exceed the cap for that fiscal year as of the date on which the department has disallowed the application.

NEW SECTION

WAC 458-20-240A Manufacturer's new employee tax credits—Applications filed prior to July 1, 2010. (1) Introduction. Chapter 82.62 RCW provides business and occupation (B&O) tax credits to certain persons engaged in manufacturing and research and development activities. These credits are intended to stimulate the economy by creating employment opportunities in specific rural counties and community empowerment zones of this state. The credits are as much as \$4,000 per qualified employment position. This rule explains the eligibility requirements and application procedures for this program. It is important to note that an application for the tax credits must be submitted to the department of revenue before the actual hiring of qualified employment positions. See subsection (6) of this rule for additional information regarding this application requirement. This tax credit program is a companion to the tax deferral program under chapter 82.60 RCW; however, the eligible geographic areas in the two programs are not identical.

The department of employment security and the department of commerce administer programs for rural counties

and job training. These agencies should be contacted directly for information concerning those programs.

(2) **Who is eligible for these tax credits?** Subject to certain qualifications, an applicant (person applying for a tax credit under chapter 82.62 RCW) who is engaged in an eligible business project is entitled to the tax credits provided by chapter 82.62 RCW.

(a) **What is an eligible business project?** An "eligible business project" means manufacturing, commercial testing, or research and development activities conducted by an applicant in an eligible area at a specific facility, subject to the restriction noted in the following paragraph. An "eligible business project" does not include any portion of a business project undertaken by a light and power business or any portion of a business project creating employment positions outside an eligible area.

To be considered an "eligible business project," the applicant's number of average full-time qualified employment positions at the specific facility must be at least fifteen percent greater in the calendar year for which credit is being sought than the number of positions at the same facility in the immediately preceding calendar year. Subsection (4) of this rule explains how to determine whether this threshold is satisfied.

(b) **What is an eligible area?** As noted above, the facility must be located in an eligible area to be considered an eligible business project. An "eligible area" is:

(i) A rural county, which is a county with fewer than one hundred persons per square mile or, on and after April 1, 2004, a county smaller than two hundred twenty-five square miles, as determined annually by the office of financial management and published by the department of revenue effective for the period of July 1st through June 30th (see RCW 82.62.010(3)); or

(ii) A community empowerment zone (CEZ). CEZ means an area meeting the requirements of RCW 43.31C.020 and officially designated by the director of the department of commerce.

(iii) **How to determine whether an area is an eligible area.** Rural county designation information can be obtained from the office of financial management internet web site at www.ofm.wa.gov/popden/rural.htm. The department has instituted a geographic information system (GIS) to assist taxpayers in determining taxing jurisdiction boundaries, local tax rates, and a mapping and address lookup system to determine whether a specific address is within a CEZ. The system is available on the department's internet web site at www.dor.wa.gov.

(c) **What are manufacturing and research and development activities?** Manufacturing or research and development activities must be conducted at the facility to be considered an eligible business project.

(i) **Manufacturing.** "Manufacturing" has the meaning given in RCW 82.04.120. In addition, for the purposes of chapter 82.62 RCW "manufacturing" also includes computer programming, the production of computer software, other computer-related services, but only when the computer-related services are performed by a manufacturer as defined under RCW 82.04.110 and contribute to the production of a new, different, or useful substance or article of tangible per-

sonal property for sale; and the activities performed by research and development laboratories and commercial testing laboratories. (Chapter 16, Laws of 2010.)

(ii) **Research and development.** "Research and development" means the development, refinement, testing, marketing, and commercialization of a product, service, or process before commercial sales have begun. "Commercial sales" does not include sales of prototypes or sales for market testing if the total gross receipts from such sales of the product, service, or process do not exceed one million dollars.

(iii) **Computer-related services.** "Computer-related services" for the purposes of chapter 82.62 RCW, the definition of "manufacturing" means services that are connected with or interact directly in the manufacture of computer hardware or software or the programming of the manufactured hardware. "Computer-related services" includes the manufacture of hardware such as chips, keyboards, monitors, and any other hardware, and the components of these items. "Computer-related services" also includes creating operating systems and software that will be copied and sold as canned software. The activities performed by the manufacturer to test, correct, revise, or upgrade software or hardware before they are approved for sale to the consumer are considered computer-related services. "Computer-related services" does not include services such as information services.

(3) **What are the hiring requirements?** The average full-time qualified employment positions at the specific facility during the calendar year for which credits are claimed must be at least fifteen percent greater than the average full-time qualified employment positions at the same facility for the preceding calendar year.

(a) **What is a qualified employment position?** A "qualified employment position" means a position filled by a permanent full-time employee employed at an eligible business project for twelve consecutive months. Once a full-time position is established and filled it will continue to qualify for twelve consecutive periods so long as any person fills the position. The position is considered "filled" even during periods of vacancy, provided these periods do not exceed thirty consecutive days and the employer is training or actively recruiting a replacement employee.

(b) **What is a "permanent full-time employee"?** A "permanent full-time employee" is a position that is filled by an employee who satisfies any one of the following minimum thresholds:

(i) Works thirty-five hours per week for fifty-two consecutive weeks;

(ii) Works four hundred fifty-five hours, excluding overtime, each quarter for four consecutive quarters; or

(iii) Works one thousand eight hundred twenty hours, excluding overtime, during a period of twelve consecutive months.

(c) **"Permanent full-time employee" - Seasonal operations.** For applicants that regularly operate on a seasonal basis only and that employ more than fifty percent of their employees for less than a full twelve month continuous period, a "permanent full-time employee" is a permanent full-time employee as described above or an equivalent in full-time equivalent (FTE) work hours.

(4) **How to determine if the fifteen percent employment increase requirement is met.** Qualification for tax credits depends upon whether the applicant hires enough new positions to meet the fifteen percent average increase requirement.

(a) **Determining the fifteen percent increase.** To determine the projected number of permanent full-time qualified employment positions necessary to satisfy the fifteen percent employment increase requirement:

(i) Determine the average number of permanent full-time qualified employment positions that existed at the facility during the calendar year prior to the year in which tax credit is being claimed.

(ii) Multiply the average number of full-time positions from subsection (i) by .15 or fifteen percent. The resulting number equals the number of positions that must be filled to meet the fifteen percent increase. Numbers are rounded up to the nearest whole number at point five (.5).

(b) **When does hiring have to occur?** All hiring increases must occur during the calendar year for which credits are being sought for purposes of meeting the fifteen percent threshold test. Positions hired in a calendar year prior to making an application are not eligible for a credit but the positions are used to calculate whether the fifteen percent threshold has been met.

(c) **The department will assist applicants to determine their hiring requirements.** Accompanying the tax credit application is a worksheet to assist the applicant in determining if the fifteen percent qualified employment threshold is satisfied. Based upon the information provided in the application, the department will advise applicants of their minimum number of hiring needs for which credits are being sought.

(d) **Examples.** The following examples identify a number of facts and then state a conclusion. These examples should be used only as a general guide. The tax status of each situation must be determined after a review of all of the facts and circumstances.

(i) ABC Company anticipates increasing employment during the 2001 calendar year at a manufacturing facility by an average of 15 full-time qualified employment positions for a total of 113 positions. The average number of full-time qualified employment positions during the 2000 calendar year was 98. To qualify for the tax credit program the minimum average number of full-time qualified employment positions required for the 2001 calendar year is $98 \times .15 = 14.7$ (rounding up to 15 positions). Therefore, ABC Company's plan to hire 15 full-time qualified employment positions for 2001 meets the 15% employment increase requirement.

(ii) ABC anticipates increasing employment at this same manufacturing facility by an average of 15 additional full-time qualified employment positions during the 2002 calendar year to a total of 128 positions. To qualify for the tax credit program the minimum average number of full-time qualified employment positions required for the 2002 calendar year is 17 ($113 \times .15 = 16.95$, rounding up to 17). Therefore, ABC Company's plan to hire 15 full-time qualified employment positions for 2002 does not meet the 15% employment increase requirement.

(5) **Restriction against displacing existing jobs within Washington.** The law provides that no recipient may use tax credits approved under this program to decertify a union or to displace existing jobs in any community of the state. Thus, the average expected increase of employment positions at the specific facility for which application is made must reflect a gross increase in the applicant's employment of persons at all locations in this state. Transfers of personnel from existing positions outside of an eligible area to new positions at the specific facility within an eligible area will not be allowed for purposes of approving tax credits. Also, layoffs or terminations of employment by the recipient at other locations in Washington but outside an eligible area for the purpose of hiring new positions within an eligible area will result in the withdrawal of any credits taken or approved.

(6) **Application procedures.** A taxpayer must file an application with and obtain approval from the department of revenue to receive tax credits under this program. A separate application must be submitted for each calendar year for which credits are claimed. RCW 82.62.020 requires that application for the tax credits be made prior to the actual hiring of qualified employment positions. Applications failing to satisfy this statutory requirement will be disapproved.

(a) **How to obtain and file applications.** Application forms will be provided by the department upon request either by calling 360-902-7175 or via the department's internet web site at www.dor.wa.gov under forms. The completed application may be sent by fax to 360-586-0527 or mailed to the following address:

State of Washington
Department of Revenue
Taxpayer Account Administration
P.O. Box 47476
Olympia, WA 98504-7476

The U.S. Post Office postmark or fax date will be used as the date of application.

(b) **Confidentiality.** Information contained in applications, reports, or any other information received by the department in connection with this tax credit program is not confidential and is subject to disclosure. All other taxpayer information is subject to the confidentiality provisions in RCW 82.32.330.

(c) **Department to act upon application within sixty days.** The department will determine if the applicant qualifies for tax credits on the basis of the information provided in the application and will approve or disapprove the application within sixty days. If approved, the department will issue a credit approval notice containing the dollar amount of tax credits available for use and the procedures for taking the credit. If disapproved, the department will notify the applicant in writing of the specific reasons for disapproval. The applicant may seek administrative review of the department's disapproval of an application by filing a petition for review with the department. The petition must be filed within thirty days from the date of notice of the disallowance pursuant to the provisions of WAC 458-20-100, Appeals, small claims and settlements.

(d) **No adjustment of credit after approval.** After an application is approved and tax credits are granted, no

upward adjustment or amendments of the application will be made for that calendar year.

(7) **How much is the tax credit?** The amount of tax credit is based on the number of and the wages and benefits paid to qualified employment positions created.

(a) **How much tax credit may I claim for each qualified employment position?** The amount of tax credit that may be claimed for each position created is as follows:

(i) Two thousand dollars for each qualified employment position that pays forty thousand dollars or less in wages and benefits annually and is employed in an eligible business project; and

(ii) Four thousand dollars for each qualified employment position that pays more than forty thousand dollars in wages and benefits annually and is employed in an eligible business project.

(b) **What qualifies as wages and benefits?** For the purposes of chapter 82.62 RCW, "wages" means compensation paid to an individual for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonus, or otherwise. "Benefits" means compensation not paid as wages and includes Social Security, retirement, health care, life insurance, industrial insurance, unemployment compensation, vacation, holiday, sick leave, military leave, and jury duty. "Benefits" does not include any amount reported as wages.

(8) **How to claim approved credits.** The recipients must take the tax credits approved under this program on their regular combined excise tax return for their regular assigned tax reporting period. These tax credits may not exceed the B&O tax liability. The amount of credit taken should be entered into the "credit" section of the return form, with a copy of the credit approval notice issued to the recipient attached to the return.

(a) **When can credits be used?** The credits may be used as soon as hiring of the projected qualified employment positions begins or may accrue until they are most beneficial for the recipient's use. For example, if a recipient has been approved for \$12,000 of tax credits based upon projections to hire five new positions, that recipient may use \$2,000 or \$4,000 of tax credit at the time it hires each new employee, depending on the wage/benefit level of the position filled.

(b) **No refunds for unused credits.** No tax refunds will be made for any tax credits which exceed tax liability during the life of this program. If tax credits derived from qualified hiring exceed the recipients' business and occupation tax liability in any one calendar year under this program, they may be carried forward to the next calendar year(s), until used.

(9) **Annual report to be filed by recipient.** A recipient of tax credits under this program must complete and submit an annual report of employment activities to substantiate that he or she has complied with the hiring and retention requirements for approved credits. RCW 82.62.050. This report must be filed with the department by January 31st of the year following the calendar year for which credit was approved by the department. Based upon this report the department will verify that the recipient is entitled to the tax credits approved by the department when the application was reviewed. The completed annual report may be sent by fax to 360-586-0527 or mailed to the following address:

State of Washington
 Department of Revenue
 Taxpayer Account Administration
 P.O. Box 47476
 Olympia, WA 98504-7476

The U.S. Post Office postmark or fax date will be used as the date of filing.

(a) **Verification of annual report.** The department will use the same report the recipient provides to the department of employment security, which is known as the quarterly employment security report, to verify the recipient's eligibility for tax credits. The recipient must maintain copies of the quarterly employment report for the year prior to the year for which credits are claimed, the year credits are claimed, and for the four quarters following the hiring of persons to fill the qualified employment positions. (The recipient does not have to forward copies of the quarterly employment report to the department each quarter.) The department may use other wage information provided to the department by the department of employment security. The taxpayer must provide additional information to the department, as the department finds necessary to calculate and verify wage eligibility.

(b) **Failure to file report.** The law provides that if any recipient fails to submit a report or submits an inadequate report, the department may declare the amount of taxes for which credit has been used to be immediately due and payable. An inadequate report is one which fails to provide information necessary to confirm that the requisite number of employment positions has been created and maintained for twelve consecutive months.

(10) **What if the required number of positions is not created?** The law provides that if the department finds that a recipient is not eligible for tax credits for any reason, other than failure to create the required number of qualified employment positions, the amount of taxes for which any credit has been used will be immediately due. No interest or penalty will be assessed in such cases. However, if the department finds that a recipient has failed to create the specified number of qualified employment positions, the department will assess interest, but not penalties, on the taxes against which the credit has been used. This interest on the assessment is mandatory and will be assessed at the statutory rate under RCW 82.32.050, retroactively to the date the tax credit was used. The interest will accrue until the taxes for which the credit was used are fully repaid. RCW 82.32.050. The interest rates under RCW 82.32.050 can be obtained from the department's internet web site at www.dor.wa.gov or by calling the department's information center at 1-800-647-7706.

(11) **Program thresholds.** The department cannot approve any credits that will cause the total credits approved to exceed seven million five hundred thousand dollars in any fiscal year. RCW 82.62.030. A "fiscal year" is the twelve-month period of July 1st through June 30th. If all or part of an application for credit is disallowed due to cap limitations, the disallowed portion will be carried over for approval the next fiscal year. However, the applicant's carryover into the next fiscal year is only permitted if the total credits approved for the next fiscal year does not exceed the cap for that fiscal year

as of the date on which the department has disallowed the application.

WSR 10-17-111
EXPEDITED RULES
OFFICE OF
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

[Insurance Commissioner Matter No. R 2010-09—Filed August 18, 2010,
 7:49 a.m.]

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: Changing the terms agent, broker, and solicitor to insurance producer.

All references in Title 284 WAC referring to agent, broker, and solicitor in the context of selling, soliciting or negotiating insurance will be changed to insurance producer unless specifically exempted by RCW 48.17.010(5).

NOTICE

THIS RULE IS BEING PROPOSED UNDER AN EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS THAT WILL ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS, PREPARE A SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT, OR PROVIDE RESPONSES TO THE CRITERIA FOR A SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE RULE. IF YOU OBJECT TO THIS USE OF THE EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS, YOU MUST EXPRESS YOUR OBJECTIONS IN WRITING AND THEY MUST BE SENT TO Donna Dorris, Office of the Insurance Commissioner, P.O. Box 40258, Olympia, WA 98504-0258, AND RECEIVED BY October 18, 2010.

Purpose of the Proposal and Its Anticipated Effects, Including Any Changes in Existing Rules: Amending the WACs to change the terms agent, broker, and solicitor to the term insurance producer will make the rules consistent with statutory references passed in 2008 legislation as ESB 6591 and enacted as chapter 217, Laws of 2008.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: SSB 5715 enacted as chapter 117, Laws of 2007, eliminated the terms agent, broker, and solicitor and replaced it with the term insurance producer.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 48.02.060 (3)(a).

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 48.17.010(5).

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Name of Proponent: Mike Kreidler, insurance commissioner, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Donna Dorris, P.O. Box 40258, Olympia, WA, (360) 725-7040; Implementation: Beth Berendt, P.O. Box 40255, Olympia, WA 98505-0255, (360) 725-7117; and Enforcement: Carol Sureau, P.O. Box 40255, Olympia, WA 98505-0255, (360) 725-7050.

August 18, 2010

Mike Kreidler
 Insurance Commissioner

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2003-09, filed 12/14/06, effective 1/14/07)

WAC 284-02-010 What are the responsibilities of the insurance commissioner and the office of the insurance commissioner (OIC) staff? The insurance commissioner is responsible for regulating the insurance industry and all persons or entities transacting insurance business in this state in the public interest. The position of insurance commissioner was established by the legislature as an independent, elective office in 1907. The insurance laws and the authority of the insurance commissioner are found in Title 48 RCW. The insurance commissioner's powers are set forth in chapter 48.02 RCW.

(1) General powers and tasks.

(a) To carry out the task of enforcing the insurance code the commissioner:

(i) May make rules and regulations governing activities under the insurance code (Title 48 RCW);

(ii) May conduct investigations to determine whether any person has violated any provision of the insurance code, including both informal and formal hearings;

(iii) May take action (including levying of fines and revocation of authority to transact business in this state) against an insurance company, fraternal benefit society, charitable gift annuity providers, health maintenance organization, health care service contractor, motor vehicle service contract provider, service contract provider, protection product guarantee providers, self-funded multiple employer welfare arrangement, and viatical settlement provider; and

(iv) May issue, revoke, or suspend the licenses of insurance ~~((agents, brokers, solicitors,))~~ producers, title insurance agents adjusters, and insurance education providers, reinsurance intermediaries, viatical settlement brokers, or may fine any of them for violations of the insurance code.

(b) All insurers and other companies regulated under the insurance code must meet financial, legal, and other requirements and must be licensed, registered, or certified by the OIC prior to the transaction of insurance in this state.

(c) The OIC is responsible for collecting a premium-based tax levied against insurers and other companies transacting insurance business in this state. The funds collected from health care companies are deposited into the state's health services account. All other taxes are deposited into the state's general fund.

(d) Any person engaged in the marketing or sale of insurance in Washington must hold a license issued by the OIC. The OIC oversees the preclicensing education, testing, licensing, continuing education, and renewal of ~~((agent, broker, and solicitor))~~ insurance producer, and title insurance agent licenses.

(e) Public and independent adjusters must be licensed by the OIC. The OIC is responsible for the processing of licenses, background checks, affiliations, testing, renewals, terminations, and certificates for individuals and business entities, both resident and nonresident, who act as independent or public adjusters in Washington.

(f) The OIC assists persons who have complaints about companies, ~~((agents))~~ insurance producers, and title insurance agents, or other licensees of the OIC. OIC investigators follow up on consumer complaints, look into circumstances

of disputes between consumers and licensees, and respond to questions.

(g) The OIC publishes and distributes consumer guides and fact sheets to help inform consumers about their choices and rights when buying and using insurance.

(2) **Orders.** The commissioner may issue a cease and desist order based on the general enforcement powers granted by RCW 48.02.080, or may bring an action in court to enjoin violations of the insurance code.

(3) **SHIBA.** The OIC offers assistance statewide to consumers regarding health care insurance and health care access through its statewide health insurance benefits advisors (SHIBA) "HelpLine" program. Volunteers are trained by OIC employees to provide counseling, education, and other assistance to residents of Washington. Information about SHIBA, including how to become a SHIBA volunteer, can be found on the OIC web site (www.insurance.wa.gov).

(4) **Publication of tables for courts and appraisers.** The insurance commissioner publishes tables showing the average expectancy of life and values of annuities and life and term estates for the use of the state courts and appraisers (RCW 48.02.160).

(5) **Copies of public documents.** Files of completed investigations, complaints against insurers or other persons or entities authorized to transact the business of insurance by the OIC, and copies of completed rate or form filings are generally available for public inspection and copying during business hours (see chapter 284-03 WAC) at the OIC's office in Tumwater, subject to other applicable law. Access by the public to information and records of the insurance commissioner is governed by chapter 284-03 WAC and the Public Records Act (chapter 42.56 RCW). Information on how to request copies of public documents is available on the OIC web site (www.insurance.wa.gov).

(6) **Web site.** The insurance commissioner maintains a web site at: www.insurance.wa.gov. Current detailed information regarding insurance, persons and entities authorized to transact insurance business in this state, consumer tips, links to Washington's insurance laws and rules, a list of publications available to the public, and other valuable information can be found on the web site.

(7) **Toll-free consumer hotline.** Members of the OIC staff respond to inquiries of consumers who telephone the agency's toll-free consumer hotline at 1-800-562-6900.

(8) **Location of offices.** The OIC's headquarters office is located in the insurance building on the state Capitol campus in Olympia. Branch offices are located in Tumwater, Seattle and Spokane. Addresses for the office locations can be found on the OIC web site (www.insurance.wa.gov) or by calling the commissioner's consumer hotline (1-800-562-6900).

(9) **Antifraud program.** Beginning in 2007, the OIC (in partnership with the Washington state patrol, county prosecutors, and the state attorney general's office) will investigate and assist in prosecuting fraudulent activities against insurance companies. Information about this program can be found on the OIC web site (www.insurance.wa.gov).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2003-09, filed 12/14/06, effective 1/14/07)

WAC 284-02-030 How can service of process over foreign and alien insurers be made? (1) Although domestic insurers are served with legal process personally, the insurance commissioner is the party on whom service of process must be made on all foreign and alien insurers, whether authorized to transact business in this state or not. The exact procedures are set forth in the applicable statutes.

(a) Service of process against authorized foreign and alien insurers, other than surplus line insurers, must be made according to the requirements of RCW 48.05.200 and 48.05.210. RCW 48.05.220 specifies the proper venue for such actions.

(b) Service of process against surplus line insurers can be made on the commissioner by following the procedures set forth in RCW 48.05.215 and 48.15.150. (A surplus lines insurer markets coverage which cannot be procured in the ordinary market from authorized insurers.)

(c) Service of process against other unauthorized insurers may be made on the commissioner based on the procedures set forth in RCW 48.05.215.

(d) The commissioner is not authorized to accept service of process on domestic or foreign health care service contractors or health maintenance organizations.

(2) Where service of process against a foreign or alien insurer is made through service upon the commissioner (according to the requirements of RCW 48.05.210 or 48.05.215), against a nonresident (~~(agent or broker)~~ insurance producer or title insurance agent (RCW ~~((48.17.340))~~ 48.17.173), or against a viatical settlement provider or broker (chapter 48.102 RCW or chapter 284-97 WAC), this service must be made by personal service at, or by registered mail sent to, the Tumwater office of the insurance commissioner only, and must otherwise comply with the requirements of the applicable statute.

(3) Service upon any location other than the Tumwater office of the OIC is not permissible and will not be accepted.

(4) As authorized by RCW 1.12.060, whenever the use of "registered" mail is called for, "certified" mail with return receipt requested may be used.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2003-09, filed 12/14/06, effective 1/14/07)

WAC 284-02-040 Where can information about applying for a license as (~~(agent,)~~ an adjuster(~~(-broker,)~~ or (~~(solicitor)~~ insurance producer or title insurance agent be found? The requirements for licensing are generally found in chapter 48.17 RCW.

(1) Licensing requirements and instructions for obtaining a license as an insurance (~~(agent,)~~ adjuster(~~(-broker,)~~ or (~~(solicitor)~~ producer, a title insurance agent, as a viatical settlement broker, or for any other license required for the transaction of the business of insurance under Title 48 RCW may be obtained from the OIC's licensing section.

(2) The OIC web site includes forms and instructions for applicants at: www.insurance.wa.gov.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2003-09, filed 12/14/06, effective 1/14/07)

WAC 284-02-060 Where can information regarding filing a complaint against a company, (~~(agent, broker, solicitor)~~ insurance producer, title insurance agent, adjuster, or other person or entity authorized by the OIC be found? (1) A complaint or grievance against a person or entity authorized to transact the business of insurance under Title 48 RCW may be filed with the OIC. The complainant should supply as many facts as possible to assist the OIC in the investigation of the complaint. Complaints should include: The correct name of the insurance company or other entity issuing the policy or contract; the policy number; the claim number; the name of the (~~(agent, broker, solicitor)~~ insurance producer, title insurance agent, adjuster, viatical settlement broker, or any other person or entity offering to sell you insurance or to settle your claim; the date of loss or the date of the company's or other licensee's action; and a complete explanation of the loss or other problem.

(2) A form that can be used to make a complaint may be requested from the OIC by telephone or can be found on the OIC web site (www.insurance.wa.gov). Use of this form may be helpful in organizing the information, but its use is not required.

(3) If personal medical information is provided to the OIC, the OIC's medical release form must be signed and submitted by the appropriate person.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2008-24, filed 9/2/09, effective 10/3/09)

WAC 284-02-070 How does the OIC conduct hearings? (1) **Generally.**

(a) Hearings of the OIC are conducted according to chapter 48.04 RCW and the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.05 RCW). In addition to general hearings conducted pursuant to RCW 48.04.010, two specific types of hearings are conducted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act: Rule-making hearings and adjudicative proceedings or contested case hearings. Contested case hearings include appeals from disciplinary actions taken by the commissioner.

(b) **How to demand or request a hearing.** Under RCW 48.04.010 the commissioner is required to hold a hearing upon demand by any person aggrieved by any act, threatened act, or failure of the commissioner to act, if the failure is deemed an act under the insurance code or the Administrative Procedure Act.

(i) Hearings can be demanded by an aggrieved person based on any report, promulgation, or order of the commissioner.

(ii) Requests for hearings must be in writing and delivered to the Tumwater office of the OIC. The request must specify how the person making the demand has been aggrieved by the commissioner, and must specify the grounds to be relied upon as the basis for the relief sought.

(c) Accommodation will be made for persons needing assistance, for example, where English is not their primary language, or for hearing impaired persons.

(2) Proceedings for contested cases or adjudicative hearings.

(a) Provisions specifically relating to disciplinary action taken against persons or entities authorized by the OIC to transact the business of insurance are contained in RCW 48.17.530, 48.17.540, 48.17.550, 48.17.560, chapter 48.102 RCW, and other chapters related to specific licenses. Provisions applicable to other adjudicative proceedings are contained in chapter 48.04 RCW and the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.05 RCW). The uniform rules of practice and procedure appear in Title 10 of the Washington Administrative Code. The grounds for disciplinary action against insurance (~~agents, brokers, solicitors,~~) producers, title insurance agents and adjusters are contained in RCW 48.17.-530; grounds for similar action against insurance companies are contained in RCW 48.05.140; grounds for actions against fraternal benefit societies are found at RCW 48.36A.-300 (domestic) and RCW 48.36A.310 (foreign); grounds for actions against viatical settlement providers are found in chapter 48.102 RCW; grounds for actions against health care service contractors are contained in RCW 48.44.160; and grounds for action against health maintenance organizations are contained in RCW 48.46.130. Grounds for actions against other persons or entities authorized by the OIC under Title 48 RCW are found in the chapters of Title 48 RCW applicable to those licenses.

(b) The insurance commissioner may suspend or revoke any license, certificate of authority, or registration issued by the OIC. In addition, the commissioner may generally levy fines against any persons or organizations having been authorized by the OIC.

(c) Adjudicative proceedings or contested case hearings of the insurance commissioner are informal in nature, and compliance with the formal rules of pleading and evidence is not required.

(i) The insurance commissioner may delegate the authority to hear and determine the matter and enter the final order under RCW 48.02.100 and 34.05.461 to a presiding officer; or may use the services of an administrative law judge in accordance with chapter 34.12 RCW and the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.05 RCW). The initial order of an administrative law judge will not become a final order without the commissioner's review (RCW 34.05.464).

(ii) The hearing will be recorded by any method chosen by the presiding officer. Except as required by law, the OIC is not required, at its expense, to prepare a transcript. Any party, at the party's expense, may cause a reporter approved by the presiding officer to prepare a transcript from the agency's record, or cause additional recordings to be made during the hearing if, in the opinion of the presiding officer, the making of the additional recording does not cause distraction or disruption. If appeal from the insurance commissioner's order is made to the superior court, the recording of the hearing will be transcribed and certified to the court.

(iii) The insurance commissioner or the presiding officer may allow any person affected by the hearing to be present during the giving of all testimony and will allow the aggrieved person a reasonable opportunity to inspect all documentary evidence, to examine witnesses, and to present evi-

dence. Any person heard must make full disclosure of the facts pertinent to the inquiry.

(iv) Unless a person aggrieved by an order of the insurance commissioner demands a hearing within ninety days after receiving notice of that order, or in the case of persons or entities authorized by the OIC to transact the business of insurance under Title 48 RCW, within ninety days after the order was mailed to the most recent address shown in the OIC's licensing records, the right to a hearing is conclusively deemed to have been waived (RCW 48.04.010(3)).

(v) Prehearing or other conferences for settlement or simplification of issues may be held at the discretion and direction of the presiding officer.

(d) Discovery is available in adjudicative proceedings and contested cases pursuant to Civil Rules 26 through 37 as now or hereafter amended without first obtaining the permission of the presiding officer or the administrative law judge in accordance with RCW 34.05.446(2).

(i) Civil Rules 26 through 37 are adopted and incorporated by reference in this section, with the exception of CR 26 (j) and (3) and CR 35, which are not adopted for purposes of this section.

(ii) The presiding officer or administrative law judge is authorized to make any order that a court could make under CR 37 (a) through (e), including an order awarding expenses of the motion to compel discovery or dismissal of the action.

(iii) This rule does not limit the presiding officer's or administrative law judge's discretion and authority to condition or limit discovery as set forth in RCW 34.05.446(3).

(3) **Rule-making hearings.** Rule-making hearings are conducted based on requirements found in the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.05 RCW) and chapter 34.08 RCW (the State Register Act).

(a) Under applicable law all interested parties must be provided an opportunity to express their views concerning a proposed rule, either orally or in writing. The OIC will accept comments on proposed rules by mail, electronic telefacsimile transmission, or electronic mail but will not accept comments by recorded telephonic communication or voice mail (RCW 34.05.325(3)).

(b) Notice of intention of the insurance commissioner to adopt a proposed rule or amend an existing rule is published in the state register and is sent to anyone who has requested notice in advance and to persons who the OIC determines would be particularly interested in the proceeding. Persons requesting paper copies of all proposed rule-making notices of inquiry and hearing notices may be required to pay the cost of mailing these notices (RCW 34.05.320(3)).

(c) Copies of proposed new rules and amendments to existing rules as well as information related to how the public may file comments are available on the OIC web site (www.insurance.wa.gov).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2000-08, filed 1/9/01, effective 2/9/01)

WAC 284-04-405 Exceptions to notice and opt out requirements for disclosure of nonpublic personal financial information for processing and servicing transactions. (1) Exceptions for processing transactions at con-

sumer's request. The requirements for initial notice in WAC 284-04-200 (1)(b), the opt out in WAC 284-04-215 and 284-04-300 and service providers and joint marketing in WAC 284-04-400 do not apply if the licensee discloses nonpublic personal financial information as necessary to effect, administer or enforce a transaction that a consumer requests or authorizes, or in connection with:

(a) Servicing or processing an insurance product or service that a consumer requests or authorizes;

(b) Maintaining or servicing the consumer's account with a licensee, or with another entity as part of a private label credit card program or other extension of credit on behalf of such entity;

(c) A proposed or actual securitization, secondary market sale (including sales of servicing rights) or similar transaction related to a transaction of the consumer; or

(d) Reinsurance or stop loss or excess loss insurance.

(2) Necessary to effect, administer or enforce a transaction means that the disclosure is:

(a) Required, or is one of the lawful or appropriate methods, to enforce the licensee's rights or the rights of other persons engaged in carrying out the financial transaction or providing the product or service; or

(b) Required, or is a usual, appropriate or acceptable method:

(i) To carry out the transaction or the product or service business of which the transaction is a part, and record, service or maintain the consumer's account in the ordinary course of providing the insurance product or service;

(ii) To administer or service benefits or claims relating to the transaction or the product or service business of which it is a part;

(iii) To provide a confirmation, statement or other record of the transaction, or information on the status or value of the insurance product or service to the consumer or the consumer's (~~agent or broker~~) insurance producer or title insurance agent;

(iv) To accrue or recognize incentives or bonuses associated with the transaction that are provided by a licensee or any other party;

(v) To underwrite insurance at the consumer's request or for any of the following purposes as they relate to a consumer's insurance: Account administration, reporting, investigating or preventing fraud or material misrepresentation, processing premium payments, processing insurance claims, administering insurance benefits (including utilization review activities), participating in research projects or as otherwise required or specifically permitted by federal or state law; or

(vi) In connection with:

(A) The authorization, settlement, billing, processing, clearing, transferring, reconciling or collection of amounts charged, debited or otherwise paid using a debit, credit or other payment card, check or account number, or by other payment means;

(B) The transfer of receivables, accounts or interests therein; or

(C) The audit of debit, credit or other payment information.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2000-08, filed 1/9/01, effective 2/9/01)

WAC 284-04-900 Sample clauses. Licensees, including a group of financial holding company affiliates that use a common privacy notice, may use the following sample clauses, if the clause is accurate for each institution that uses the notice. (Note that disclosure of certain information, such as assets, income and information from a consumer reporting agency, may give rise to obligations under the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act, such as a requirement to permit a consumer to opt out of disclosures to affiliates or designation as a consumer reporting agency if disclosures are made to non-affiliated third parties.)

A-1—Categories of information a licensee collects (all institutions)

A licensee may use this clause, as applicable, to meet the requirement of WAC 284-04-210 (1)(a) to describe the categories of nonpublic personal information the licensee collects.

Sample Clause A-1:

We collect nonpublic personal information about you from the following sources:

- Information we receive from you on applications or other forms;
- Information about your transactions with us, our affiliates or others; and
- Information we receive from a consumer reporting agency.

A-2—Categories of information a licensee discloses (institutions that disclose outside of the exceptions)

A licensee may use one of these clauses, as applicable, to meet the requirement of WAC 284-04-210 (1)(b) to describe the categories of nonpublic personal information the licensee discloses. The licensee may use these clauses if it discloses nonpublic personal information other than as permitted by the exceptions in WAC 284-04-400, 284-04-405, and 284-04-410.

Sample Clause A-2, Alternative 1:

We may disclose the following kinds of nonpublic personal information about you:

- Information we receive from you on applications or other forms, such as (provide illustrative examples, such as "your name, address, Social Security number, assets, income, and beneficiaries");
- Information about your transactions with us, our affiliates or others, such as (provide illustrative examples, such as "your policy coverage, premiums, and payment history"); and
- Information we receive from a consumer reporting agency, such as (provide illustrative examples, such as "your creditworthiness and credit history").

Sample Clause A-2, Alternative 2:

We may disclose all of the information that we collect, as described (describe location in the notice, such as "above" or "below").

A-3—Categories of information a licensee discloses and parties to whom the licensee discloses (institutions that do not disclose outside of the exceptions)

A licensee may use this clause, as applicable, to meet the requirements of WAC 284-04-210 (1)(b), (c), and (d) to describe the categories of nonpublic personal information about customers and former customers that the licensee discloses and the categories of affiliates and nonaffiliated third parties to whom the licensee discloses. A licensee may use this clause if the licensee does not disclose nonpublic personal information to any party, other than as permitted by the exceptions in WAC 284-04-405 and 284-04-410.

Sample Clause A-3:

We do not disclose any nonpublic personal information about our customers or former customers to anyone, except as permitted by law.

A-4—Categories of parties to whom a licensee discloses (institutions that disclose outside of the exceptions)

A licensee may use this clause, as applicable, to meet the requirement of WAC 284-04-210 (1)(c) to describe the categories of affiliates and nonaffiliated third parties to whom the licensee discloses nonpublic personal information. This clause may be used if the licensee discloses nonpublic personal information other than as permitted by the exceptions in WAC 284-04-400, 284-04-405, and 284-04-410, as well as when permitted by the exceptions in WAC 284-04-405 and 284-04-410.

Sample Clause A-4:

We may disclose nonpublic personal information about you to the following types of third parties:

- Financial service providers, such as (provide illustrative examples, such as "life insurers, automobile insurers, mortgage bankers, securities broker-dealers, and insurance (~~agents~~) producers");
- Nonfinancial companies, such as (provide illustrative examples, such as "retailers, direct marketers, airlines, and publishers"); and
- Others, such as (provide illustrative examples, such as "nonprofit organizations").

We may also disclose nonpublic personal information about you to nonaffiliated third parties as permitted by law.

A-5—Service provider/joint marketing exception

A licensee may use one of these clauses, as applicable, to meet the requirements of WAC 284-04-210 (1)(e) related to the exception for service providers and joint marketers in WAC 284-04-400. If a licensee discloses nonpublic personal information under this exception, the licensee shall describe the categories of nonpublic personal information the licensee discloses and the categories of third parties with whom the licensee has contracted.

Sample Clause A-5, Alternative 1:

We may disclose the following information to companies that perform marketing services on our behalf or to other financial institutions with whom we have joint marketing agreements:

- Information we receive from you on applications or other forms, such as (provide illustrative examples, such as "your name, address, Social Security number, assets, income, and beneficiaries");
- Information about your transactions with us, our affiliates or others, such as (provide illustrative examples, such as "your policy coverage, premium, and payment history"); and

- Information we receive from a consumer reporting agency, such as (provide illustrative examples, such as "your creditworthiness and credit history").

Sample Clause A-5, Alternative 2:

We may disclose all of the information we collect, as described (describe location in the notice, such as "above" or "below") to companies that perform marketing services on our behalf or to other financial institutions with whom we have joint marketing agreements.

A-6—Explanation of opt out right (institutions that disclose outside of the exceptions)

A licensee may use this clause, as applicable, to meet the requirement of WAC 284-04-210 (1)(f) to provide an explanation of the consumer's right to opt out of the disclosure of nonpublic personal information to nonaffiliated third parties, including the method(s) by which the consumer may exercise that right. The licensee may use this clause if the licensee discloses nonpublic personal information other than as permitted by the exceptions in WAC 284-04-400, 284-04-405, and 284-04-410.

Sample Clause A-6:

If you prefer that we not disclose nonpublic personal information about you to nonaffiliated third parties, you may opt out of those disclosures, that is, you may direct us not to make those disclosures (other than disclosures permitted by law). If you wish to opt out of disclosures to nonaffiliated third parties, you may (describe a reasonable means of opting out, such as "call the following toll-free number: (insert number)").

A-7—Confidentiality and security (all institutions)

A licensee may use this clause, as applicable, to meet the requirement of WAC 284-04-210 (1)(h) to describe its policies and practices with respect to protecting the confidentiality and security of nonpublic personal information.

Sample Clause A-7:

We restrict access to nonpublic personal information about you to (provide an appropriate description, such as "those employees who need to know that information to provide products or services to you"). We maintain physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards that comply with federal regulations to guard your nonpublic personal information.

Chapter 284-12 WAC

~~((AGENTS, BROKERS))~~ INSURANCE PRODUCERS, TITLE INSURANCE AGENTS, AND ADJUSTERS

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 90-2, filed 1/31/90, effective 3/3/90)

WAC 284-12-080 Requirements for separate accounts. (1) The purpose of this section is to effectuate RCW 48.17.600 and 48.17.480 with respect to the separation and accounting of premium funds by (~~((agents, brokers, solicitors, general agents))~~) insurance producers, title insurance agents and surplus line brokers, hereinafter called "producers." Pursuant to RCW 48.30.010, the commissioner has found and hereby defines it to be an unfair practice for any

producer, except as allowed by statute, to conduct insurance business without complying with the requirements of RCW 48.17.600 and this section. As provided in RCW 48.17.600, agents for title insurance companies or insurance (~~brokers~~) producers whose average daily balance for premiums received on behalf of insureds in the state of Washington equals or exceeds one million dollars, are exempt from subsections (1) through (6) of this section, except with respect to premiums and return premiums received in another licensing capacity.

(2) All funds representing premiums and return premiums received on Washington business by a producer in his or her fiduciary capacity on or after January 1, 1987, shall be deposited in one or more identifiable separate accounts which may be interest bearing.

(a) A producer may deposit no funds other than premiums and return premiums to the separate account except as follows:

(i) Funds reasonably sufficient to pay bank charges;

(ii) Funds a producer may deem prudent for advancing premiums, or establishing reserves for the paying of return premiums; and

(iii) Funds for contingencies as may arise in the business of receiving and transmitting premiums or return premiums.

(b) A producer may commingle Washington premiums and return premiums with those produced in other states, but there shall be no commingling of any funds which would not be permitted by this section.

(3)(a) The separate account funds may be:

(i) Deposited in a checking account, demand account, or a savings account in a bank, national banking association, savings and loan association, mutual savings bank, stock savings bank, credit union, or trust company located in the state of Washington. Such an account must be insured by an entity of the federal government; or

(ii) Invested in United States government bonds and treasury certificates or other obligations for which the full faith and credit of the United States government is pledged for payment of principal and interest, repurchase agreements collateralized by securities issued by the United States government, and bankers acceptances. Insurers may, of course, restrict investments of separate account funds by their agent.

(b) A nonresident licensee, or a resident producer with affiliated operations under common ownership in two or more states, may utilize comparable accounts in another state provided such accounts otherwise meet the requirements of RCW 48.17.600 and this rule, and are accessible to the commissioner for purposes of examination or audit at the expense of the producer.

(4) Disbursements or withdrawals from a separate account shall be made for the following purposes only, and in the manner stated:

(a) For charges imposed by a bank or other financial institution for operation of the separate account;

(b) For payments of premiums, directly to insurers or other producers entitled thereto;

(c) For payments of return premiums, directly to the insureds or other persons entitled thereto;

(d) For payments of commissions and other funds belonging to the separate account's producer, directly to

another account maintained by such producer as an operating or business account; and

(e) For transfer of fiduciary funds, directly to another separate premium account which meets the requirements of this section.

(5)(a) The entire premium received (including a surplus lines premium tax if paid by the insured) must be deposited into the separate account. Such funds shall be paid promptly to the insurer or to another producer entitled thereto, in accordance with the terms of any applicable agreement between the parties.

(b) Return premiums received by a producer and the producer's share of any premiums required to be refunded, must be deposited promptly to the separate account. Such funds shall be paid promptly to the insured or person entitled thereto.

(6)(a) Where a producer receives a premium payment in the form of an instrument, such as a check, which is made payable to an insurer, general agent or surplus line broker, the producer may forward such instrument directly to the payee if that can be done without endorsement or alteration. In such a case, the producer's separate account is not involved because the producer has not "received" any funds.

(b) If the producer receives a premium payment in the form of cash or an instrument requiring endorsement by the producer, such premium must be deposited into the producer's separate account, unless the insurer entitled to such funds has established other procedures by written direction to a producer who is its appointed agent, which procedures:

(i) Recognize that such agent is receiving premiums directly on behalf of the insurer; and

(ii) Direct the producer to give adequate receipts on behalf of the insurer; and

(iii) Require deposit of the proceeds into the insurer's own account or elsewhere as permitted by the insurer's direction.

Thus, for example, an insurer may utilize the services of a licensed agent, known in the industry as a "captive agent," in the sale of its insurance and in the operation of its places of business, and directly receive payments intended for it without such payments being deposited into and accounted for through the licensed agent's separate account. In such cases, for purposes of this rule, the insurer, as distinguished from the agent, is actually "receiving" the funds and is immediately responsible therefor.

(c) When a producer receives premiums in the capacity of a surplus line broker, licensed pursuant to chapter 48.15 RCW, after a binder or other written evidence of insurance has been issued to the insured, subject to the express written direction of the insurer involved, such premiums may be removed from the separate account.

(7) The commissioner recognizes the practical problems of accounting for the small amounts of interest involved spread over a large number of insurers and insureds. Therefore, absent any agreement between the producer and the insured or insurer to the contrary, interest earned on the deposits held in the separate account may be retained by the producer and used to offset bank charges, establish reserves, pay return premiums, or for any of the purposes listed in sub-

section (2) of this section, or the interest may be removed to the operating account.

(8) A producer shall establish and maintain records and an appropriate accounting system for all premiums and return premiums received by the producer, and shall make such records available for inspection by the commissioner during regular business hours upon demand during the five years immediately after the date of the transaction.

(9) The accounting system used must effectively isolate the separate account from any operating accounts. All record-keeping systems, whether manual or electronic must provide an audit trail so that details underlying the summary data, such as invoices, checks, and statements, may be identified and made available on request. Such a system must provide the means to trace any transaction back to its original source or forward to final entry, such as is accomplished by a conventional double-entry bookkeeping system. When automatic data processing systems are used, a description of the system must be available for review by the commissioner. A balance forward system (as in an ordinary checking account) is not acceptable.

(10)(a) A producer that is a firm or corporation may utilize one separate account for the funds received by its affiliated persons operating under its license, and such affiliated persons may deposit the funds they receive in such capacity directly into the separate account of their firm or corporation.

(b) ~~((Funds received by a solicitor may be deposited into and accounted for through the separate account of the agent or broker represented by the solicitor.~~

~~((e)) Funds received by an ((agent)) insurance producer who is employed by and offices with another ((agent)) insurance producer may be deposited into and accounted for through the separate account of the employing ((agent)) insurance producer. This provision does not, however, authorize the ((agent-employee)) insurance producer employee to represent an insurer as to which he or she has no appointment.~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 91-7, filed 11/13/91, effective 1/1/92)

WAC 284-12-095 Unfair practice with respect to use of ~~((general-agent))~~ insurance producer defined. It is an unfair or deceptive practice and an unfair method of competition pursuant to RCW 48.30.010 for an authorized insurer to cancel or refuse to renew any insurance policy because its contract or arrangement with a ~~((general-agent))~~ insurance producer or a nonappointed ~~((agent))~~ insurance producer through whom such policy was written has been terminated.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 88-12, filed 12/7/88)

WAC 284-12-110 Identification of ~~((agent or solicitor))~~ an insurance producer to a prospective insured. It shall be an unfair practice for an ~~((agent or solicitor))~~ insurance producer initiating a sales presentation away from his or her office to fail to inform the prospective purchaser, prior to commencing the sales presentation, that the ~~((agent or solicitor))~~ insurance producer is acting as an insurance ~~((agent or solicitor))~~ producer, and to fail thereafter to inform the prospective purchaser of the full name of the insurance company

whose product the ~~((agent or solicitor))~~ insurance producer offers to the buyer. This rule shall apply to all lines of insurance and to all coverage solicited in this state including coverage under a group policy delivered in another state, whether or not membership in the group is also being solicited.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 93-13, filed 9/1/93, effective 10/2/93)

WAC 284-12-220 Licensed in this state. A person is licensed in this state for purposes of ~~((section 36))~~ RCW 48.98.010 (1) and (2), ~~((chapter 462, Laws of 1993,))~~ if he or she holds a resident or nonresident ~~((agent's))~~ insurance producer's license issued by the commissioner.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 94-14, filed 7/6/94, effective 8/6/94)

WAC 284-12-270 Expiration and renewal of appointments. Appointments of managing general agents shall be for two years. They expire unless timely renewed. They expire on the same date that ~~((agent))~~ insurance producer appointments for the same insurer expire under WAC 284-17-410.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 98-10, filed 6/16/98, effective 7/17/98)

WAC 284-19-070 FAIR plan business—Distribution and placement. (1) The facility shall not require that the applicant demonstrates that he or she is unable to obtain insurance in the normal market, as a precondition to the placement of business under the FAIR plan. The facility, however, may require an ~~((agent or broker))~~ insurance producer to furnish copies of documents or information showing what effort was made by the ~~((agent or broker))~~ insurance producer to obtain insurance in the normal market. The facility shall forward to the commissioner the names of ~~((agents or brokers))~~ insurance producers who fail to cooperate or who appear to fail to make reasonable efforts on behalf of applicants for insurance to obtain insurance in the normal market.

(2) Assessments upon each insurer participating in this program shall be levied by the facility on the same percentage allocation basis as the insurer's premiums written bears to the total of all premiums written by all insurers participating in the program.

(a) The maximum limit of liability that may be placed through this program on any one property at one location is \$1,500,000. The facility undertakes the responsibility of seeking to place that portion of a risk that exceeds \$1,500,000.

(b) The term "at one location" as used in this chapter refers to real and personal property consisting of and contained in a single building, or consisting of and contained in contiguous buildings under one ownership.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R-69-1, filed 1/28/69)

WAC 284-19-165 Cooperation of producers. All licensed insurance ~~((agents and brokers))~~ producers shall pro-

vide full cooperation in carrying out the aims and the operation of the FAIR plan.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R-75-3, filed 8/22/75, effective 11/1/75)

WAC 284-23-020 Definitions. (1) For the purpose of this regulation:

(a) "Policy" shall include any policy, plan, certificate, contract, agreement, statement of coverage, rider, or endorsement which provides for life insurance or annuity benefits.

(b) "Insurer" shall include any organization or person which issues life insurance or annuities in this State and is engaged in the advertisement of a policy.

(c) "Advertisement" shall be material designed to create public interest in life insurance or annuities or in an insurer, or to induce the public to purchase, increase, modify, reinstate, or retain a policy including:

(i) Printed and published material, audiovisual material, and descriptive literature of an insurer used in direct mail, newspapers, magazines, radio and television scripts, billboards and similar displays;

(ii) Descriptive literature and sales aids of all kinds issued by an insurer or agent, including but not limited to circulars, leaflets, booklets, depictions, illustrations and form letters;

(iii) Material used for the recruitment, training and education of an insurer's sales personnel (~~(agents, solicitors and brokers)~~) and insurance producers, which is designed to be used or is used to induce the public to purchase, increase, modify, reinstate or retain a policy;

(iv) Prepared sales talks, presentations and material for use by sales personnel (~~(agents, solicitors and brokers)~~) and insurance producers.

(2) "Advertisement" for the purpose of this regulation shall not include:

(a) Communications or materials used within an insurer's own organization and not intended for dissemination to the public;

(b) Communications with policyholders other than material urging policyholders to purchase, increase, modify, reinstate or retain a policy;

(c) A general announcement from a group or blanket policyholder to eligible individuals on an employment or membership list that a policy or program has been written or arranged, provided the announcement clearly indicates that it is preliminary to the issuance of a booklet explaining the proposed coverage.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 87-6, filed 6/23/87, effective 9/1/87)

WAC 284-23-400 Purpose. The purpose of this regulation is:

(1) To regulate the activities of insurers and (~~(agents and brokers)~~) insurance producers with respect to the replacement of existing life insurance and annuities;

(2) To protect the interests of life insurance and annuity purchasers by establishing minimum standards of conduct to be observed in replacement transactions by:

(a) Assuring that the purchaser receives information with which a decision can be made in his or her own best interest;

(b) Reducing the opportunity for misrepresentation and incomplete disclosures; and

(c) Establishing penalties for failure to comply with the requirements of this regulation.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 87-6, filed 6/23/87, effective 9/1/87)

WAC 284-23-410 Definition of replacement. "Replacement" means any transaction in which new life insurance or a new annuity is to be purchased, and it is known or should be known to the proposing (~~(agent or broker)~~) insurance producer, or to the proposing insurer if there is no (~~(agent)~~) insurance producer, that by reason of such transaction, existing life insurance or annuity has been or is to be:

(1) Lapsed, forfeited, surrendered, or otherwise terminated;

(2) Converted to reduced paid-up insurance, continued as extended term insurance, or otherwise reduced in value by the use of nonforfeiture benefits or other policy values;

(3) Amended so as to effect either a reduction in benefits or in the term for which coverage would otherwise remain in force or for which benefits would be paid;

(4) Reissued with any reduction in cash value; or

(5) Pledged as collateral or subjected to borrowing, whether in a single loan or under a schedule of borrowing over a period of time for amounts in the aggregate exceeding twenty-five percent of the loan value set forth in the policy.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 87-6, filed 6/23/87, effective 9/1/87)

WAC 284-23-420 Other definitions. (1) "Conservation" means any attempt by the existing insurer or its (~~(agent, or by a broker)~~) insurance producer to dissuade a policyowner from the replacement of existing life insurance or annuity. Conservation does not include such routine administrative procedures as late payment reminders, late payment offers or reinstatement offers.

(2) "Direct-response sales" means any sale of life insurance or annuity where the insurer does not utilize an agent in the sale or delivery of the policy.

(3) "Existing insurer" means the insurance company whose policy is or will be changed or terminated in such a manner as described within the definition of "replacement."

(4) "Existing life insurance or annuity" means any life insurance or annuity in force, including life insurance under a binding or conditional receipt or a life insurance policy or annuity that is within an unconditional refund period.

(5) "Replacing insurer" means the insurance company that issues or proposes to issue a new policy or contract which is a replacement of existing life insurance or annuity.

(6) "Registered contract" means variable annuities, investment annuities, variable life insurance under which the death benefits and cash values vary in accordance with unit values of investments held in a separate account, or any other contracts issued by life insurance companies which are registered with the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 87-6, filed 6/23/87, effective 9/1/87)

WAC 284-23-430 Exemptions. Unless otherwise specifically included, this regulation shall not apply to transactions involving:

- (1) Credit life insurance;
- (2) Group life insurance or group annuities, unless the new coverage under the insurance or annuity is solicited on an individual basis and the cost of such coverage is borne substantially by the individual;
- (3) An application to the existing insurer that issued the existing life insurance when a contractual change or conversion privilege is being exercised;
- (4) Proposed life insurance that is to replace life insurance under a binding or conditional receipt issued by the same company;
- (5) Transactions where the replacing insurer and the existing insurer are the same, or are subsidiaries or affiliates under common ownership or control; provided, however, ~~((agents or brokers))~~ insurance producers proposing replacement shall comply with the requirements of WAC 284-23-440 (1) and (2)(a) and (c); and
- (6) Registered contracts shall be exempt only from the requirements of WAC 284-23-455 (2)(b) and (c), requiring provision of policy summary or ledger statement information; however, premium or contract contribution amounts and identification of the appropriate prospectus or offering circular shall be required in lieu thereof.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 87-6, filed 6/23/87, effective 9/1/87)

WAC 284-23-440 Duties of ~~((agents and brokers))~~ insurance producers. (1) Each ~~((agent or broker))~~ insurance producer who initiates the application shall submit to the insurer to which an application for life insurance or annuity is presented, with or as part of each application:

(a) A statement signed by the applicant as to whether replacement of existing life insurance or annuity is involved in the transaction; and

(b) A signed statement as to whether the ~~((agent or broker))~~ insurance producer knows replacement is or may be involved in the transaction.

(2) Where a replacement is involved, the ~~((agent or broker))~~ insurance producer shall:

(a) Present to the applicant, not later than at the time of taking the application, a completed notice regarding replacement in the form as described in WAC 284-23-485, or other substantially similar form approved by the commissioner. Answers must be succinct and in simple nontechnical language. They should fairly and adequately highlight the points raised by the questions, without overwhelming the applicant with verbiage and data. An answer may include a reference to the contract or another source, but it must be essentially complete without the reference. The notice (and a copy) shall be signed by the applicant after it has been completed and signed by the ~~((agent or broker))~~ insurance producer and the signed original shall be left with the applicant.

(b) Obtain with each application a list of all existing life insurance and/or annuity contracts to be replaced and prop-

erly identified by name of insurer, the insured and contract number. Such list shall be set forth on the notice regarding replacement required by WAC 284-23-485, immediately below the ~~((agent's or broker's))~~ insurance producer's name and address. If a contract number has not been assigned by the existing insurer, alternative identification, such as an application or receipt number, shall be listed.

(c) Leave with the applicant the original or a copy of written or printed communications used for presentation to the applicant.

(d) Submit to the replacing insurer with the application, a copy of the replacement notice provided pursuant to WAC 284-23-440 (2)(a).

(3) Each ~~((agent or broker))~~ insurance producer who uses written or printed communications in a conservation shall leave with the applicant the original or a copy of such materials used.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 87-6, filed 6/23/87, effective 9/1/87)

WAC 284-23-455 Duties of insurers that use ~~((agents or brokers))~~ insurance producers. Each insurer that uses an ~~((agent or broker))~~ insurance producer in a life insurance or annuity sale shall:

(1) Require with or as part of each completed application for life insurance or annuity, a statement signed by the ~~((agent or broker))~~ insurance producer as to whether he or she knows replacement is or may be involved in the transaction.

(2) Where a replacement is involved:

(a) Require from the ~~((agent or broker))~~ insurance producer with the application for life insurance or annuity (i) a list of all of the applicant's existing life insurance or annuities to be replaced and (ii) a copy of the replacement notice provided the applicant pursuant to WAC 284-23-440 (2)(a). Such existing life insurance or annuity shall be identified by name of insurer, insured and contract number. If a number has not been assigned by the existing insurer, alternative identification, such as an application or receipt number, shall be listed.

(b) Send to each existing insurer a written communication advising of the replacement or proposed replacement and the identification information obtained pursuant to (a) of this subsection and a policy summary, contract summary, or ledger statement containing policy data on the proposed life insurance or annuity as required by the life insurance solicitation regulation, WAC 284-23-200 through 284-23-270, and/or the annuity and deposit fund disclosure regulation, WAC 284-23-300 through 284-23-380. Cost indices and equivalent level annual dividend figures need not be included in the policy summary or ledger statement. This written communication shall be made within three working days of the date the application is received in the replacing insurer's home or regional office, or the date the proposed policy or contract is issued, whichever is sooner.

(c) Each existing insurer or such insurer's ~~((agent or a broker))~~ insurance producer that undertakes a conservation shall, within twenty days from the date the written communication plus the materials required in (a) and (b) of this subsection is received by the existing insurer, furnish the policy-

owner with a policy summary for the existing life insurance or a ledger statement containing policy data on the existing policy and/or annuity. Such policy summary or ledger statement shall be completed in accordance with the provisions of the life insurance solicitation regulation, WAC 284-23-200 through 284-23-270, except that information relating to premiums, cash values, death benefits and dividends, if any, shall be computed from the current policy year of the existing life insurance. The policy summary or ledger statement shall include the amount of any outstanding indebtedness, the sum of any dividend accumulations or additions, and may include any other information that is not in violation of any regulation or statute. Cost indices and equivalent level annual dividend figures need not be included. When annuities are involved, the disclosure information shall be that required in a contract summary under the annuity and deposit fund disclosure regulation, WAC 284-23-300 through 284-23-380. The replacing insurer may request the existing insurer to furnish it with a copy of the summaries or ledger statement, which shall be furnished within five working days of the receipt of the request.

(3) The replacing insurer shall maintain evidence of the "Notice Regarding Replacement," the policy summary, the contract summary and any ledger statements used, and a replacement register, cross indexed, by replacing agent and existing insurer to be replaced. The existing insurer shall maintain evidence of policy summaries, contract summaries or ledger statements used in any conservation. Evidence that all requirements were met shall be maintained for at least three years or until the conclusion of the next succeeding regular examination by the insurance department of its state of domicile, whichever is later.

(4) The replacing insurer shall provide in its policy or in a separate written notice which is delivered with the policy that the applicant has a right to an unconditional refund of all premiums paid, which right may be exercised within twenty days commencing from the date of delivery of the policy.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 87-6, filed 6/23/87, effective 9/1/87)

WAC 284-23-460 Duties of insurers with respect to direct-response sales. (1) If in the solicitation of a direct response sale, the insurer did not propose the replacement, and a replacement is involved, the insurer shall send to the applicant, with the policy, a replacement notice as described in WAC 284-23-485 or other substantially similar form approved by the commissioner. In such instances the insurer may omit the portion of the form which is included under the heading "Statement to Applicant by ((Agent or Broker)) Insurance Producer," but including the portion beginning with "CAUTION" and continuing through the first three points down to and not including the fourth point which begins "Study the comments" without having to obtain approval of the form from the commissioner. The applicant's signature is not required on the notice.

(2) If the insurer proposes the replacement in connection with direct response sales, it shall:

(a) Provide to applicants or prospective applicants, with or as a part of the application, a replacement notice as

described in WAC 284-23-485 or other substantially similar form approved by the commissioner.

(b) Request from the applicant with or as part of the application, a list of all existing life insurance or annuities to be replaced and properly identified by name of insurer, insured, and contract number.

(c) Comply with the requirements of WAC 284-23-455 (2)(b), if the applicant furnishes the names of the existing insurers, and the requirements of WAC 284-23-455(3), except that it need not maintain a replacement register.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 87-6, filed 6/23/87, effective 9/1/87)

WAC 284-23-480 Penalties. (1) Any ((broker)) insurance producer, and any insurer, ((agent)) representative, officer or employee of such insurer failing to comply with the requirements of this regulation shall be subject to such penalties as may be appropriate under the insurance laws of Washington.

(2) This regulation does not prohibit the use of additional material other than that which is required that is not in violation of this regulation or any other Washington statute or regulation.

(3) Policyowners have the right to replace existing life insurance after indicating in or as part of the applications for life insurance that such is not their intention; however, patterns of such action by policyowners who purchase the replacing policies from the same ((agent or broker)) insurance producer shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the licensee's knowledge that replacement was intended in connection with the sale of those policies, and such patterns of action shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the licensee's intent to violate this regulation.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 87-6, filed 6/23/87, effective 9/1/87)

WAC 284-23-485 Form to be used for notice regarding replacement.

(Insurance company's name and address)

IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING REPLACEMENT OF
INSURANCE

(Save this notice! It may be important to you in the future.)

The decision to buy a new life insurance policy or annuity and discontinue or change an existing one is very important. Your decision could be a good one—or a mistake. It should be carefully considered. The Washington state insurance commissioner requires us to give you this notice to help you make a wise decision.

STATEMENT TO APPLICANT BY ((AGENT OR BROKER)) INSURANCE PRODUCER:

(Use additional sheets, as necessary.)

I believe the replacement of insurance involved in this transaction materially improves your position. My conclusion has taken into account the following factors, which I call to your attention.

- 1. Can there be reduced benefits or increased premiums in later years? . . . No . . . Yes, explain:
- 2. Are there penalties, set up or surrender charges for the new policy? . . . No . . . Yes, explain, emphasizing any extra cost for early withdrawal:
- 3. Will there be penalties or surrender charges under the existing insurance as a result of the proposed transaction? . . . No . . . Yes, explain:
- 4. Are there adverse tax consequences from the replacement under current tax law? . . . No . . . Yes, explain:
- 5. a) Are interest earnings a consideration in this replacement? No . . . Yes. . . .
 b) If "yes," explain what portions of premiums or contributions will produce limited or no earnings. As pertinent, include in your explanation the need for minimum deposits to enhance earnings, and the reduction of earnings that may result from set-up charges, policy fees, and other factors.
- 6. Are minimum amounts required to be on deposit before excess interest will be paid? . . . No . . . Yes, explain:
- 7. If the new program is based on a variable or universal life insurance policy or a single-premium policy or annuity:
 - a) Are the interest rates quoted before . . . or after . . . fees and mortality charges have been deducted?
 - b) Interest rates are guaranteed for how long? . . .
 - c) The minimum interest rate to be paid is how much? . . .
 - d) If applicable, the rate you pay to borrow is , and the limit on the amount that can be borrowed is
 - e) The surrender charges are
 - f) The death benefit is
- 8. Are there other short or long term effects from the replacement that might be materially adverse? . . . No . . . Yes, explain:

.....
 Signature of ((Agent or Broker)) Date
Insurance Producer

.....
 Name of ((Agent or Broker))
Insurance Producer Address
 (Print or Type)

List of Policies or Contracts to be Replaced:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Insured</u>	<u>Contract No.</u>
_____	_____	_____

CAUTION: The insurance commissioner suggests you consider these points:

- > Usually, contestable and suicide periods start again under a new policy. Benefits might be excluded under a new policy that would be paid under existing insurance.
- > Terminating or altering existing coverage, before new insurance has been issued, might leave you unable to purchase other life insurance or let you buy it only at substantially higher rates.
- > You are entitled to advice from the existing agent or company. Such advice might be helpful.
- > Study the comments made above by the ((agent or broker)) insurance producer. They apply to you and this proposal. They are important to you and your future.

Completed Copy

Received:
 (Applicant's Signature) (Date)

THIS COMPLETED FORM SHOULD BE FILED PERMANENTLY WITH YOUR NEW INSURANCE POLICY.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2008-07, filed 5/20/09, effective 8/21/09)

WAC 284-30-320 Definitions. When used in this regulation, WAC 284-30-300 through 284-30-400:

- (1) "Actual cash value" means the fair market value of the loss vehicle immediately prior to the loss.
- (2) "Claimant" means, depending upon the circumstance, either a first party claimant, a third party claimant, or both and includes a claimant's designated legal representative and a member of the claimant's immediate family designated by the claimant.
- (3) "Comparable motor vehicle" means a vehicle that is the same make and model, of the same or newer model year, similar body style, with similar options and mileage as the loss vehicle and in similar overall condition, as established by current data. To achieve comparability, deductions or additions for options, mileage or condition may be made if they are itemized and appropriate in dollar amount.
- (4) "Current data" means data within ninety days prior to or after the date of loss.
- (5) "File" means a record in any retrievable format, and unless otherwise specified, includes paper and electronic formats.
- (6) "First party claimant" means an individual, corporation, association, partnership or other legal entity asserting a right as a covered person to payment under an insurance policy or insurance contract arising out of the occurrence of the contingency or loss covered by a policy or contract.
- (7) "Insurance policy" or "insurance contract" mean any contract of insurance, indemnity, suretyship, or annuity issued, proposed for issuance, or intended for issuance by any insurer.
- (8) "Insurer" means any individual, corporation, association, partnership, reciprocal exchange, interinsurer, Lloyds insurer, fraternal mutual insurer, fraternal mutual life insurer, and any other legal entity engaged in the business of insurance, authorized or licensed to issue or who issues any insurance policy or insurance contract in this state. "Insurer" does

not include health care service contractors, as defined in RCW 48.44.010, and health maintenance organizations, as defined in RCW 48.46.020.

(9) "Investigation" means all activities of the insurer directly or indirectly related to the determination of liabilities under coverages afforded by an insurance policy or insurance contract.

(10) "Loss vehicle" means the damaged motor vehicle or a motor vehicle that the insurer determines is a "total loss."

(11) "Motor vehicle" means any vehicle subject to registration under chapter 46.16 RCW.

(12) "Notification of claim" means any notification, whether in writing or other means acceptable under the terms of an insurance policy or insurance contract, to the insurer or its appointed insurance producers or title insurance agent, by a claimant, which reasonably apprises the insurer of the facts pertinent to a claim.

(13) "Principally garaged area" means the place where the loss vehicle is normally kept, consistent with the applicable policy of insurance.

(14) "Third party claimant" means any individual, corporation, association, partnership or other legal entity asserting a claim against any individual, corporation, association, partnership or other legal entity insured under an insurance policy or insurance contract of the insurer.

(15) "Total loss" means that the insurer has determined that the cost of parts and labor, plus the salvage value, meets or exceeds, or is likely to meet or exceed, the "actual cash value" of the loss vehicle. Other factors may be considered in reaching the total loss determination, such as the existence of a biohazard or a death in the vehicle resulting from the loss.

(16) "Written" or "in writing" means any retrievable method of recording an agreement or document, and, unless otherwise specified, includes paper and electronic formats.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 87-5, filed 4/21/87)

WAC 284-30-350 Misrepresentation of policy provisions. (1) No insurer shall fail to fully disclose to first party claimants all pertinent benefits, coverages or other provisions of an insurance policy or insurance contract under which a claim is presented.

(2) No insurance producer or title insurance agent shall conceal from first party claimants benefits, coverages or other provisions of any insurance policy or insurance contract when such benefits, coverages or other provisions are pertinent to a claim.

(3) No insurer shall deny a claim for failure to exhibit the property without proof of demand and unfounded refusal by a claimant to do so.

(4) No insurer shall, except where there is a time limit specified in the policy, make statements, written or otherwise, requiring a claimant to give written notice of loss or proof of loss within a specified time limit and which seek to relieve the company of its obligations if such a time limit is not complied with unless the failure to comply with such time limit prejudices the insurer's rights.

(5) No insurer shall request a first party claimant to sign a release that extends beyond the subject matter that gave rise to the claim payment.

(6) No insurer shall issue checks or drafts in partial settlement of a loss or claim under a specific coverage which contain language which release the insurer or its insured from its total liability.

(7) No insurer shall make a payment of benefits without clearly advising the payee, in writing, that it may require reimbursement, when such is the case.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 84-8, filed 12/27/84)

WAC 284-30-550 Receipts to be given. (1) Beginning June 1, 1985, to effectuate RCW 48.17.470 and 48.17.480 and to eliminate unfair practices in accord with RCW 48.30.-010, any (~~agent, solicitor~~) insurance producer or other representative of an insurer who receives a contract payment or premium from or on behalf of an insured or applicant for homeowners', dwelling fire, private passenger automobile, motorcycle, individual life, or individual disability insurance shall deliver or mail a signed receipt therefor as promptly as possible, which should generally be no later than the next business day. Such receipt must be dated, identify the (~~agent~~) insurance producer and the (~~agent's~~) insurance producer's address, identify the person by or for whom payment is made, state the amount received, identify the applicable insurer by its full legal name (or the premium finance company or Washington automobile insurance plan if payment is intended therefor), and identify the contract or policy including a brief description of the coverage for which payment is received.

(2) The receipt need not be an independent document but may be incorporated in an application or binder, if appropriate.

(3) For purposes of this section "life insurance" includes annuities.

(4) For purposes of this section "insurer" includes a health care service contractor and a health maintenance organization, and "disability insurance" includes their contracts and agreements.

(5) This section shall not apply to the receipt of checks or other instruments payable on their face to the insurer, premium finance company or the Washington Automobile Insurance Plan. It also shall not apply to payments (other than by cash) received by an (~~agent~~) insurance producer after delivery of the policy for which payment is made, when the payment is pursuant to a premium financing arrangement with the (~~agent~~) insurance producer or in response to a billing by the (~~agent~~) insurance producer.

(6) A failure to comply with this section shall be an unfair practice pursuant to RCW 48.30.010, and a violation of a regulation pursuant to RCW 48.17.530.

(7) Each insurer shall inform its (~~agents~~) insurance producers and appropriate representatives of the requirements of this section.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 84-8, filed 12/27/84)

WAC 284-30-560 Applications and binders. (1) Beginning June 1, 1985, every application form used in connection with homeowners', dwelling fire and vehicle insurance, shall contain a clear and conspicuous statement setting forth whether or not coverage has commenced.

(a) If coverage has commenced, the effective date shall be stated.

(b) If coverage has not commenced, there shall be an explanation as to the circumstances which will cause coverage to commence and the time when coverage will become effective.

(c) The statement concerning commencement of coverage shall not be minimized, rendered obscure, or presented in an ambiguous fashion or intermingled with the other contents of the application so as to be confusing, misleading or not readily evident.

(d) A copy of such application shall be delivered or mailed to the applicant promptly following its execution.

(2) Beginning June 1, 1985, every binder used pending the issuance of a policy of property, marine and transportation, vehicle and general casualty insurance, as those kinds of insurance are defined in chapter 48.11 RCW, shall be reduced to writing or printed form and delivered or mailed to the insured as promptly as possible, which should generally be no later than the next business day.

(a) Such binder must be dated, identify the insurer in which coverage is bound, briefly describe the coverage bound, state the date and time coverage is effective, and acknowledge receipt of the amount of any premium money received.

(b) Such binder may be incorporated in or be attached to the application for the insurance but must be clear and conspicuous.

(3) Binders should be replaced promptly with insurance policies. With few exceptions and then only in compliance with RCW 48.18.230(2), insurers must replace binders within ninety days of their effective date.

(4) It shall be an unfair practice and unfair competition for an insurer or (~~agent~~) insurance producer to engage in acts or practices which are contrary to or not in conformity with the requirements of this section, and a violation of this section is prohibited and shall subject an insurer and (~~agent~~) insurance producer to the penalties or procedures set forth in RCW 48.05.140, 48.17.530, or 48.30.010.

(5) Each insurer shall inform its (~~agents~~) insurance producers and appropriate representatives of the requirements of this section.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 84-8, filed 12/27/84)

WAC 284-30-580 Policies to be delivered, not held by insurance producers or title insurance agents. (1) RCW 48.18.260 requires that policies be delivered within a reasonable period of time after issuance. If an insurer relies upon its appointed insurance producers or title insurance agents to make deliveries of its policies, the insurer, as well as the appointed insurance producer or title insurance agent, is

responsible for any delay resulting from the failure of the agent to act diligently.

(2) Insurance producers and title insurance agents delivering insurance policies to insureds must make an actual physical delivery. It is not acceptable for an insurance producer or title insurance agent to merely obtain a receipt indicating a delivery and then to retain the policy, for safekeeping or otherwise, in the insurance producer's or title insurance agent's possession.

(3) Insurance producers and title insurance agents may obtain policies from owners or insureds and hold such policies briefly for analysis or servicing, giving a receipt therefor in every instance, but shall promptly return any such policies to their owners or insureds. Insurance producers and title insurance agents shall not otherwise take custody of, or hold, insurance policies, whether for fee or at no charge, unless a family or legal relationship clearly justifies such conduct, as, for example, where a policy belonging to a minor child of the insurance producer and title insurance agent is held, or where the insurance producer or title insurance producer or title insurance agent is acting as a legal guardian or a court appointed representative and holds a policy of a ward or of an estate.

(4) It shall be an unfair practice and unfair competition for an insurer or insurance producer or title insurance agent to engage in acts or practices which are contrary to or not in conformity with the requirements of this section, and a violation of this section is prohibited and shall subject an insurer, insurance producer and title insurance agent to the penalties or procedures set forth in RCW 48.05.140, 48.17.530, or 48.30.010.

(5) Each insurer shall inform its appointed insurance producers or title insurance agents and appropriate representatives of the requirements of this section.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter R 98-18, filed 9/14/00, effective 10/15/00)

WAC 284-30-600 Unfair practices with respect to out-of-state group life and disability insurance. (1) Under RCW 48.30.010, it is an unfair method of competition and an unfair practice for any insurer to engage in any insurance transaction, as defined in RCW 48.01.060, regarding life insurance, annuities, or disability insurance coverage on individuals in this state under a group policy delivered to a policyholder outside this state when:

(a) The policy or certificate providing coverage in the state of Washington, including, but not limited to, applications, riders, or endorsements, contains any inconsistent, ambiguous or misleading clauses, or exceptions and conditions which unreasonably or deceptively affect the risk purported to be assumed in the general coverage of the policy or certificate.

(b) The policy or certificate providing coverage in the state of Washington, including, but not limited to, applications, riders, or endorsements, has any title, heading, or other indication of its provisions which is misleading.

(c) The policy or certificate delivered to residents of the state of Washington does not include all terms and conditions of the coverage.

(d) The type of group being covered under the contract providing coverage in the state of Washington does not qualify for group life insurance or group disability insurance under the provisions of Title 48 RCW.

(e) The coverage is being solicited by deceptive advertising.

(f) With respect to disability insurance, the policy or certificate providing coverage in the state of Washington does not:

(i) Provide that claims will be processed in compliance with RCW 48.21.130 through 48.21.148;

(ii) Meet the requirements as to benefits and coverage mandated by chapter 48.21 RCW and rules effectuating that chapter, specifically including those set forth in chapter 284-51 WAC, and WAC 284-30-610, 284-30-620 and 284-30-630;

(iii) With respect to long-term care insurance, also meet the requirements of chapter 48.84 RCW and chapter 284-54 WAC;

(iv) With respect to medicare supplemental insurance, also meet the requirements of chapter 48.66 RCW and chapter 284-66 WAC; and

(v) Meet the loss ratio standards applicable to group insurance under RCW 48.66.100 and 48.70.030 and chapter 284-60 WAC.

(g) With respect to life insurance, the out-of-state group policy or certificate providing coverage in the state of Washington fails to comply with the provisions of:

(i) Chapter 48.24 RCW;

(ii) WAC 284-23-550 and 284-23-600 through 284-23-730;

(iii) WAC 284-30-620; and

(iv) WAC 284-30-630.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3)(c) of this section, for purposes of this section it is immaterial whether the coverage is offered by means of a solicitation through: A sponsoring organization; the mail broadcast or print media; electronic communication, including electronic mail and web sites; licensed (~~agents or brokers~~) insurance producers; or any other method of communication.

(3) It is further defined to be an unfair practice for any insurer marketing group insurance coverage in this state to do the following with respect to the coverage:

(a) To fail to comply with the requirements of this state relating to advertising and claims settlement practices, and to fail to furnish the commissioner, upon request, copies of all advertising materials intended for use in this state;

(b) To fail to file copies of all certificate forms and any other related forms providing coverage in Washington, including trust documents or articles of incorporation with the commissioner at least thirty days prior to use; and

(c) To fail to file with the commissioner a copy of the disclosure statement required by WAC 284-30-610, where the sale of coverage to individuals in this state will be through solicitation by (~~agents, solicitors or brokers~~) insurance producers. The disclosure statement must be appropriately completed, as it appears when delivered to the Washington individuals who are solicited by the Washington licensees.

The disclosure form must also be filed at least thirty days prior to any solicitation of coverage.

(4) This section does not apply to self-funded plans that are defined by and subject to the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) or to insurers when acting as third-party administrators for self-funded ERISA plans.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter R 98-18, filed 9/14/00, effective 10/15/00)

WAC 284-30-610 Unfair practices with respect to the solicitation of coverage under out-of-state group policies.

(1) It is an unfair method of competition and an unfair practice for:

An insurer to permit its appointed licensed (~~agent;~~

~~An insurance agent;~~

~~Solicitor; or~~

~~A broker;)) insurance producer to solicit an individual in the state of Washington to buy or apply for life insurance, annuities, or disability insurance coverage when the coverage is provided under the terms of a group policy delivered to an association or organization (or to a trustee designated by the association or organization), as policyholder, outside this state, unless the following steps are taken:~~

(a) An accurately completed disclosure statement, substantially in the form set forth in subsection (2) of this section, must be brought to the attention of the individual being solicited before the application for coverage is completed and signed. The disclosure form must be signed by both the soliciting licensee and the individual being solicited and it must be given to the individual.

(b) A copy of the completed disclosure statement must be submitted by the soliciting licensee, with the application for coverage, to the insurer providing the coverage.

(c) The insurer must confirm the accuracy of the form's contents, and retain the copy for not less than three years from the date the coverage commences or from the date received, whichever is later.

(2) Disclosure statement form: (Type size to be no less than ten-point)

(Insurer's name and address)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE COVERAGE YOU ARE BEING OFFERED

Save this statement! It may be important to you in the future. The Washington State Insurance Commissioner requires that we give you the following information about the coverage offered to you under a group policy issued by (insurer), (to/on behalf of) (association or organization).

The policy is subject to and governed by the laws of the state of

The certificate of coverage issued to you is governed by the state of Washington.

The Washington State Insurance Commissioner has authority to assist you concerning your coverage.

To keep this coverage, you (must/need not) continue membership in the group. If you are not now a member, the

initial cost of membership is \$ Additional dues or membership fees are currently \$ per Membership costs (may/will not) increase in future years. You will also have the premiums to pay.

The coverage (can/can not) be discontinued by the group. It (can/can not) be terminated by the insurer. If the group organization ceases to exist, your coverage (would/would not) terminate. You (are/are not) entitled by the contract to convert your coverage to your own policy.

(Group organization's name) (will/will not) be paid for its participation in this insurance program. (An explanation of payments must be inserted here.)

If you apply for this coverage, you (will/will not) have a "free look" (of days*) during which you may cancel your contract and recover your premium without obligation. Your membership fee to join the group (is/is not) refundable. *(Omit phrase, "of days", if there is no "free look.")

DELIVERED to the applicant this day of (month), (year), by

(Signed) (~~(agent, solicitor or broker)~~) insurance producer).

Printed Name:

I ACKNOWLEDGE THAT I HAVE RECEIVED AND UNDERSTAND THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT: Applicant.

(3) This section does not apply with respect to coverage provided to individuals under a group contract which is provided for a group of a type described in RCW 48.24.035, 48.24.040, 48.24.060, 48.24.080, 48.24.090, or 48.24.095.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 88-12, filed 12/7/88)

WAC 284-30-660 Deceptive use of quotations or evaluations prohibited. (1) It is an unfair or deceptive practice and an unfair method of competition pursuant to RCW 48.30.010 for any insurance company, (~~(broker, agent, or solicitor)~~) insurance producer, or title insurance agent in connection with the business of insurance, to utilize quotations or evaluations from rating or advisory services or other independent sources, in a manner likely to deceive the persons to whom the information is directed.

(2) Acts which are prohibited by this section include the following examples:

(a) If an insurer represents in its advertising that it has received an "A+" rating from an advisory service, such representation is deceptive unless it includes a clear explanation that such advisory service's practice is to rate insurance companies on the basis of "AAA," "AA," and declining to "A," if such is the case. The absence of such explanation would reasonably cause the ordinary person to believe falsely that the insurer had received the highest rating available from the service.

(b) Similarly, quoting figures or comments from a report, such as those representing claims paid or the capital or reserves or the quality of an insurer, in a manner to suggest

that such figures or comments are impressive or that the report demonstrates the company to be particularly strong financially or of high quality relative to other companies, when such is not the case, creates a false impression and is deceptive.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 87-5, filed 4/21/87)

WAC 284-30-750 (~~(Brokers')~~) Insurance producers' fees to be disclosed. It shall be an unfair practice for any (~~(broker)~~) insurance producer providing services in connection with the procurement of insurance to charge a fee in excess of the usual commission which would be paid to an (~~(agent)~~) insurance producer without having advised the insured or prospective insured, in writing, in advance of the rendering of services, that there will be a charge and its amount or the basis on which such charge will be determined.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2007-01, filed 8/20/07, effective 9/20/07)

WAC 284-30-850 Authority, purpose, and effective date. In order to prevent unfair methods of insurance sales to active duty service members of the United States armed forces, unfair competition, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices by insurers, fraternal benefit societies, (~~(agents, brokers or solicitors)~~) or insurance producers, WAC 284-30-850 through 284-30-872 are adopted. These rules may be called the "military sales practices" rules.

(1) The Military Personnel Financial Services Protection Act (P.L. 109-290) was enacted by the 109th Congress to protect members of the United States armed forces from unscrupulous practices regarding the sale of insurance, financial, and investment products on and off military installations. The act requires this state to adopt rules that meet sales practice standards adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners to protect members of the United States armed forces from dishonest and predatory insurance sales practices both on and off of a military installation.

(2) Based on the commissioner's authority under RCW 48.30.010 to define by rule methods of competition and other acts and practices in the conduct of the business of insurance found by the commissioner to be unfair or deceptive, after evaluation of the acts and practices of insurers, fraternal benefit societies, (~~(agents, brokers,)~~) or (~~(solicitors)~~) insurance producers that informed the need for P.L. 109-290, and because the commissioner is required by that act to adopt rules that meet the sales practice standards adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and federal law, the commissioner finds the acts or practices set forth in WAC 284-30-850 through 284-30-872 to be unfair or deceptive methods of competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the business of insurance.

(3) These military sales practices rules are effective for all benefit contracts, insurance policies and certificates solicited, issued, or delivered in this state on and after (the effective date of these rules).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2007-01, filed 8/20/07, effective 9/20/07)

WAC 284-30-860 Exemptions. (1) The following life insurance solicitations or sales are exempt from the requirements of WAC 284-30-850 through 284-30-872:

(a) Credit life insurance.

(b) Group life insurance where there is no in-person face-to-face solicitation of individuals by a licensed (~~(agent, broker, or solicitor)~~) insurance producer or where the policy or certificate does not include a side fund.

(c) An application to the insurer that issued the existing policy or certificate when a contractual change or a conversion privilege is being exercised; or when the existing insurance policy or certificate is being replaced by the same insurer pursuant to a program filed with and approved by the commissioner; or, when a term life conversion privilege is exercised among corporate affiliates.

(d) Individual, stand-alone policies of health or disability income insurance.

(e) Contracts offered by Servicemembers Group Life Insurance (SGLI) or Veterans Group Life Insurance (VGLI), as authorized by 38 U.S.C. section 1965 et seq., and contracts offered by State Sponsored Life Insurance (SSLI) as authorized by 37 U.S.C. Section 707 et seq.

(f) Life insurance policies or certificates offered through or by a nonprofit military association, qualifying under section 501(c)(23) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), and which are not underwritten by an insurer.

(g) Contracts used to fund any of the following:

(i) An employee pension or welfare benefit plan that is covered by the Employee Retirement and Income Security Act (ERISA);

(ii) A plan described by sections 401(a), 401(k), 403(b), 408(k), or 408(p) of the IRC, as amended, if established or maintained by an employer;

(iii) A government or church plan defined in section 414 of the IRC, a government or church welfare benefit plan, or a deferred compensation plan of a state or local government or tax exempt organization under section 457 of the IRC;

(iv) A nonqualified deferred compensation arrangement established or maintained by an employer or plan sponsor;

(v) Settlements of or assumptions of liabilities associated with personal injury litigation or any dispute or claim resolution process; or

(vi) Prearranged funeral contracts.

(2) Nothing in WAC 284-30-850 through 284-30-872 shall be construed to restrict the ability of nonprofit organizations or other organizations to educate members of the United States armed forces in accordance with federal Department of Defense Instruction 1344.07 "Personal Commercial Solicitation on DOD Installations," or any successor directive.

(3)(a) For purposes of the military sales practices rules, general advertisements, direct mail and internet marketing do not constitute "solicitation." Telephone marketing does not constitute "solicitation" only if the caller explicitly and conspicuously discloses that the product being solicited is life insurance and the caller makes no statements that avoid a clear and unequivocal statement that life insurance is the subject matter of the solicitation.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt an insurer, (~~(agent, broker, or solicitor)~~) insurance producer from the military sales practices rules in any in-person face-to-face meeting established as a result of the solicitation exemptions listed in this section.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2007-01, filed 8/20/07, effective 9/20/07)

WAC 284-30-865 Definitions. The following definitions apply to the military sales practices rules, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Active duty" means full-time duty in the active military service of the United States and includes members of the reserve component, such as national guard or reserve, while serving under published orders for active duty or full-time training. This term does not include members of the reserve component who are performing active duty or active duty for training under military calls or orders specifying periods of fewer than thirty-one calendar days.

(2) "Department of Defense (DOD) personnel" means all active duty service members and all civilian employees, including nonappropriated fund employees and special government employees, of the Department of Defense.

(3) "Door-to-door" means a solicitation or sales method whereby an (~~(agent, broker, or solicitor)~~) insurance producer proceeds randomly or selectively from household to household without a prior specific appointment.

(4) "General advertisement" means an advertisement having as its sole purpose the promotion of the reader's or viewer's interest in the concept of insurance or the promotion of an insurer (~~(agent, broker, or solicitor)~~) (~~(agent, broker, or solicitor)~~) insurance producer.

(5) "Insurer" means an insurance company, as defined in RCW 48.01.050, that provides life insurance products for sale in this state. The term "insurer" also includes fraternal benefit societies, as defined at RCW 48.36A.010. Whenever the term "insurer," "policy," or "certificate" is used in these military sales practices rules, it includes insurers and fraternal benefit societies and applies to all insurance policies, benefit contracts, and certificates of life insurance issued by them.

(6) "Known" or "knowingly" means, depending on its use in WAC 284-30-870 and 284-30-872, that the insurer or (~~(agent, broker, or solicitor)~~) insurance producer had actual awareness, or in the exercise of ordinary care should have known at the time of the act or practice complained of that the person being solicited is either:

(a) A service member; or

(b) A service member with a pay grade of E-4 or below.

(7) "Life insurance" has the meaning set forth in RCW 48.11.020.

(8) "Military installation" means any federally owned, leased, or operated base, reservation, post, camp, building, or other facility to which service members are assigned for duty, including barracks, transient housing, and family quarters.

(9) "MyPay" means the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) web-based system that enables service members to process certain discretionary pay transactions or provide updates to personal information data elements without using paper forms.

(10) "Service member" means any active duty officer (commissioned and warrant) or any enlisted member of the United States armed forces.

(11) "Side fund" means a fund or reserve that is part of or is attached to a life insurance policy or certificate (except for individually issued annuities) by rider, endorsement, or other mechanism which accumulates premium or deposits with interest or by other means. The term does not include:

(a) Accumulated or cash value or secondary guarantees provided by a universal life policy;

(b) Cash values provided by a whole life policy which are subject to standard nonforfeiture law for life insurance;

(c) A premium deposit fund which:

(i) Contains only premiums paid in advance which accumulate at interest;

(ii) Imposes no penalty for withdrawal;

(iii) Does not permit funding beyond future required premiums;

(iv) Is not marketed or intended as an investment; and

(v) Does not carry a commission, either paid or calculated.

(12) "Specific appointment" means a prearranged appointment that has been agreed upon by both parties and is definite as to place and time.

(13) "United States armed forces" means all components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2007-01, filed 8/20/07, effective 9/20/07)

WAC 284-30-870 Practices declared to be unfair or deceptive when committed on a military installation. (1) The following acts or practices by an insurer(~~(agent, broker,)~~) or (~~(solicitor)~~) insurance producer are found by the commissioner to be false, misleading, unfair or deceptive methods of competition or unfair or deceptive or acts or practices in the conduct of the business of insurance when committed on a military installation and solicited in-person face-to-face:

(a) Knowingly soliciting the purchase of any life insurance policy or certificate door to door or without first establishing a specific appointment for each meeting with the prospective purchaser.

(b) Soliciting service members in a group or mass audience or in a captive audience where attendance is not voluntary.

(c) Knowingly making appointments with or soliciting service members during their normally scheduled duty hours.

(d) Making appointments with or soliciting service members in barracks, day rooms, unit areas, or transient personnel housing, or other areas where the installation commander has prohibited solicitation.

(e) Soliciting the sale of life insurance without first obtaining permission from the installation commander or the commander's designee.

(f) Posting unauthorized bulletins, notices, or advertisements.

(g) Failing to present DD Form 2885 Personal Commercial Solicitation Evaluation, to service members solicited or

encouraging service members solicited not to complete or submit a DD Form 2885.

(h) Knowingly accepting an application for life insurance or issuing a policy or certificate of life insurance on the life of an enlisted member of the United States armed forces without first obtaining for the insurer's files a completed copy of any required form which confirms that the applicant has received counseling or fulfilled any other similar requirement related to the sale of life insurance established by regulations, directives, or rules of the DOD or any branch of the United States armed forces.

(2) The following acts or practices by an insurer(~~(agent, broker,)~~) or (~~(solicitor)~~) insurance producer are found by the commissioner to be false, misleading, unfair or deceptive methods of competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of the business of insurance or improper influences or inducements when committed on a military installation:

(a) Using DOD personnel, directly or indirectly, as a representative or agent in any official or business capacity with or without compensation with respect to the solicitation or sale of life insurance to service members.

(b) Using an (~~(agent, broker, or solicitor)~~) insurance producer to participate in any education or orientation program sponsored by United States armed forces.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2007-01, filed 8/20/07, effective 9/20/07)

WAC 284-30-872 Practices declared to be unfair or deceptive regardless of where they occur. (1) The following acts or practices by an insurer(~~(agent, broker,)~~) or (~~(solicitor)~~) insurance producer are found by the commissioner and declared to be false, misleading, unfair or deceptive methods of competition or unfair or deceptive or acts or practices in the conduct of the business of insurance or improper influences or inducements regardless of the location where they occur:

(a) Submitting, processing, or assisting in the submission or processing of any allotment form or similar device used by the United States armed forces to direct a service member's pay to a third party for the purchase of life insurance. For example, the using or assisting in the use of a service member's "MyPay" account or other similar internet or electronic medium to pay for life insurance is prohibited. For purposes of these military sales practices rules, assisting a service member by providing insurer or premium information necessary to complete any allotment form is not an unfair, deceptive, or prohibited practice.

(b) Knowingly receiving funds from a service member for the payment of premium from a depository institution with which the service member has no formal banking relationship. For purposes of this section, a formal banking relationship is established when the depository institution:

(i) Provides the service member a deposit agreement and periodic statements and makes the disclosures required by the Truth in Savings Act, 12 U.S.C. § 4301 et seq. and regulations promulgated thereunder; and

(ii) Permits the service member to make deposits and withdrawals unrelated to the payment or processing of insurance premiums.

(c) Employing any device or method, or entering into any agreement whereby funds received from a service member by allotment for the payment of insurance premiums are identified on the service member's leave and earnings statement (or equivalent or successor form) as "savings" or "checking" and where the service member has no formal banking relationship.

(d) Entering into any agreement with a depository institution for the purpose of receiving funds from a service member whereby the depository institution, with or without compensation, agrees to accept direct deposits from a service member with whom it has no formal banking relationship.

(e) Using DOD personnel, directly or indirectly, as a representative or agent in any official or unofficial capacity with or without compensation with respect to the solicitation or sale of life insurance to service members who are junior in rank or grade, or to their family members.

(f) Offering or giving anything of value, directly or indirectly, to DOD personnel to procure their assistance in encouraging, assisting, or facilitating the solicitation or sale of life insurance to another service member.

(g) Knowingly offering or giving anything of value to a service member with a pay grade of E-4 or below for his or her attendance to any event where an application for life insurance is solicited.

(h) Advising a service member with a pay grade of E-4 or below to change his or her income tax withholding or state of legal residence for the sole purpose of increasing disposable income in order to purchase life insurance.

(2) The following acts or practices by an insurer(~~(agent, broker,)~~) or (~~solicitor~~) insurance producer may lead to confusion regarding the source, sponsorship, approval, or affiliation of the insurer or any (~~(agent, broker or solicitor)~~) insurance producer. They are each found by the commissioner to be false, misleading, unfair or deceptive methods of competition or unfair or deceptive or acts or practices in the conduct of the business of insurance regardless of the location where they occur:

(a) Making any representation, or using any device, title, descriptive name, or identifier that has the tendency or capacity to confuse or mislead a service member into believing that the insurer(~~(agent, broker,)~~) or (~~solicitor~~) insurance producer, or the policy or certificate offered is affiliated, connected, or associated with, endorsed, sponsored, sanctioned, or recommended by the U.S. government, the United States armed forces, or any state or federal agency or governmental entity.

(i) For example, the use of the following titles, including but not limited to the following is prohibited: Battalion insurance counselor, unit insurance advisor, Servicemen's Group Life Insurance conversion consultant, or veteran's benefits counselor.

(ii) A person is not prohibited from using a professional designation awarded after the successful completion of a course of instruction in the business of insurance by an accredited institution of higher learning. Examples include, but are not limited to the following: Chartered life under-

writer (CLU), chartered financial consultant (ChFC), certified financial planner (CFP), master of science in financial services (MSFS), or masters of science financial planning (MS).

(b) Soliciting the purchase of any life insurance policy or certificate through the use of or in conjunction with any third-party organization that promotes the welfare of or assists members of the United States armed forces in a manner that has the tendency or capacity to confuse or mislead a service member into believing that the insurer(~~(agent, broker, solicitor)~~) or insurance producer, or the insurance policy or certificate is affiliated, connected, or associated with endorsed, sponsored, sanctioned, or recommended by the U.S. government, or the United States armed forces.

(3) The following acts or practices by an insurer, agent, broker, or solicitor lead to confusion regarding premiums, costs, or investment returns. They are each found by the commissioner to be false, misleading, unfair or deceptive methods of competition or unfair or deceptive or acts or practices in the conduct of the business of insurance regardless of the location where they occur:

(a) Using or describing the credited interest rate on a life insurance policy in a manner that implies that the credited interest rate is a net return on premium paid.

(b) Misrepresenting the mortality costs of a life insurance policy or certificate (except for individually issued annuities), including stating or implying that the policy or certificate costs nothing or is free.

(4) The following acts or practices by an insurer(~~(agent, broker,)~~) or (~~solicitor~~) insurance producer regarding Servicemembers Group Life Insurance (SGLI) or Veterans Group Life Insurance (VGLI) are each found by the commissioner to be false, misleading, unfair, or deceptive methods of competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of the business of insurance regardless of the location where they occur:

(a) Making any representation regarding the availability, suitability, amount, cost, exclusions, or limitations to coverage provided to service members or dependents by SGLI or VGLI, which is false, misleading, or deceptive.

(b) Making any representation regarding conversion requirements, including the costs of coverage, exclusions, or limitations to coverage of SGLI or VGLI to private insurers which is false, misleading, or deceptive.

(c) Suggesting, recommending, or encouraging a service member to cancel or terminate his or her SGLI policy, or issuing a life insurance policy or certificate which replaces an existing SGLI policy unless the replacement takes effect upon or after separation of the service member from the United States armed forces.

(5) The following acts or practices regarding disclosure by an insurer(~~(agent, broker,)~~) or (~~solicitor~~) insurance producer are declared to be false, misleading, unfair, or deceptive methods of competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of the business of insurance regardless of the location where the act occurs:

(a) Deploying, using, or contracting for any lead generating materials designed exclusively for use with service members that do not clearly and conspicuously disclose that the recipient will be contacted by an (~~(agent, broker, or solicitor)~~)

insurance producer, if that is the case, for the purpose of soliciting the purchase of life insurance.

(b) Failing to disclose that a solicitation for the sale of life insurance will be made when establishing a specific appointment for an in-person face-to-face meeting with a prospective purchaser.

(c) Except for individually issued annuities, failing to clearly and conspicuously disclose the fact that the policy or certificate being solicited is life insurance.

(d) Failing to make, at the time of sale or offer to an individual known to be a service member, the written disclosures required by Section 10 of the Military Personnel Financial Services Protection Act (P.L. 109-290), p. 16.

(e) Except for individually issued annuities, when the sale is conducted in-person face-to-face with an individual known to be a service member, failing to provide the applicant at the time of application is taken:

(i) An explanation of any free look period with instructions on how to cancel any policy or certificate issued by the insurer; and

(ii) Either a copy of the application or a written disclosure. The copy of the application or the written disclosure must clearly and concisely set out the type of life insurance, the death benefit applied for, and its expected first year cost. A basic illustration that meets the requirements of this state will be considered a written disclosure.

(6) The following acts or practices by an insurer(~~(agent, broker,)~~) or (~~(solicitor)~~) insurance producer are each found by the commissioner to be false, misleading, unfair or deceptive methods of competition or unfair or deceptive or acts or practices in the conduct of the business of insurance regardless of the location where they occur:

(a) Except for individually issued annuities, recommending the purchase of any life insurance policy or certificate which includes a side fund to a service member in pay grades E-4 and below unless the insurer has reasonable grounds for believing that the life insurance death benefit, standing alone, is suitable.

(b) Offering for sale or selling a life insurance policy or certificate which includes a side fund to a service member in pay grades E-4 and below who is currently enrolled in SGLI, is presumed unsuitable unless, after the completion of a needs assessment, the insurer demonstrates that the applicant's SGLI death benefit, together with any other military survivor benefits, savings and investments, survivor income, and other life insurance are insufficient to meet the applicant's insurable needs for life insurance.

(i) "Insurable needs" are the risks associated with premature death taking into consideration the financial obligations and immediate and future cash needs of the applicant's estate, survivors, or dependents.

(ii) Other military survivor's benefits include, but are not limited to: The death gratuity, funeral reimbursement, transition assistance, survivor and dependents' educational assistance, dependency and indemnity compensation, TRICARE healthcare benefits, survivor housing benefits and allowances, federal income tax forgiveness, and Social Security survivor benefits.

(c) Except for individually issued annuities, offering for sale or selling any life insurance policy or certificate which includes a side fund:

(i) Unless interest credited accrues from the date of deposit to the date of withdrawal and permits withdrawals without limit or penalty;

(ii) Unless the applicant has been provided with a schedule of effective rates of return based upon cash flows of the combined policy or certificate. For this disclosure, the effective rate of return must consider all premiums and cash contributions made by the policyholder and all cash accumulations and cash surrender values available to the policyholder in addition to life insurance coverage. This schedule must be provided for at least each policy year from year one to year ten and for every fifth policy year thereafter, ending at age one hundred, policy maturity, or final expiration; and

(iii) Which by default diverts or transfers funds accumulated in the side fund to pay, reduce, or offset any premiums due.

(d) Except for individually issued annuities, offering for sale or selling any life insurance policy or certificate which after considering all policy benefits, including but not limited to endowment, return of premium, or persistency, does not comply with standard nonforfeiture law for life insurance.

(e) Selling any life insurance policy or certificate to a person known to be a service member that excludes coverage if the insured's death is related to war, declared or undeclared, or any act related to military service, except for accidental death coverage (for example, double indemnity) which may be excluded.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 96-5, filed 11/4/96, effective 12/5/96)

WAC 284-36A-035 Confidentiality of RBS reports—Use of information for comparative purposes—Use of information to monitor solvency. (1) All RBS reports, to the extent the information is not required to be set forth in a publicly available annual statement schedule, including the results or report of any examination or analysis of a fraternal benefit society that are filed with the commissioner constitute information that might be damaging to the fraternal benefit society if made available to its competitors, and therefore shall be kept confidential by the commissioner. This information shall not be made public or be subject to subpoena, other than by the commissioner and then only for the purpose of enforcement actions taken by the commissioner.

(2) The comparison of a fraternal benefit society's total adjusted surplus to its RBS level is a regulatory tool that may indicate the need for possible corrective action with respect to the fraternal benefit society, and is not a means to rank fraternal benefit societies generally. Therefore, except as otherwise required under the provisions of this chapter, the making, publishing, disseminating, circulating, or placing before the public, or causing, directly or indirectly to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public, in a newspaper, magazine, or other publication, or in the form of a notice, circular, pamphlet, letter, or poster, or over any radio or television station, or in any other way, an advertisement, announcement, or statement containing an assertion,

representation, or statement with regard to the RBS level of any fraternal benefit society, or of any component derived in the calculation, by any fraternal benefit society, (~~(agent, broker)~~) insurance producer, or other person engaged in any manner in the insurance business would be misleading and is therefore prohibited. However, if any materially false statement with respect to the comparison regarding a fraternal benefit society's total adjusted surplus to its RBS level or an inappropriate comparison of any other amount to the fraternal benefit society's RBS level is published in any written publication and the fraternal benefit society is able to demonstrate to the commissioner with substantial proof the falsity of such statement, or the inappropriateness, as the case may be, then the fraternal benefit society may publish an announcement in a written publication if the sole purpose of the announcement is to rebut the materially false statement.

(3) The RBS instructions and RBS reports are solely for use by the commissioner in monitoring the solvency of fraternal benefit societies and the need for possible corrective action with respect to fraternal benefit societies and shall not be used by the commissioner for ratemaking nor considered or introduced as evidence in any rate proceeding nor used by the commissioner to calculate or derive any elements of an appropriate premium level or rate of return for any line of insurance that a fraternal benefit society or any affiliate is authorized to write.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R-76-2, filed 3/4/76)

WAC 284-50-020 Applicability. (1) These rules shall apply to every "advertisement," as that term is hereinafter defined, in WAC 284-50-030, subsections (1), (7), (8) and (9), unless otherwise specified in these rules, intended for presentation distribution, or dissemination in this state when such presentation, distribution, or dissemination is made either directly or indirectly by or on behalf of an insurer, (~~(agent, broker)~~) or (~~(solicitor)~~) insurance producer as those terms are defined in the insurance code of this state and these rules.

(2) Every insurer shall establish and at all times maintain a system of control over the content, form, and method of dissemination of all advertisements of its policies. All such advertisements, regardless of by whom written, created, designed, or presented, shall be the responsibility of the insurer for whom such advertisements are prepared.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R-76-2, filed 3/4/76)

WAC 284-50-030 Definitions. (1) An advertisement for the purpose of these rules shall include:

(a) Printed and published material, audio visual material, and descriptive literature of an insurer used in direct mail, newspapers, magazines, radio scripts, television scripts, billboards, and similar displays; and

(b) Descriptive literature and sales aids of all kinds issued by an insurer, (~~(agent)~~) or (~~(broker)~~) insurance producer for presentation to members of the insurance buying public, including but not limited to circulars, leaflets, booklets, depictions, illustrations, and form letters; and

(c) Prepared sales talks, presentations, and material for use by (~~(agents, brokers, and solicitors)~~) insurance producers.

(2) "Policy" for the purpose of these rules shall include any policy, plan, certificate, contract, agreement, statement of coverage, rider, or endorsement which provides disability benefits, or medical, surgical, or hospital expense benefits, whether on an indemnity, reimbursement, service, or prepaid basis, except when issued in connection with another kind of insurance other than life and except disability, waiver of premium, and double indemnity benefits included in life insurance and annuity contracts.

(3) "Insurer" for the purposes of these rules shall include any individual, corporation, association, partnership, reciprocal exchange, inter-insurer, Lloyds, fraternal benefit society, health care service contractor, health maintenance organization, and any other legal entity which is defined as an "insurer" in the insurance code of this state and is engaged in the advertisement of a policy as "policy" is defined in this regulation.

(4) "Exception" for the purpose of these rules shall mean any provision in a policy whereby coverage for a specified hazard is entirely eliminated; it is a statement of a risk not assumed under the policy.

(5) "Reduction" for the purpose of these rules shall mean any provision which reduces the amount of the benefit; a risk of loss is assumed but payment upon the occurrence of such loss is limited to some amount or period less than would be otherwise payable had such reduction not been used.

(6) "Limitation" for the purpose of these rules shall mean any provision which restricts coverage under the policy other than an exception or a reduction.

(7) "Institutional advertisement" for the purpose of these rules shall mean an advertisement having as its sole purpose the promotion of the reader's or viewer's interest in the concept of accident and sickness insurance, or the promotion of the insurer.

(8) "Invitation to inquire" for the purpose of these rules shall mean an advertisement having as its objective the creation of a desire to inquire further about the product and which is limited to a brief description of the loss for which the benefit is payable, and which may contain:

(a) The dollar amount of benefit payable, and/or

(b) The period of time during which the benefit is payable; provided the advertisement does not refer to cost. An advertisement which specifies either the dollar amount of benefit payable or the period of time during which the benefit is payable shall contain a provision in effect as follows:

"For costs and further details of the coverage, including exclusions, any reductions or limitations and the terms under which the policy may be continued in force, see your agent or write to the company."

(9) "Invitation to contract" for the purpose of these rules shall mean an advertisement which is neither an invitation to inquire nor an institutional advertisement.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 95-5, filed 9/11/95, effective 10/12/95)

WAC 284-54-300 Information to be furnished, style.

(1) Each (~~(broker, agent)~~) insurance producer, or other repre-

sentative of an insurer selling or offering benefits that are designed, or represented as being designed, to provide long-term care insurance benefits, shall deliver the disclosure form as set forth in WAC 284-54-350 not later than the time of application for the contract. If an agent has solicited the coverage, the disclosure form shall be signed by that agent and a copy left with the applicant. The insurer shall maintain a copy in its files.

(2) The disclosure form required by this section shall identify the insurer issuing the contract and may contain additional appropriate information in the heading. The informational portion of the form shall be substantially as set forth in WAC 284-54-350 and words emphasized therein shall be underlined or otherwise emphasized in each form issued. The form shall be printed in a style and with a type character that is easily read by an average person eligible for long-term care insurance.

(3) Where inappropriate terms are used in the disclosure form, such as "insurance," "policy," or "insurance company," a fraternal benefit society, health care service contractor, or health maintenance organization shall substitute appropriate terminology.

(4) In completing the form, each subsection shall contain information which succinctly and fairly informs the purchaser as to the contents or coverage in the contract. If the contract provides no coverage with respect to the item, that shall be so stated. Address the form to the reasonable person likely to purchase long-term care insurance.

(5) A policy which provides for the payment of benefits based on standards described as "usual," "customary," or "reasonable" (or any combination thereof), or words of similar import, shall include an explanation of such terms in its disclosure form and in the definitions section of the contract.

(6) If the contract contains any gatekeeper provision which limits benefits or precludes the insured from receiving benefits, such gatekeeper provision shall be fully described.

(7) All insurers shall use the same disclosure form. It is intended that the information provided in the disclosure form will appear in substantially the same format provided to enable a purchaser to compare competing contracts easily.

(8) The information provided shall include the statement: "This is NOT a medicare supplement policy," and shall otherwise comply with WAC 284-66-120.

(9) The required disclosure form shall be filed by the insurer with the commissioner prior to use in this state.

(10) In any case where the prescribed disclosure form is inappropriate for the coverage provided by the contract, an alternate disclosure form shall be submitted to the commissioner for approval or acceptance prior to use in this state.

(11) Upon request of an applicant or insured, insurers shall make available a disclosure form in a format which meets the requirements of the Americans With Disabilities Act and which has been approved in advance by the commissioner.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2006-13, filed 2/26/07, effective 3/29/07)

WAC 284-66-142 Form of replacement notice.

NOTICE TO APPLICANT REGARDING REPLACEMENT OF MEDICARE SUPPLEMENT INSURANCE OR MEDICARE ADVANTAGE

[Insurance company's name and address]

SAVE THIS NOTICE!

IT MAY BE IMPORTANT TO YOU IN THE FUTURE.

According to [your application] [information you have furnished], you intend to terminate existing medicare supplement or medicare advantage insurance and replace it with a policy to be issued by [Company name] Insurance Company. Your new policy will provide thirty days within which you may decide without cost whether you desire to keep the policy.

You should review this new coverage carefully. Compare it with all accident and sickness coverage you now have. If, after due consideration, you find that purchase of this medicare supplement coverage is a wise decision, you should terminate your present medicare supplement or medicare advantage coverage. You should evaluate the need for other disability coverage you have that may duplicate this policy.

STATEMENT TO APPLICANT BY ISSUER, (~~AGENT~~ ~~[BROKER]~~) INSURANCE PRODUCER OR OTHER REPRESENTATIVE(~~(s)~~):

I have reviewed your current medical or health insurance coverage. To the best of my knowledge, this medicare supplement policy will not duplicate your existing medicare supplement or, if applicable, medicare advantage coverage because you intend to terminate your existing medicare supplement coverage or leave your medicare advantage plan. The replacement policy is being purchased for the following reason(s) (check one):

- Additional benefits.
- No change in benefits, but lower premiums.
- Fewer benefits and lower premiums.
- My plan has outpatient prescription drug coverage and I am enrolling in Part D.
- Disenrollment from a medicare advantage plan. Please explain reason for disenrollment. [optional only for direct mailers]
- Other. (please specify)

1. NOTE: If the issuer of the medicare supplement policy being applied for does not, or is otherwise prohibited from imposing preexisting condition limitations, please skip to statement 2 below. If you have had your current medicare supplement policy less than three months, health conditions which you may presently have (preexisting conditions) may not be immediately or fully covered under the new policy. This could result in denial or delay of a claim for benefits under the new policy, whereas a similar claim might have been payable under your present policy.
2. State law provides that your replacement policy or certificate may not contain new preexisting conditions, waiting periods, elimination periods or probationary periods. The insurer will waive any time periods applicable to preexisting conditions, waiting periods, elimination periods, or probationary periods in the new policy (or coverage) to the extent such time was spent (depleted) under original policy.
3. If you still wish to terminate your present policy and replace it with new coverage, be certain to truthfully and completely answer all questions on the application concerning your medical and health history. Failure to include all material medical information on an application may provide a basis for the company to deny any future claims and to refund your premium as though your policy had never been in force. After the application has been completed and before you sign it, review it carefully to be certain that all information has been properly recorded. [If the policy or certificate is guaranteed issue, this paragraph need not appear.]

Do not cancel your present policy until you have received your new policy and are sure that you want to keep it.

.....
(Signature of ((~~Agent, Broker~~)) Insurance Producer, or Other Representative)*

[Typed Name and Address of Issuer, ((~~Agent~~)) or ((~~Broker~~)) Insurance Producer]

.....
(Applicant's Signature)

.....
(Date)

*Signature not required for direct response sales.

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2004-08, filed 8/4/05, effective 9/4/05)

WAC 284-66-240 Filing requirements and premium adjustments. (1) All policy forms issued or delivered on or after January 1, 1990, and before July 1, 1992, as well as any future rate adjustments to such forms, must demonstrate compliance with the loss ratio requirements of WAC 284-66-200 and policy reserve requirements of WAC 284-66-210, unless the forms meet the standards of WAC 284-66-063 and 284-66-203. All filings of rate adjustments must be accompanied by the proposed rate schedule and an actuarial memorandum completed and signed by a qualified actuary as defined in WAC 284-05-060. In addition to the actuarial memorandum, the following supporting documentation must be submitted to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the commissioner that rates are not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory and otherwise comply with the requirements of this chapter. If any of the items listed below are inappropriate due to the pricing methodology used by the pricing actuary, the commissioner may waive the requirements upon request of the issuer.

(a) Filings of issue age level premium rates must be accompanied by the following:

(i) Anticipated loss ratios stated on a policy year basis for the period for which the policy is rated. Filings of future rate adjustments must contain the actual policy year loss ratios experienced since inception;

(ii) Anticipated total termination rates on a policy year basis for the period for which the policy is rated. The termination rates should be stated as a percentage and the source of the mortality assumption must be specified. Filings of future rate adjustments must include the actual total termination rates stated on a policy year basis since inception;

(iii) Expense assumptions including fixed and percentage expenses for acquisition and maintenance costs;

(iv) Schedule of total compensation payable to ((~~agents and other~~)) insurance producers as a percentage of premium, if any;

(v) Specimen copy of the compensation agreements or contracts between the issuer and its ((~~agents, brokers, general agents~~)) insurance producers, or others whose compensation is based in whole or in part on the sale of medicare supplement insurance policies, the agreements demonstrating compliance with WAC 284-66-350 (where appropriate);

(vi) Other data necessary in the reasonable opinion of the commissioner to substantiate the filing.

(b) Filings of community rated forms must be accompanied by the following:

(i) Anticipated loss ratio for the accounting period for which the policy is rated. The duration of the accounting period must be stated in the filing, established based on the judgment of the pricing actuary, and must be reasonable in the opinion of the commissioner. Filings for rate adjustment must demonstrate that the actual loss ratios experienced during the three most recent accounting periods, on an aggregated basis, have been equal to or greater than the loss ratios required by WAC 284-66-200.

(ii) Expense assumptions including fixed and percentage expenses for acquisition and maintenance costs;

(iii) Schedule of total compensation payable to agents and other producers as a percentage of premium, if any;

(iv) Specimen copy of the compensation agreements or contracts between the insurer and its (~~agents, brokers, general agents~~) **insurance producers**, or others whose compensation is based in whole or in part on the sale of medicare supplement insurance policies, the agreements demonstrating compliance with WAC 284-66-350 (where appropriate);

(v) Other data necessary in the reasonable opinion of the commissioner to substantiate the filing.

(2) Every issuer must make premium adjustments that are necessary to produce an expected loss ratio under the policy that will conform with the minimum loss ratio standards of WAC 284-66-200.

(3) No premium adjustment that would modify the loss ratio experience under the policy, other than the adjustments described in this section, may be made with respect to a policy at any time other than upon its renewal or anniversary date.

(4) Premium refunds or premium credits must be made to the premium payer no later than upon renewal if a credit is given, or within sixty days of the renewal or anniversary date if a refund is provided.

(5) For purposes of rate making and requests for rate increases, all individual medicare supplement policy forms of an issuer are considered "similar policy forms" including forms no longer being marketed.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2009-08, filed 11/24/09, effective 1/19/10)

WAC 284-66-243 Filing and approval of policies and certificates and premium rates. (1) An issuer may not deliver or issue for delivery a policy or certificate to a resident of this state unless the policy form or certificate form has been filed with and approved by the commissioner according to the filing requirements and procedures prescribed by the commissioner.

(2) An issuer may not use or change premium rates for a medicare supplement policy or certificate unless the rates, rating schedule, and supporting documentation have been filed with and approved by the commissioner according to the filing requirements and procedures prescribed by the commissioner.

(3)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, an issuer may not file for approval more than one form of a policy or certificate of each type for each standard medicare supplement benefit plan.

(b) An issuer may offer, with the approval of the commissioner, up to four additional policy forms or certificate forms of the same type for the same standard medicare supplement benefit plan, one for each of the following cases:

(i) The inclusion of new or innovative benefits;

(ii) The addition of either direct response or agent marketing methods;

(iii) The addition of either guaranteed issue or underwritten coverage;

(iv) The offering of coverage to individuals eligible for medicare by reason of disability. The form number for products offered to enrollees who are eligible by reason of disability

must be distinct from the form number used for a corresponding standardized plan offered to an enrollee eligible for medicare by reason of age.

(c) For the purposes of this section, a "type" means an individual policy, a group policy, an individual medicare SELECT policy, or a group medicare SELECT policy.

(4)(a) Except as provided in (a)(i) of this subsection, an issuer must continue to make available for purchase any policy form or certificate form issued after the effective date of this regulation that has been approved by the commissioner. A policy form or certificate form is not considered to be available for purchase unless the issuer has actively offered it for sale in the previous twelve months.

(i) An issuer may discontinue the availability of a policy form or certificate form if the issuer provides to the commissioner in writing its decision at least thirty days before discontinuing the availability of the form of the policy or certificate. After receipt of the notice by the commissioner, the issuer may no longer offer for sale the policy form or certificate form in this state.

(ii) An issuer that discontinues the availability of a policy form or certificate form under (a)(i) of this subsection, may not file for approval a new policy form or certificate form of the same type for the same standard medicare supplement benefit plan as the discontinued form for a period of five years after the issuer provides notice to the commissioner of the discontinuance. The period of discontinuance may be reduced if the commissioner determines that a shorter period is appropriate.

(b) The sale or other transfer of medicare supplement business to another issuer is considered a discontinuance for the purposes of this subsection.

(c) A change in the rating structure or methodology is considered a discontinuance under (a) of this subsection, unless the issuer complies with the following requirements:

(i) The issuer provides an actuarial memorandum, in a form and manner prescribed by the commissioner, describing the manner in that the revised rating methodology and resultant rates differ from the existing rating methodology and resultant rates.

(ii) The issuer does not subsequently put into effect a change of rates or rating factors that would cause the percentage differential between the discontinued and subsequent rates as described in the actuarial memorandum to change. The commissioner may approve a change to the differential that is in the public interest.

(5)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the experience of all policy forms or certificate forms of the same type in a standard medicare supplement benefit plan must be combined for purposes of the refund or credit calculation prescribed in WAC 284-66-203.

(b) Forms assumed under an assumption reinsurance agreement may not be combined with the experience of other forms for purposes of the refund or credit calculation.

(6) An issuer may set rates only on a community rated basis or on an issue-age level premium basis for policies issued prior to January 1, 1996, and may set rates only on a community rated basis for policies issued after December 31, 1995.

(a) For policies issued prior to January 1, 1996, community rated premiums must be equal for all individual policyholders or certificateholders under a standardized medicare supplement benefit form. Such premiums may not vary by age or sex. For policies issued after December 31, 1995, community rated premiums must be set according to RCW 48.66.045(3).

(b) Issue-age level premiums must be calculated for the lifetime of the insured. This will result in a level premium if the effects of inflation are ignored.

(7) All filings of policy or certificate forms must be accompanied by the proposed application form, outline of coverage form, proposed rate schedule, and an actuarial memorandum completed, signed and dated by a qualified actuary as defined in WAC 284-05-060. In addition to the actuarial memorandum, the following supporting documentation must be submitted to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the commissioner that rates are not excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory and otherwise comply with the requirements of this chapter:

(a) Anticipated loss ratios stated on a calendar year basis by duration for the period for which the policy is rated. Filings of future rate adjustments must contain the actual calendar year loss ratios experienced since inception, both before and after the refund required, if any and the actual loss ratios in comparison to the expected loss ratios stated in the initial rate filing on a calendar year basis by duration if applicable;

(b) Anticipated total termination rates on a calendar year basis by duration for the period for which the policy is rated. The termination rates should be stated as a percentage and the source of the mortality assumption must be specified. Filings of future rate adjustments must include the actual total termination rates stated on a calendar year basis since inception;

(c) Expense assumptions including fixed and percentage expenses for acquisition and maintenance costs;

(d) Schedule of total compensation payable to agents and other producers as a percentage of premium, if any;

(e) A complete specimen copy of the compensation agreements or contracts between the issuer and its (~~agents, brokers, general agents~~) insurance producers, as well as the contracts between (~~general agents and agents~~) insurance producers or others whose compensation is based in whole or in part on the sale of medicare supplement insurance policies. The agreements must demonstrate compliance with WAC 284-66-350 (where appropriate);

(f) Other data necessary in the reasonable opinion of the commissioner to substantiate the filing.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 86-3, filed 8/29/86)

WAC 284-78-140 Cooperation of producers. All licensed insurance (~~agents and brokers~~) producers shall provide full cooperation in carrying out the aims and the operation of the association.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 86-3, filed 8/29/86)

WAC 284-78-150 Commissions. The association shall pay commissions as established by the board on policies issued pursuant to this chapter to the licensed (~~agent or broker~~) insurance producer designated by the applicant.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Matter No. R 2008-09, filed 11/24/08, effective 12/25/08)

WAC 284-83-063 Notice to applicant regarding replacement of individual accident and sickness or long-term care insurance marketed by an insurance producer. The following notice is required in WAC 284-83-060(3):

NOTICE TO APPLICANT REGARDING REPLACEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL [ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS] [HEALTH] OR LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE

[Insurance company's name and address]

SAVE THIS NOTICE! IT MAY BE IMPORTANT TO YOU IN THE FUTURE.

According to [your application] [information you have furnished], you intend to lapse or otherwise terminate existing [accident and sickness] [health] or long-term care insurance and replace it with an individual long-term care insurance policy to be issued by [company name] insurance company. Your new policy provides thirty days within which you may decide, without cost, whether you desire to keep the policy. For your own information and protection, you should be aware of and seriously consider certain factors which may affect the insurance protection available to you under the new policy.

You should review this new coverage carefully, comparing it with all [accident and sickness] [health] or long-term care insurance coverage you now have, and terminate your present policy only if, after due consideration, you find that purchase of this long-term care coverage is a wise decision.

STATEMENT TO APPLICANT BY [~~(AGENT, BROKER,)~~] INSURANCE PRODUCER OR OTHER REPRESENTATIVE]:

(Use additional sheets, as necessary.)

I have reviewed your current medical or health insurance coverage. I believe the replacement of insurance involved in this transaction materially improves your position. My conclusion has taken into account the following considerations, which I call to your attention:

- (1) Health conditions that you may presently have (preexisting conditions), may not be immediately or fully covered under the new policy. This could result in denial or delay in payment of benefits under the new policy, whereas a similar claim might have been payable under your present policy.
- (2) State law provides that your replacement policy or certificate may not contain new preexisting conditions or probationary periods. The insurer will waive any time periods applicable to preexisting conditions or probationary periods in the new policy (or coverage) for similar benefits to the extent such time was spent (depleted) under the original policy.
- (3) If you are replacing existing long-term care insurance coverage, you may wish to secure the advice of your present insurer or its ((~~agent~~)) [insurance producer] regarding the proposed replacement of your present policy. This is not only your right, but it is also in your best interest to make sure you understand all the relevant factors involved in replacing your present coverage.
- (4) If, after due consideration, you still wish to terminate your present policy and replace it with new coverage, be certain to truthfully and completely answer all questions on the application concerning your medical health history. Failure to include all material medical information on an application may provide a basis for the company to deny any future claims and to refund your premium as though your policy had never been in force. After the application has been completed and before your sign it, reread it carefully to be certain that all information has been properly recorded.

(Signature of ((~~Agent, Broker~~)) [Insurance Producer] or Other Representative)

[Typed Name and Address of ((~~Agent or Broker~~)) [Insurance Producer]]

The above "Notice to Applicant" was delivered to me on:

(Applicant's Signature)

(Date)

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency and appear in the Register pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.08.040.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 93-10, filed 9/1/93, effective 10/2/93)

WAC 284-92-240 Suspension and revocation of registration. The grounds for suspension or revocation mentioned in this section are in addition to those mentioned elsewhere in this regulation or in other applicable law or regulation. The registration of a purchasing group may be suspended or revoked:

- (1) If any basis exists on which, if the purchasing group were an insurer, ((~~agent~~)) or ((~~broker~~)) insurance producer, its certificate of authority or its license could be suspended or revoked.
- (2) If any insurer issuing policies for the purchasing group is subject, or would be subject if it were an authorized insurer, to suspension or revocation of its certificate of authority under RCW 48.05.140.
- (3) If any insurer issuing policies for or to the purchasing group has any order of supervision, receivership, conservation, or liquidation, or any order similar to such an order, entered against it in any state or country by a court or insurance commissioner (or equivalent supervisory official).
- (4) If the purchasing group solicits or accepts, or permits the solicitation or acceptance, of insurance applications by a person not licensed in Washington as an insurance ((~~agent or broker~~)) producer; or does or permits any other act, by a person not licensed as an ((~~agent or broker~~)) insurance producer, if that act may be performed only by one so licensed.
- (5) If the purchasing group fails to reply fully, accurately, and in writing to an inquiry of the commissioner.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 93-10, filed 9/1/93, effective 10/2/93)

WAC 284-92-440 Suspension and revocation of registration. The grounds for suspension or revocation mentioned in this section are in addition to those mentioned elsewhere in this regulation or in other applicable law or regulation. In addition, a domestic risk retention group is subject to the same sanctions, on the same grounds, as a domestic insurer, including revocation of its certificate of authority. The registration of a risk retention group may be suspended or revoked if:

- (1) Any basis exists on which, if the risk retention group were an authorized insurer, its certificate of authority could be suspended or revoked, under chapter 48.05 RCW or otherwise.
- (2) If the risk retention group has any order of supervision, receivership, conservation, or liquidation, or any order similar to such an order, entered against it in any state or country by a court or insurance commissioner (or equivalent supervisory official); or any such court or official finds that the risk retention group is in a hazardous financial or financially impaired condition.
- (3) If the risk retention group solicits or accepts, or permits the solicitation or acceptance, of insurance applications by anyone not appropriately licensed as an ((~~agent or broker~~)) insurance producer; or does or permits any other act by a person not appropriately licensed as an ((~~agent or broker~~)) insurance producer, if that act may be performed only by one so licensed.

(4) An order is entered by a court enjoining the risk retention group from soliciting or selling insurance, or operating.

(5) If the risk retention group fails to respond fully, accurately, and in writing to an inquiry of the commissioner.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order R 93-10, filed 9/1/93, effective 10/2/93)

WAC 284-92-450 (~~(Agents)~~ Insurance producers. Only appropriately licensed (~~(agents or brokers)~~) insurance producers may solicit or accept applications for insurance to be issued by a risk retention group.

WSR 10-17-114
EXPEDITED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

[Filed August 18, 2010, 8:23 a.m.]

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: WAC 458-20-166 (Rule 166) Hotels, motels, boarding houses, rooming houses, resorts, summer camps, trailer camps, etc., explains the taxation of persons who provide lodging and related services to transients for a charge.

NOTICE

THIS RULE IS BEING PROPOSED UNDER AN EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS THAT WILL ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS, PREPARE A SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT, OR PROVIDE RESPONSES TO THE CRITERIA FOR A SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE RULE. IF YOU OBJECT TO THIS USE OF THE EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS, YOU MUST EXPRESS YOUR OBJECTIONS IN WRITING AND THEY MUST BE SENT TO Marilou Rickert, Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 47453, Olympia, WA 98504-7453, e-mail MarilouR@DOR.WA.GOV, AND RECEIVED BY October 18, 2010.

Purpose of the Proposal and Its Anticipated Effects, Including Any Changes in Existing Rules: The department proposes to amend Rule 166 to update the rule to provide current information.

The department proposes to update Rule 166 to recognize recent legislation:

- Chapter 15, Laws of 2010 1st sp. sess. (SSB 6889) - this legislation authorizes the transfer of the King County Convention and Trade Center to a public facilities district; and
- Chapter 563, Laws of 2009 (SB 6173) - this legislation replaces the resale certificate with the reseller permit as the means by which to document a wholesale sale.

The department also intends to update the rule as follows:

- Update language to recognize the current statutory language regarding when the furnishing of lodging

for a continuous period of one month or more is presumed to be a rental or lease of real property;

- Remove obsolete language regarding purchases made using United States government credit cards. The rule now refers readers to the department's internet site for current information regarding the types of credit cards used by the federal government;
- Update language to reflect current statutory terminology regarding self-service laundry facilities; and
- Add language to recognize that current law authorizes a tourism promotion area charge (chapter 35.101 RCW).

Copies of draft rules are available for viewing and printing on our web site at <http://dor.wa.gov/content/FindALawOrRule/RuleMaking/agenda.aspx>.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: The changes are necessary to update the rule to recognize current law.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 82.32.300 and 82.01.060.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapters 82.04 (B&O tax), 82.08 (Retail sales tax), and 82.12 (Use tax) RCW to the extent they apply to sellers of lodging.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Name of Proponent: Department of revenue, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Marilou Rickert, 1025 Union Avenue S.E., Suite #544, Olympia, WA, (360) 570-6115; Implementation: Alan R. Lynn, 1025 Union Avenue S.E., Suite #544, Olympia, WA, (360) 570-6125; and Enforcement: Gilbert Brewer, 1025 Union Avenue S.E., Suite #544, Olympia, WA, (360) 570-6147.

August 18, 2010

Alan R. Lynn

Rules Coordinator

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 94-05-001, filed 2/2/94, effective 3/5/94)

WAC 458-20-166 Hotels, motels, boarding houses, rooming houses, resorts, summer camps, trailer camps, etc. (1) **Introduction.** This section explains the taxation of persons operating establishments such as hotels, motels, and bed and breakfast facilities, which provide lodging and related services to transients for a charge. In addition to retail sales tax and business and occupation (B&O) tax, this section explains the special hotel/motel tax, the convention and trade center tax, the tourism promotion area charge, and the taxation of emergency housing furnished to the homeless.

(a) In addition to persons operating hotels or motels, this section applies to persons operating the following establishments:

(i) Trailer camps and recreational vehicle parks which charge for the rental of space to transients for locating or parking house trailers, campers, recreational vehicles, mobile homes, tents, etc.

(ii) Educational institutions which sell overnight lodging to persons other than students. See WAC 458-20-167, Educa-

tional institutions, school districts, student organizations, and private schools.

(iii) Private lodging houses, dormitories, bunkhouses, etc., operated by or on behalf of business and industrial firms or schools solely for the accommodation of employees of such firms or students which are not held out to the public as a place where sleeping accommodations may be obtained. As will be discussed more fully below, in some circumstances these businesses may not be making retail sales of lodging.

(iv) Guest ranches or summer camps which, in addition to supplying meals and lodging, offer special recreation facilities and instruction in sports, boating, riding, outdoor living, etc. In some cases these businesses may not be making retail sales, as discussed below.

(b) This section does not apply to persons operating the following establishments:

(i) Hospitals, sanitariums, nursing homes, rest homes, and similar institutions. Persons operating these establishments should refer to WAC 458-20-168, Hospitals, nursing homes, boarding homes, adult family homes and similar health care facilities.

(ii) Establishments such as apartments or condominiums where the rental is for longer than one month. See WAC 458-20-118, Sale or rental of real estate, license to use real estate for the distinction between a rental of real estate and the license to use real estate.

(2) **Transient defined.** The term "transient" as used in this section means any guest, resident, or other occupant to whom lodging and other services are furnished under a license to use real property for less than one month, or less than thirty continuous days if the rental period does not begin on the first day of the month. ~~((An occupant remaining in continuous occupancy for thirty days or more is considered a nontransient upon the thirtieth day. An occupant who contracts in advance and does remain in continuous occupancy for the initial thirty days will be considered a nontransient from the start of the occupancy.))~~ The furnishing of lodging for a continuous period of one month or more to a guest, resident, or other occupant is a rental or lease of real property. It is presumed that when lodging is furnished for a continuous period of one month or more, or thirty continuous days or more if the rental period does not begin on the first day of the month, the guest, resident, or other occupant purchasing the lodging is a nontransient upon the thirtieth day without regard to a specific lodging unit occupied throughout the continuous thirty-day period. An occupant who contracts in advance and does remain in continuous occupancy for the initial thirty days will be considered a nontransient from the first day of occupancy provided in the contract.

(3) **Business and occupation tax (B&O).** Where lodging is sold to a nontransient, the transaction is a rental of real estate and exempt from B&O tax. (See RCW 82.04.390.) Sales of lodging and related services to transients are subject to B&O tax, including transactions which may have been identified or characterized as membership fees or dues. ~~((See WAC 458-20-114.))~~ The B&O tax applies as follows:

(a) **Retailing.** Amounts derived from the following charges to transients are retail sales and subject to the retailing B&O tax: Rental of rooms for lodging((;)); rental of radio and television sets(~~(-coin-operated laundries,))~~; rental of

rooms, space, and facilities not for lodging, such as ball-rooms, display rooms, meeting rooms, etc.((;)); automobile parking or storage((;)); and the sale or rental of tangible personal property at retail. See "retail sales tax" below for a more detailed explanation of the charges included in the retailing classification.

(b) **Service and other business activities.** Commissions, amounts derived from accommodations not available to the public, and certain unsegregated charges are taxable under this classification.

(i) Hotels, motels, and similar businesses may receive commissions from various sources which are generally taxable under the service and other business activities classification. The following are examples of such commissions:

(A) Commissions received from acting as a laundry agent for guests when someone other than the hotel provides the laundry service ~~((;)).~~ See WAC 458-20-165((;)), Laundry, dry cleaning, linen and uniform supply, and self-service and coin-operated laundry services.

(B) Commissions received from telephone companies for long distance telephone calls where the hotel or motel is merely acting as an agent (WAC 458-20-159, Consignees, bailees, factors, agents and auctioneers) and commissions received from coin-operated telephones (WAC 458-20-245, Telephone business, telephone service). Refer to the retail sales tax subsection below for a further discussion of telephone charges.

(C) Commissions or license fees for permitting a satellite antenna to be installed on the premises or as a commission for permitting a broadcaster or cable operator to make sales to the guest of the hotel or motel.

(D) Commissions from the rental of videos for use by guests of the hotel or motel when the hotel or motel operator is clearly making such sales as an agent for a seller.

(E) Commissions received from the operation of amusement devices. ~~((;))~~ See WAC 458-20-187, Coin operated vending machines, amusement devices and service machines.((;))

(ii) Taxable under this classification are amounts derived from the rental of sleeping accommodations by private lodging houses, and by dormitories, bunkhouses, etc., operated by or on behalf of business and industrial firms and which are not held out to the public as a place where sleeping accommodations may be obtained.

(iii) Summer camps, guest ranches and similar establishments making an unsegregated charge for meals, lodging, instruction and the use of recreational facilities must report the gross income from such charges under the service and other business activities classification.

(iv) Deposits retained by the business as a penalty charged to a customer for failure to timely cancel a reservation is taxable under the service and other business activities classification.

(4) **Retail sales tax.** Persons providing lodging and other services generally must collect retail sales tax on their charges for lodging and other services as discussed below. They must pay retail sales or use tax on all of the items they purchase for use in providing their services.

(a) **Lodging.** All charges for lodging and related services to transients are retail sales. Included are charges for

vehicle parking and storage and for space and other facilities, including charges for utility services, in a trailer camp.

(i) An occupant who does not contract in advance to stay at least thirty days does not become entitled to a refund of retail sales tax where the rental period extended beyond thirty days. For example, a tenant rents the same motel room on a weekly basis. The tenant is considered a transient for the first twenty-nine days of occupancy and must pay retail sales tax on the rental charges. The rental charges become exempt of retail sales tax beginning on the thirtieth day. The tenant is not entitled to a refund of retail sales taxes paid on the rental charges for the first twenty-nine days.

(ii) A business providing transient lodging must complete the "transient rental income" information section of the combined excise tax return. The four digit location code must be listed along with the income received from transient lodging subject to retail sales tax for each facility located within a participating city or county.

(b) **Meals and entertainment.** All charges for food, beverages, and entertainment are retail sales.

(i) Charges for related services such as room service, banquet room services, and service charges and gratuities which are agreed to in advance by customers or added to their bills by the service provider are also retail sales.

(ii) In the case of meals sold under a "two meals for the price of one" promotion, the taxable selling price is the actual amount received as payment for the meals.

(iii) Meals sold to employees are also subject to retail sales tax. See WAC 458-20-119, Sales of meals for retail sales tax applicability on meals furnished to employees.

(iv) Sale of food and other items sold through vending machines are retail sales. See WAC 458-20-187, Coin operated vending machines, amusement devices and service machines for reporting income from vending machine sales and WAC 458-20-244, Food and food ingredients for the distinction between taxable and nontaxable sales of food products.

(v) Except for guest ranches and summer camps, when a lump sum is charged for lodging to nontransients and for meals furnished, the retail sales tax must be collected upon the fair selling price of such meals. Unless accounts are kept showing the fair selling price, the tax will be computed upon double the cost of the meals served. The cost includes the price paid for food and drinks served, the cost of preparing and serving meals, and all other costs incidental thereto, including an appropriate portion of overhead expenses.

(vi) Cover charges for dancing and entertainment are retail sales.

(vii) Charges for providing extended television reception to guests are retail sales.

(c) **Laundry services.** Charges for laundry services provided by a hotel/motel in the hotel's name are retail sales. ~~((RCW 82.04.050, which defines retail sales, was amended by chapter 25, Laws of 1993 sp.s. to include charges for the use of coin-operated laundry facilities located in hotels, motels, rooming houses, and trailer camps for the exclusive use of the tenants. This change became effective July 1, 1993. Prior to that date income from))~~ Charges to tenants for ~~((coin-operated))~~ self-service laundry facilities ~~((was))~~ are not retail sales. These charges are subject to service B&O tax.

(d) **Telephone charges.** Telephone charges to guests, except those subject to service B&O tax as discussed above and in WAC 458-20-245, Telephone business, telephone service, are retail sales. "Message service" charges are also retail sales.

If the hotel/motel is acting as an agent for a telephone service provider who provides long distance telephone service to the guest, the actual telephone charges are not taxable income to the hotel/motel. These amounts are advances and reimbursements ~~((=))~~. See WAC 458-20-111, Advances and reimbursements and 458-20-159~~((=))~~, Consignees, bailees, factors, agents and auctioneers. Any additional handling or other charge which the hotel/motel may add to the actual long distance telephone charge is a retail sale.

(e) **Telephone lines.** If the hotel/motel leases telephone lines and then provides telephone services for a charge to its guests, these charges are taxable as retail sales. In this case the hotel/motel is in the telephone business. ~~((=))~~ See WAC 458-20-245, Telephone business, telephone service. ~~((=))~~ The hotel/motel may give a resale certificate for purchases made before January 1, 2010, or a reseller permit for purchases made on or after January 1, 2010, to the provider of the leased lines and is not subject to the payment of retail sales tax to the provider of the leased lines. Previously accepted resale certificates must be kept on file by the seller for five years from the date of last use or no longer than December 31, 2014.

(f) **Rentals.** Rentals of tangible personal property such as movies and sports equipment are retail sales.

(g) **Purchases of tangible personal property for use in providing lodging and related services.** All purchases of tangible personal property for use in providing lodging and related services are retail sales. The charge for lodging and related services is for services rendered and not for the resale of any tangible property.

(i) Included are such items as beds and other furnishings, restaurant equipment, soap, towels, linens, and laundry supply services. Purchases, such as small toiletry items, are included even though they may be provided for guests to take home if not used.

(ii) The retail sales tax does not apply to sales of food products to persons operating guest ranches and summer camps for use in preparing meals served to guests. Sales of prepared meals or other prepared items ~~((which require a food handler's permit))~~ to persons operating guest ranches and summer camps are subject to retail sales tax. See WAC 458-20-244, Food and food ingredients for sales of food products.

(h) **Sales to the United States government.** Sales made directly to the United States government are not subject to retail sales tax. Sales to employees of the federal government are fully taxable notwithstanding that the employee ultimately will be reimbursed for the cost of lodging. ~~((The department of revenue has identified the following methods of billing or payment which are presumed to be sales directly to the federal government:))~~

(i) **Payment by government voucher or check.** If the lodging is paid by United States government voucher or United States government check payable directly to the hotel/motel, the sale is presumed to be a tax-exempt sale directly to the federal government.

~~((ii) Charges made through the use of a VISA I.M.P.A.C. card (International merchant purchase authorization card). The VISA I.M.P.A.C. cards include the embossed legend "U.S. Government Tax Exempt." The account number on each card begins with the prefix "4716."~~

~~(iii) For periods prior to November 30, 1993, charges made through Diner's Club Corporate Charge Card (the card contains the statement "for official use only"). There were two Diner's Club Corporate Charge Cards available to federal employees. Only one was sales tax exempt. The card providing the exemption was embossed with the name of the employee followed by the statement "for official use only." This card was used by federal agencies to pay for group lodging. The Diner's Club card program for federal employees ended November 29, 1993.~~

~~(iv) Beginning November 30, 1993, charges made through the use of certain American Express charge cards issued for the use of federal government travelers. Only those cards directly charging a government travel account (central bill account) qualify for the exemption. These cards begin with an account number prefix of "3783 9."~~

~~(v) A cash purchase made on behalf of the federal government by a federal employee who gives the seller a federal standard form SF 1165. A cash purchase by a federal employee made on behalf of the federal government qualifies for a sales tax exemption provided that the federal employee presents a federal standard form SF 1165 to document the fact that the purchase is made on behalf of the federal agency out of petty cash funds. The vendor (hotel/motel) is required to sign form SF 1165 to signify receipt of cash for the purchase. The vendor must retain a photocopy of SF 1165, describing the item purchased, to document the sales tax exemption.)~~

~~(ii) Charges to government credit card. Various United States government contracted credit cards are used to make payment for purchases of goods and services by or for the United States government. Specific information about determining when a purchase by government credit card is a tax-exempt purchase by the United States government is available via the department's internet web site at <http://dor.wa.gov>. (See the department's lodging industry guide.) For specific information about determining when payment is the direct responsibility of the United States government or the employee, you may contact the department's taxpayer services division at <http://dor.wa.gov/content/ContactUs/> or:~~

Department of Revenue
Taxpayer Services
P.O. Box 47478
Olympia, WA 98504-7478

~~(5) **Special hotel/motel tax.** ((Beginning in October 1987-)) Some locations in the state ((have been authorized to)) charge a special hotel/motel tax. (See chapters 67.28 and 36.100 RCW.) If a business is in one of these locations, an additional tax is charged and reported under the special hotel/motel portion of the tax return. The four digit location code, the amount received for the lodging, and the tax rate must be completed for each location in which the lodging is provided. The tax applies without regard to the number of lodging units except that the tax of chapter 36.100 RCW~~

applies only if there are forty or more lodging units. The tax only applies to the charge for the rooms to be used for lodging by transients. Additional charges for telephone services, laundry, or other incidental charges are not subject to the special hotel/motel tax. Neither is the charge for use of meeting rooms, banquet rooms, or other special use rooms subject to this tax. However, the tax does apply to charges for use of camping and recreational vehicle sites.

~~(6) **Convention and trade center tax.** Businesses selling lodging to transients, having sixty or more units located in King County, must charge their customers the convention and trade center tax and report the tax under the "convention and trade center" portion of the tax return. ((See RCW 67.40.090.))~~

~~(a) A business having more than sixty units which are rented to transients and nontransients will be subject to the convention and trade center tax only if the business has at least sixty rooms which are available or being used for transient lodging. For example, a business with one hundred forty total rooms of which ninety-five are rented to nontransients is not subject to the convention and trade center tax.~~

~~(b) The tax only applies to the charge for the rooms to be used for lodging by transients. Additional charges for telephone services, laundry, or other incidental charges are not subject to the convention and trade center tax. ((Neither is the)) Charges for the use of meeting rooms, banquet rooms, or other special use rooms are also not subject to the convention and trade center tax. However, the tax does apply to charges for camping or recreational vehicle sites. Each camp site is considered a single unit.~~

~~(c) The four digit location code, amount received for the lodging, and the tax rate must be completed for each location in which the lodging is provided. ((However, the tax does apply to charges for camping or recreational vehicle sites. Each camp site is considered a single unit.~~

~~(7)) (d) If the property of the King County state convention and trade center is transferred to a King County public facilities district created as provided in RCW 36.100.010, the authority under chapter 67.40 RCW of the state and city to impose the convention and trade center tax will be transferred under RCW 36.100.040 to the public facilities district.~~

~~(7) **Tourism promotion area charge.** A legislative authority as defined by RCW 35.101.010. Definitions may impose a charge on the furnishing of lodging by a lodging business located in the tourism promotion area, except that this tourism promotion area charge does not apply to temporary medical housing exempt under RCW 82.08.997. Exemptions—Temporary medical housing. The tourism promotion area charge is administered by the department of revenue and must be collected by lodging businesses from those persons who are subject to retail sales tax on purchases of lodging. The tourism promotion area charge is not subject to the sales tax rate limitations of RCW 82.14.410. To determine whether your lodging business must collect and remit the charge, refer to the special notices for tourism promotion areas at http://dor.wa.gov/content/GetAFormOrPublication/PublicationBySubject/tax_sn_main.aspx or the lodging industry guide at <http://dor.wa.gov/content/doingbusiness/BusinessTypes/Industry/lodging/>.~~

(8) Furnishing emergency lodging to homeless. The charge made for the furnishing of emergency lodging to homeless persons purchased via a shelter voucher program administered by cities, towns, and counties or private organizations that provide emergency food and shelter services is exempt from the retail sales tax, the convention and trade center tax, and the special hotel/motel tax. ~~((This exemption became effective July 1, 1988.))~~ This form of payment does not influence the required minimum of transient rooms available for use as transient lodging under the "convention and trade center tax" or under the "special hotel/motel tax."

WSR 10-17-125

EXPEDITED RULES

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

[Filed August 18, 2010, 10:51 a.m.]

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: Housekeeping amendments to Title 478 WAC rules, including twenty-five sections from five chapters.

NOTICE

THIS RULE IS BEING PROPOSED UNDER AN EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS THAT WILL ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS, PREPARE A SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT, OR PROVIDE RESPONSES TO THE CRITERIA FOR A SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE RULE. IF YOU OBJECT TO THIS USE OF THE EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS, YOU MUST EXPRESS YOUR OBJECTIONS IN WRITING AND THEY MUST BE SENT TO Rebecca Goodwin Dearth, UW Director of Rules Coordination, University of Washington, Rules Coordination Office, Box 351210, Seattle, WA 98195-1210, AND RECEIVED BY October 19, 2010.

Purpose of the Proposal and Its Anticipated Effects, Including Any Changes in Existing Rules: Housekeeping amendments to Title 478 WAC rules are needed for the following reasons:

- Punctuation errors are corrected in WAC 478-108-010.
- Contact information is updated in WAC 478-108-020, 478-160-085, 478-160-110, 478-160-125, 478-160-130, 478-160-140, 478-160-175, 478-160-320, and 478-324-130.
- Amendments that clarify the meaning of a rule without changing its effect are made in WAC 478-120-020, 478-120-030, 478-120-050, 478-120-065, 478-120-085, 478-120-095, 478-120-145, 478-138-060, 478-160-085, 478-160-110, 478-160-125, 478-160-130, 478-160-140, 478-160-320, 478-324-045, and 478-324-140.
- Job titles are updated in WAC 478-120-025, 478-120-030, 478-120-050, 478-120-065, 478-120-075, 478-120-085, 478-120-095, 478-120-140, 478-120-145, 478-138-030, and 478-160-231.

Also, several sections contain more than one type of housekeeping correction.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: Housekeeping amendments to the University of Washington's WAC rules keep the rules updated and accurate for use by students, staff and the public.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 28B.20.130.

Statute Being Implemented: RCW 28B.20.130.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Name of Proponent: University of Washington, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting, Implementation and Enforcement: Rebecca Goodwin Dearth, Director for Rules Coordination, 448 Gerberding Hall, Box 351210, Seattle, WA 98195-1210, (206) 543-9219.

August 18, 2010

Rebecca Goodwin Dearth

UW Director of

Rules Coordination

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 09-08-016, filed 3/23/09, effective 4/23/09)

WAC 478-108-010 Matters subject to brief adjudication. This rule is adopted in accordance with RCW 34.05.479 through 34.05.494, the provisions of which are hereby adopted. Brief adjudicative procedures shall be used in all matters related to:

(1) Appeals from residency classifications under RCW 28B.15.013 as established in chapter 478-160 WAC;

(2) Appeals from traffic(;) and parking violations, and skateboard impoundment, as provided for in chapters 478-116, 478-117 and 478-118 WAC;

(3) Challenges to contents of educational records as provided for in chapter 478-140 WAC;

(4) Proceedings under the animal control policy as detailed in chapter 478-128 WAC;

(5) Requests for reconsideration of admission decisions as provided for in chapter 478-160 WAC;

(6) Appeals of library charges as provided in chapter 478-168 WAC;

(7) Reviews of denials of public records requests as provided in chapter 478-276 WAC;

(8) Federal financial aid appeals as provided for by federal law; and

(9) Collection of outstanding debts owed by students or employees.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 06-13-021, filed 6/13/06, effective 7/14/06)

WAC 478-108-020 Application for adjudicative proceeding. An application for an adjudicative proceeding shall be in writing. The application shall include the signature of the applicant, the nature of the matter for which an adjudicative proceeding is sought, and an explanation of the facts involved. Application forms are available at the following address:

University of Washington
 Rules Coordination Office
 ((4046 12th Ave. N.E.)
Room 448 Gerberding Hall
Box 351210
 Seattle, WA ((98105)) 98195-1210

((for internal campus mail use: ~~Box 355509~~) or by e-mail ((~~rules@u.washington.edu~~) at rules@uw.edu). An application for an adjudicative proceeding should be submitted to the above address within twenty days of the agency action giving rise to the application, unless otherwise provided for by statute or rule.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-23-068, filed 11/19/07, effective 12/20/07)

WAC 478-120-020 Standards of conduct. (1) The university is a public institution having special responsibility for providing instruction in higher education, for advancing knowledge through scholarship and research, and for providing related services to the community. As a center of learning, the university also has the obligation to maintain conditions conducive to freedom of inquiry and expression to the maximum degree compatible with the orderly conduct of its functions. For these purposes, the university is governed by the rules, regulations, procedures, policies, and standards of conduct that safeguard its functions and protect the rights and freedoms of all members of the academic community.

(2) Admission to the university carries with it the presumption that students will conduct themselves as responsible members of the academic community. As a condition of enrollment, all students assume responsibility to observe standards of conduct that will contribute to the pursuit of academic goals and to the welfare of the academic community. That responsibility includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Practicing high standards of academic and professional honesty and integrity;

(b) Respecting the rights, privileges, and property of other members of the academic community and visitors to the campus, and refraining from any conduct that would interfere with university functions or endanger the health, welfare, or safety of other persons;

(c) Complying with the rules, regulations, procedures, policies, standards of conduct, and orders of the university and its schools, colleges, and departments.

(3) Specific instances of misconduct include, but are not limited to:

(a) Conduct that intentionally and substantially obstructs or disrupts teaching or freedom of movement or other lawful activities on university premises or in connection with any university-sponsored event or activity and is not constitutionally and/or legally protected;

(b) Physical abuse of any person, or conduct intended to threaten imminent bodily harm or to endanger the health or safety of any person on university premises;

(c) Conduct on university premises constituting a sexual offense, whether forcible or nonforcible, such as rape, sexual assault, or sexual harassment;

(d) Malicious damage to or malicious misuse of university property, or the property of any person where such property is located on university premises;

(e) Refusal to comply with any lawful order to leave university premises or any portion thereof;

(f) Possession or use of firearms, explosives, dangerous chemicals or other dangerous weapons or instrumentalities on university premises, except for authorized university purposes, unless prior written approval has been obtained from the university chief of police, or any other person designated by the president of the university (see WAC 478-124-020 (2)(e)) (legal defense sprays are not covered by this section);

(g) Unlawful possession, use, distribution, or manufacturer of alcohol or controlled substances (as defined in chapter 69.50 RCW) on university premises or during university-sponsored activities;

(h) Intentionally inciting others to engage immediately in any unlawful activity, which incitement leads directly to such conduct on university premises;

(i) Hazing, or conspiracy to engage in hazing, which includes:

(i) Any method of initiation into a student organization or living group, or any pastime or amusement engaged in with respect to such an organization or living group, that causes, or is likely to cause, bodily danger or physical harm, or serious mental or emotional harm, to any student or other person attending the university; and

(ii) Conduct associated with initiation into a student organization or living group, or any pastime or amusement engaged in with respect to an organization or living group not amounting to a violation of (i)(i) of this subsection, but including such conduct as humiliation by ritual act and sleep deprivation. Consent is no defense to hazing. Hazing does not include customary athletic events or other similar contests or competitions;

(j) Falsely reporting a violation of the student conduct code.

(4) Disciplinary action may be taken in accord with this chapter regardless of whether that conduct also involves an alleged or proven violation of law.

(5) An instructor has the authority to exclude a student from any class session in which the student is disorderly or disruptive. If the student persists in the disorderly or disruptive conduct, the instructor should report the matter to the dean of the school or college, or, at the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, to the dean or director of the program in which the student is enrolled. (See WAC 478-120-030(3).)

(6) Nothing herein shall be construed to deny students their legally and/or constitutionally protected rights.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-23-068, filed 11/19/07, effective 12/20/07)

WAC 478-120-025 Off-campus conduct. The university shall have the authority to hold students accountable under the student conduct code for certain off-campus behavior (i.e., behavior that does not occur on university premises or in the context of a university-sponsored event or activity)

that directly affects a university interest, in accordance with the provisions of the section.

(1) A student may be subject to disciplinary proceedings under the student conduct code if:

(a) The university is made aware that a court of competent jurisdiction has determined that such student has engaged in intentional unlawful conduct off-campus that involves the physical harm or abuse, or a direct threat of the physical harm or abuse, of any person, including but not limited to homicide, assault, kidnapping, armed robbery, arson, rape or sexual assault, criminal harassment, criminal stalking or the unlawful possession, use, storage or manufacture of weapons or destructive devices; and

(b) The university determines that a significant university interest is affected.

(2) A student may also be subject to disciplinary proceedings under the student conduct code if the university is made aware that the student has engaged in off-campus conduct that involves the physical harm or abuse, or the direct threat of physical harm or abuse, of another university student, or a university faculty or staff member. Disciplinary proceedings may be initiated under this section regardless of whether or not the incident is subject to criminal or civil proceedings.

(3) In furtherance of the university's interest in maintaining a positive relationship with its surrounding community, the university shall also have the authority to hold students accountable under the student conduct code for conduct within the "North of 45th" residential community immediately adjacent to the Seattle campus (bounded by NE 45th Street on the south, 15th Ave NE on the west, 22nd Ave NE and north of 54th Street, Ravenna Ave NE on the east and Ravenna Park on the north and including all residences located on either side of each of the aforementioned streets) as follows:

(a) A student may be subject to disciplinary proceedings under the code if the university is made aware that the student has been cited by the Seattle police or the university police for, and is determined to have committed, a violation of any state statute or city of Seattle municipal ordinance prohibiting misconduct that has a direct and significant quality-of-life impact on community residents, including but not limited to, creating a public nuisance due to noise, theft, intentional destruction of property, urinating in public, or criminal trespass.

(b) A first violation under (a) of this subsection will not subject the student to disciplinary sanctions under WAC 478-120-040 if the student voluntarily meets with a representative of the office of the vice-president and vice-provost for student life to receive information and counseling regarding his or her responsibilities as a university community member and as a resident in the area. A second violation will not be subject to disciplinary sanctions if the student involved agrees to participate, in good faith, in a mediation with the person or persons affected by the misconduct under a mediation protocol established by the office of the vice-president and vice-provost for student life.

(4) Nothing herein shall be construed as being intended to protect any person or class of persons from injury or harm,

or construed to deny students their legally and/or constitutionally protected rights.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-23-068, filed 11/19/07, effective 12/20/07)

WAC 478-120-030 General procedures for disciplinary sanctions. (1) This section describes the general process under the student conduct code for enforcing the university's rules, regulations, procedures, policies, standards of conduct, and orders. The specific procedures to be used at each step of the process are described in the following sections of this chapter. In all situations, whether handled formally or informally, basic standards of fairness will be observed in the determination of:

- (a) The truth or falsity of the charges against the student;
- (b) Whether the alleged misconduct violates this code; and if so,
- (c) The sanctions to be imposed, if any.

The criteria for judging student misconduct shall include, but not be limited to, the standards of conduct as stated in WAC 478-120-020 and 478-120-025. Informal hearings shall use the procedures in chapter 34.05 RCW governing brief adjudicative proceedings. Formal hearings conducted by the faculty appeal board shall follow the procedures required by chapter 34.05 RCW for formal adjudicative proceedings. Informal settlements may be conducted under the authority of RCW 34.05.060.

(2) Persons who believe that a violation of the student conduct code has been committed should contact the vice-president and vice-provost for student life at the University of Washington Seattle campus, or the chancellor of the University of Washington Bothell or Tacoma campuses, whichever is appropriate.

(3) Only the vice-president and vice-provost for student life, the dean of the school or college at the University of Washington Seattle or, at the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, the dean or director of the program in which a student is enrolled or the chancellors of the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, may initiate disciplinary proceedings against a student under this code of conduct. (See WAC 478-120-050.) The deans, the vice-president and vice-provost for student life, or the chancellors of the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses may delegate the authority to initiate disciplinary proceedings consistent with this chapter to members of their staffs and to students. They may also establish student or student-faculty hearing bodies to advise or to act for them in disciplinary matters. The person initiating a disciplinary proceeding shall be referred to as the initiating officer.

(4) The initiating officer will begin a disciplinary proceeding by holding, or directing a member of his or her staff to hold, an informal hearing with the student charged with misconduct. Based on this informal disciplinary hearing, the initiating officer may choose to exonerate the student, dismiss the action, impose an appropriate sanction, and/or refer the matter to the appropriate university disciplinary committee. (See WAC 478-120-065.) If the initiating officer identifies a potential or existing exceptional circumstance, as defined in WAC 478-120-100 (3)(b)(i),

"Exceptional circumstances exist when:

- (A) The sanction of dismissal has been recommended; or
- (B) The student has been charged with hazing; or
- (C) The sanction of restitution (in excess of three hundred dollars) has been recommended; or

(D) Suspension has been recommended," the matter shall be referred directly to the faculty appeal board. (See WAC 478-120-100.)

(5) Students have the right to appeal any sanction imposed at an informal hearing to the appropriate university disciplinary committee, except that when such sanction identifies an existing or potential exceptional circumstance as defined in WAC 478-120-100 (3)(b)(i), the matter shall be referred directly to the faculty appeal board.

(6) Any decisions of the university disciplinary committees may be appealed to the faculty appeal board. All decisions of the university disciplinary committees identifying existing or potential exceptional circumstances as defined in WAC 478-120-100 (3)(b)(i) shall be referred directly to the faculty appeal board. In addition, the university disciplinary committees may, at any time, at their discretion, refer a matter directly to the faculty appeal board. The faculty appeal board performs distinct functions. In most cases, the faculty appeal board conducts an administrative review. In certain cases (defined in WAC 478-120-100(3)), the faculty appeal board conducts a formal hearing.

(7) Any decision based on a formal hearing conducted by the faculty appeal board may be appealed to the president of the university or the president's delegate for a final review. All orders of dismissal shall be reviewed by the president or the president's delegate. Orders entered by the president or the president's delegate are final. (See WAC 478-120-125.)

(8) The president or delegate, or chancellors or their delegates, may take emergency disciplinary action when a student's conduct threatens the health, welfare, or safety of the university community or members thereof. (See WAC 478-120-140.)

(9) When questions of mental or physical health are raised in conduct cases, the dean, the vice-president and vice-provost for student life, the chancellors of the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses or their delegates, the university disciplinary committees, or the faculty appeal board may request the student to appear for examination before two physician-consultants designated by the dean of the school of medicine. The physician-consultants may call upon the student health center for any other professional assistance they deem necessary. After examining the student and/or consulting with the student's personal physician, the physician-consultants shall make a recommendation to the dean, the vice-president and vice-provost for student life, the chancellor of the University of Washington Bothell or Tacoma campuses, whichever is appropriate, or their delegates, the appropriate university disciplinary committee, or the faculty appeal board as to whether the case should be handled as a disciplinary matter or as a case for medical or other treatment. Any decision made based upon the recommendation of the physician-consultants may be appealed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(10) The following persons conducting proceedings under this chapter shall have the authority to issue protective

orders and subpoenas: Deans, or at the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, the dean or director of the program in which the student is enrolled, the vice-president and vice-provost for student life, the chancellors of the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, or the chairs of their respective university disciplinary committees, the chair of the faculty appeal board, and the president or his or her delegate.

(11) In a case involving an alleged sexual offense, the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary hearing and they shall both be informed of the outcome of such disciplinary proceeding.

(12) Any final order resulting from a disciplinary proceeding shall become a part of the student's disciplinary record, unless the student is exonerated. (See WAC 478-120-145.)

(13) In accord with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and pursuant to RCW 34.05.250, all hearings conducted under this chapter generally will be held in closed session out of respect for the privacy of all the students involved. However, the students involved may waive in writing this requirement and request a hearing in open session, and the initiating or presiding officer shall conduct the hearing in a room that will accommodate a reasonable number of observers. The initiating or presiding officer may exclude from the hearing room any persons who are disruptive of the proceedings and may limit the number who may attend the hearing in order to afford safety and comfort to the participants and orderliness to the proceedings.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-23-068, filed 11/19/07, effective 12/20/07)

WAC 478-120-050 Jurisdiction. (1) The vice-president and vice-provost for student life, the chancellors of the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, or their delegates, may initiate any disciplinary action related to violations of any of the university's rules, regulations, procedures, policies, standards of conduct, or orders. Jurisdiction in such cases may be transferred to the dean of the school or college, or at the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, to the dean or director of the program in which the student is enrolled if the alleged misconduct bears upon the student's fitness to continue in the school or college.

(2) Additionally, the dean of each college or school, including the graduate school, or the dean's delegate, or the dean or director((s)) of programs in which the student is enrolled on the University of Washington Bothell or Tacoma campuses may initiate any disciplinary action:

(a) Related to violations of university rules, regulations, procedures, policies, standards of conduct, and orders which pertain to that particular campus, college or school, or at the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, the program in which the student is enrolled; and

(b) Related to violations of rules, procedures, policies, and standards of conduct of that particular campus, college or school, or at the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, the program in which the student is enrolled. The student academic grievance procedure is a sep-

arate procedure and is set forth in the *University Handbook* (graduate school students should also refer to Graduate School Memorandum No. 33). Violations involving academic misconduct should be reported to the dean of the appropriate school or college, or dean or program director at the University of Washington Bothell or Tacoma campuses.

(3) Other departments of the university have proceedings separate and distinct from the student conduct code. For example:

(a) Campus traffic regulations are under the general jurisdiction of the police department at the University of Washington Seattle campus and under the jurisdiction of public safety officers at the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses. (See chapters 478-116, 478-117 and 478-118 WAC.)

(b) The library fines appeals committee has the authority to consider appeals of library charges. (See chapter 478-168 WAC.)

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-23-068, filed 11/19/07, effective 12/20/07)

WAC 478-120-065 Informal disciplinary hearings.

(1) A dean, the vice-president and vice-provost for student life, or, at the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, the chancellors or the dean or director of the program in which the student is enrolled, or their delegates, may initiate a disciplinary proceeding by conducting, or directing a member of his or her staff to conduct, an informal hearing with the student accused of misconduct. This informal disciplinary hearing may be nothing more than a face-to-face meeting between the initiating officer or staff person and the student, and no special notice of the meeting is required. The purpose of this informal disciplinary hearing is to provide an opportunity for the student to respond to allegations of misconduct before disciplinary action is taken, and the student waives any rights to an informal hearing by his or her failure to attend.

(2) During an informal disciplinary hearing, the student must be provided with the following information:

(a) The alleged misconduct and the reasons for the university's belief that the student engaged in the misconduct;

(b) The specific section(s) of the student conduct code allegedly violated; and

(c) The possible sanctions that may be imposed.

(3) Based on the findings of an informal hearing, the initiating officer shall enter in writing one of the following orders:

(a) An order exonerating the student or dismissing the disciplinary proceeding if it appears that there has been no misconduct;

(b) An initial order imposing a disciplinary sanction;

(c) An order referring the matter to the appropriate university disciplinary committee; or

(d) An order referring the matter directly to the faculty appeal board because exceptional circumstances as defined in WAC 478-120-100 (3)(b)(i) may exist.

(4)(a) If the order imposes a sanction and exceptional circumstances as defined in WAC 478-120-100 (3)(b)(i) exist, the matter shall be referred directly to the faculty

appeal board and the student shall be informed that he or she has the right to request a formal hearing according to the procedures set forth in WAC 478-120-075(3).

(b) If the order imposes a sanction but exceptional circumstances do not exist, then the student must be informed that he or she has twenty-one calendar days from the date of the order (or twenty-five calendar days from the date of the mailing of the initial order) to request a hearing before the appropriate university disciplinary committee. If the student chooses not to appeal, the order becomes the final order.

(5) Within ten days of the conclusion of the hearing and any associated investigations, the student shall be provided with a written order which shall include a statement of the decision, the reasons for the decision, and information about appealing the decision. No unfavorable action may be taken against the student until the student has been given such notice and information. In a case involving an alleged sexual offense, both the accuser and the accused shall be informed of the outcome of that hearing. In a case where the student is a minor, the disciplinary sanctions imposed may be reported to the student's parents or legal guardian at the discretion of the initiating officer.

(6) A student may request a hearing by the appropriate university disciplinary committee at any time during these informal proceedings. If such a request is made, the matter shall be referred to the appropriate university disciplinary committee.

(7) The official record of this informal hearing shall consist of all documents prepared or considered by the dean, the vice-president and vice-provost for student life, or, at the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, the chancellors, or the dean or director of the program in which the student is enrolled, or their delegates, with regard to the dispute at hand.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-23-068, filed 11/19/07, effective 12/20/07)

WAC 478-120-075 Appeals. Any initial order may be appealed by timely submission of a written petition to the appropriate body. An order only referring a matter from one hearing body to another, not determining the matter on its merits, is not an initial order.

(1) If a student does not appeal to the appropriate body within twenty-one days of the initial order (or within twenty-five calendar days of the date when the university mailed the initial order to the student), the right to appeal is waived and the order becomes final.

(a) All initial orders shall be hand delivered or delivered by mail.

(b) Any student involved in a disciplinary hearing is required to provide his or her current and accurate address to the office of the vice-president and vice-provost for student life or the office of the chancellor for the University of Washington Bothell or Tacoma campuses, whichever is appropriate, or their delegates.

(2) All petitions for appeal must be made in writing to the appropriate authority (the appropriate chair of one of the university disciplinary committees (Seattle, Bothell or Tacoma), the chair of the faculty appeal board, or the presi-

dent). The petition must state the reasons for the appeal and indicate points of disagreement with the initial order.

(3) If a student wishes to request a formal hearing before the faculty appeal board, the student's written petition for appeal must also state that a formal hearing is being requested and must identify the specific exceptional circumstances (as defined in WAC 478-120-100 (3)(b)(i)) warranting such a hearing. When conducting administrative reviews of informal hearings, the faculty appeal board shall make any inquiries necessary to ascertain whether the proceeding must be converted to a formal disciplinary hearing.

(4) After conducting the appropriate review, the appeal body or the president may sustain, reduce, or vacate the sanction imposed by the initial order, except if that review is in the form of a formal hearing before the faculty appeal board, that board may increase any sanction.

(5) Only the president or the president's delegate may issue a final order of dismissal.

(6) Sanctions, if any, will be imposed only after an order becomes final, except for actions taken under WAC 478-120-140.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-23-068, filed 11/19/07, effective 12/20/07)

WAC 478-120-085 The university disciplinary committees. Each University of Washington campus shall have its own university disciplinary committee. The university disciplinary committees shall consist of a nonvoting chair, three voting faculty members, and three voting student members. The committees shall be maintained for the purpose of providing hearings for disciplinary actions that have been initiated by the deans or, at the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, the dean or director of the program in which a student is enrolled, the vice-president and viceprovost for student life at the University of Washington Seattle campus, the chancellors of the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, or their delegates.

(1) The president of the University of Washington Seattle campus and the chancellors of the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses shall designate a member of the faculty or administration to serve as chair of each respective university disciplinary committee for a term of one year. All chairs may be reappointed for consecutive terms.

(a) The chairs shall ensure that all procedural safeguards and guidelines are followed. Accordingly, the chairs shall decide all procedural questions that arise in relation to hearings, including rulings on evidence (as defined in WAC 478-120-095(3)) and challenges to the impartiality of committee members. The chairs shall have the discretion to regulate all aspects of the proceedings.

(b) The chairs shall take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that hearings are conducted in a safe and orderly manner.

(2) The three voting faculty members of each university disciplinary committee shall be selected at random from the faculty senate at the University of Washington Seattle, or at the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, their respective faculty assembly or organization to serve

one-year terms. Voting faculty members may not be reappointed to consecutive terms.

(a) Panels of eligible faculty members shall be randomly selected to serve on the committees in the order in which they were selected, except that at the University of Washington Seattle each faculty member of the committees must represent a different faculty senate group.

(b) Faculty members must have been members of the faculty for at least one year and hold the position of assistant professor or higher in order to be eligible to serve as voting members of the university disciplinary committees.

(3) The three voting student members of the university disciplinary committees shall be selected at random from each student body to serve one-year terms. Student members of the committees may not be reappointed.

(a) Panels of eligible students shall be selected randomly from the entire full-time student body to serve as committee members or alternates in the order in which they were selected, except that at the University of Washington Seattle one member must be a professional or graduate student and the other two members must represent different undergraduate classes.

(b) To be eligible to serve on the university disciplinary committees, students must be full-time and in good standing with the university.

(4) In addition to the chairs, a quorum shall be two faculty members and two student members. The chairs shall select alternates from the panels of eligible faculty or students as needed to produce a quorum.

(5) Committee members may be disqualified from a particular hearing for bias, prejudice, conflict of interest, or any other reason which may prevent him or her from serving as an impartial judge of the matter before the committees.

(a) Committee members may excuse themselves for any of the causes set forth in this section by submitting a written statement to the appropriate committee chair stating facts and reasons for the disqualification.

(b) A student before any of the university disciplinary committees may challenge the impartiality of a committee member by written petition. The appropriate chair shall determine whether to grant the petition and excuse the committee member from the case, and shall state the facts and reasons for that determination in writing.

(c) Any person who has been delegated the authority to initiate disciplinary proceedings is disqualified from serving as a member of the university disciplinary committees.

(6) The appropriate chair may relieve a member of his or her university disciplinary committee from serving on that committee for a particular case, for a specific period of time, or for the rest of the year after the member submits a written request to the chair.

(7) Members of the university disciplinary committees shall begin their terms on the first day of classes of winter quarter. Those terms shall expire on the first day of classes of the next winter quarter, except that cases in process shall be continued until a decision is reached. The new panels of committee members shall be identified by the outgoing chairs, or by the person designated by the appropriate chair, through random procedures established by the chair.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-23-068, filed 11/19/07, effective 12/20/07)

WAC 478-120-095 Hearings before the university disciplinary committees. The purpose of a hearing before a university disciplinary committee is to provide all parties with an opportunity to present evidence and argument before disciplinary sanctions are imposed on a student. Based on the evidence presented at this hearing, the committee shall determine whether the student has engaged in the alleged misconduct. If there is a finding of misconduct, the committee shall then determine the appropriate sanction to be imposed.

(1) When a hearing is scheduled before a university disciplinary committee, the chair of the appropriate committee shall provide the student with written notice of the following information:

- (a) The time and place of the hearing;
- (b) The allegations of misconduct against the student;
- (c) A list of all witnesses who may be called to testify;
- (d) A description of all documentary and real evidence to be presented at the hearing, including a copy of his or her disciplinary file; and
- (e) The sanctions that may be imposed at the hearing if the allegations of misconduct are found to be true.

(2) The chair of each committee shall adhere to the following procedures at all disciplinary hearings:

(a) The student shall be provided with a reasonable opportunity (at least seven days) to gather evidence, contact witnesses, and prepare a defense for the hearing.

(b) The student may be accompanied by an advisor of the student's choice.

(c) The student is entitled to hear all testimony and examine all evidence that is presented at the hearing. In response, the student may present evidence and witnesses on his or her own behalf and may ask questions of any other witnesses.

(d) No student shall be compelled to give self-incriminating evidence.

(3) Evidence shall be admissible at the hearing if it is the type of evidence that reasonably prudent members of the university community would rely upon in the conduct of their affairs.

(4) The initiating officer (the appropriate dean, or at the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, dean or director of the program in which the student is enrolled, the vice-president and vice-provost for student life, the chancellors of the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, or their delegates) must prove by a preponderance of the evidence presented at the hearing that the student has engaged in the alleged misconduct. The committee shall base its factual determination solely on the evidence presented at the hearing.

(a) Decisions of the university disciplinary committee will be made based on a simple majority vote of the committees.

(b) If a university disciplinary committee cannot reach a decision by simple majority vote, an order shall be entered referring the matter to the faculty appeal board. Where exceptional circumstances exist, the student shall be notified of the right to request a formal hearing. Otherwise, the faculty

appeal board shall conduct an administrative review as provided under WAC 478-120-100 (1) and (2).

(5) If at any time after a matter has been referred to a university disciplinary committee the appropriate chair determines that the matter should properly be before the faculty appeal board, the chair may refer the matter to the faculty appeal board and shall provide the student with written notice of the referral and of the opportunity to request a formal hearing if exceptional circumstances exist. (See WAC 478-120-100 (3)(b)(i).)

(6) If the committee determines that the student has violated the university's rules, regulations, procedures, policies, standards of conduct, or orders, it shall then determine the appropriate sanction to be imposed. When determining the appropriate sanction, the committee shall review the evidence presented at the hearing and the student's past record of conduct at the university.

(7) The chair of the appropriate university disciplinary committee shall provide the student with a written statement of the committee's decision within ten days of the conclusion of the hearing. This written statement shall include the committee's factual findings, the conclusions that have been drawn from those findings, the reasons for those conclusions, and the sanctions, if any, to be imposed. If sanctions are imposed, the student must also be informed of the appropriate procedures for appealing the committee's decision to the faculty appeal board. In a case involving an alleged sexual offense, both the accuser and the accused shall be informed of the outcome of the hearing. In a case where the student is a minor, the written statement of the committee's decision may be reported to the student's parents or legal guardian at the discretion of the chair of the appropriate university disciplinary committee.

(8) This written statement of the committee's decision shall be the committee's initial order. If the student chooses not to appeal, the initial order of the appropriate university disciplinary committee becomes the final order at the end of the appeal period set forth in WAC 478-120-075(1), except that orders of dismissal shall be referred to the president.

(9) The student may choose to present evidence to the chair of the appropriate university disciplinary committee rather than at a hearing before the full committee. The student's waiver of the right to a hearing before a university disciplinary committee must be submitted in writing to the chair of the appropriate committee. The chair will submit the student's evidence and arguments to the full committee and the committee will make its decision based on the chair's report.

(10) All proceedings of the committees will be conducted with reasonable dispatch and be terminated as soon as possible, consistent with fairness to all parties involved. The chair shall have the discretion to continue the hearing.

(11) An adequate summary of the proceedings will be kept. Such a summary shall include all documents that were considered by the appropriate committee and may include a tape recording of the testimony and any other documents related to the hearing.

(12) A report of a university disciplinary committee shall, upon written request and release by the student or students involved, and subject to the requirements of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, be made available to

members of the university community through the vice-president and vice-provost for student life, or the office of the chancellor at the University of Washington Bothell or Tacoma campuses, whichever is appropriate, or their delegates.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-23-068, filed 11/19/07, effective 12/20/07)

WAC 478-120-140 Emergency authority of the president and chancellors of the university. If a student's conduct represents a threat to the health, safety, or welfare of the university or any member of the university community, the president or the president's delegate, or the chancellors of the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses or their delegates, may suspend that student from participation in any or all university functions or privileges.

(1) In such an emergency situation, the president or chancellors, or their delegates, shall issue a written order to be served upon the student describing the terms of the emergency suspension and the reasons for imposing the suspension. The order shall be effective immediately.

(2) The president or delegate, or chancellors or their delegates, shall then refer the matter to the vice-president and vice-provost for student life at the University of Washington Seattle campus or the appropriate campus official at the University of Washington Bothell or Tacoma campuses, whichever is appropriate, who shall proceed as quickly as feasible to complete any proceedings that would be required if the matter did not involve an immediate danger.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 07-23-068, filed 11/19/07, effective 12/20/07)

WAC 478-120-145 Recording and maintenance of records. (1) The vice-president and vice-provost for student life at the University of Washington Seattle campus or the chancellors of the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses, or their delegates, shall keep records of all disciplinary actions reported to their respective offices. Disciplinary records shall be kept separate from academic records, and transcripts of a student's academic record shall contain no notation of any disciplinary action.

(2) The dean of a college or school at the University of Washington Seattle, or the dean or director of the program in which the student is enrolled at the University of Washington Bothell and Tacoma campuses initiating disciplinary action shall report in writing to the office of the vice-president and vice-provost for student life, or the office of the chancellor for the University of Washington Bothell or Tacoma campuses, whichever is appropriate, or their delegates, all cases in which disciplinary action is taken. The dean at the University of Washington Seattle shall also inform the registrar of any action affecting a student's official standing in the university. The office of the vice-president and vice-provost for student life, or the office of the chancellor for the University of Washington Bothell or Tacoma campuses, shall notify the dean of the college or school or director of the program in which the student is enrolled of any disciplinary action it takes and also shall notify the registrar or campus officer of

student affairs of any action affecting a student's official standing in the university.

(3) Disciplinary records of students not exonerated shall be maintained by the vice-president and vice-provost for student life, or the chancellor at the University of Washington Bothell or Tacoma campuses, whichever is appropriate, or their delegates, and the registrar for seven years after disciplinary action has been taken and/or after the administrative purpose has been served.

(4) Disciplinary records of exonerated students shall not be maintained.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the vice-president and vice-provost for student life, or the chancellor at the University of Washington Bothell or Tacoma campuses, whichever is appropriate, or their delegates, at their discretion, upon written request by the student, may expunge the student's disciplinary record.

(6) Records and information regarding student disciplinary proceedings are subject to the provisions of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and supporting regulations (20 U.S.C. 1232g), and to chapter 478-140 WAC.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 92-14-060, filed 6/26/92, effective 7/27/92)

WAC 478-138-030 Use of university stadium boat moorage facilities—Stadium boat moorage facilities—Area defined. (1)(a) The stadium boat moorage facilities shall consist of those docks and floats located on Lake Washington in Union Bay which provide water access to the University of Washington shoreline on home football game days, or for other special events as determined by the university.

(b) The stadium boat moorage facilities shall also include such other specified areas along or adjacent to the university shoreline, as designated by the ~~((executive))~~ senior vice-president for finance and facilities, that provide access to the university shoreline on home football game days, or for other special events as determined by the university. The activities for which these additional stadium boat moorage facilities may be used include, but are not limited to: Moorage of water related vessels; and loading, unloading, or transporting passengers to and from water related vessels. All other uses of the university shoreline shall be under the authority of the ~~((executive))~~ senior vice-president for finance and facilities.

(c) Use of the university shoreline and moorage facilities for waterfront activities not designated for that area, or otherwise not in compliance with this chapter will subject the violators to arrest under provisions of RCW 9A.52.080 (Criminal trespass in the second degree), City of Seattle 12A.08.040 (Criminal trespass), or other applicable law.

(2) In the event the university permits a non-university vessel use of the stadium boat moorage facilities for moorage, loading and unloading passengers, shuttling passengers to and from anchored vessels, or other related activities, the university does not assume responsibility for nor guarantee the expertise or training of the vessels' pilots or that such vessels are maintained in a safe condition or are adequately equipped with life vests and other safety devices as required

by the United States Coast Guard and the Washington state utilities and transportation commission.

The ~~((executive))~~ senior vice-president for finance and facilities shall have the authority to establish such conditions as are necessary or appropriate to protect the university from liability in connection with the use of the stadium boat moorage facilities.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 03-12-007, filed 5/22/03, effective 6/22/03)

WAC 478-138-060 Schedule of fees. Fees for stadium boat moorage and the effective date thereof shall be established by the director of intercollegiate athletics ~~((with approval of the special assistant to the president))~~. The approved fee schedule shall be published on the intercollegiate athletics web site.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 03-12-007, filed 5/22/03, effective 6/22/03)

WAC 478-160-085 Application ~~((forms))~~ to graduate school. Prospective applicants to the graduate school may obtain information about degree programs and the online application process on the graduate school web site or by an e-mail request to uwgrad@u.washington.edu (for U.S. citizens, permanent residents and immigrants) or to ~~((intlgrad@u.washington.edu))~~ gradvisa@u.washington.edu for international applicants. ~~((Secondarily, an "Application for admission to the graduate school" form is available upon request by writing to the graduate program adviser of the department in which the applicant expects to engage in a program of study or by writing to))~~

Questions may be directed to uwgrad@u.washington.edu, or the graduate school at the following address:

University of Washington
Office of Graduate Admissions
301 Loew Hall
P.O. Box 84808
Seattle, WA 98124-6108

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 98-10-048, filed 4/29/98, effective 5/30/98)

WAC 478-160-110 Admission to the school of law—On-line application ~~((forms))~~. Applicants to the first-year class and applicants for admission with advanced standing may ~~((obtain application forms by contacting the following office))~~ apply to the University of Washington school of law through the on-line application process on the school of law web site (www.law.washington.edu).

Questions may be directed to lawadm@uw.edu or to the school of law at the following address:

University of Washington School of Law
~~((Director))~~ Office of Admissions and Financial Aid
~~((Condon Hall
1100 N.E. Campus Parkway))~~
William H. Gates Hall
Box 353020
Seattle, WA ~~((98105-6617))~~ 98195-3020

~~((for internal campus mail use: Box 354600))~~ The deadline for filing an application is determined by the University of Washington school of law and can be obtained from the web site or the address above.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 02-06-021, filed 2/25/02, effective 3/28/02)

WAC 478-160-125 Admission to the school of medicine. The University of Washington school of medicine publishes complete information regarding its policies, procedures, and programs ~~((which))~~ on the school of medicine web site. Information may also be obtained by contacting the following office:

University of Washington School of Medicine
~~((Committee on Admissions))~~
Office of ~~((the Dean))~~ Admissions
A-300 Health Sciences Center
Box 356340
Seattle, WA 98195-6340

~~((or))~~ The office of admissions can also be reached by phone ~~((or))~~ (206-543-7212) or e-mail (askuwsom@uw.edu). The web site address is www.uwmedicine.org/admissions.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 02-06-021, filed 2/25/02, effective 3/28/02)

WAC 478-160-130 First-year admission to the school of medicine—Application ~~((forms))~~. The school of medicine is a participant in the American Medical College Application Service Program (AMCAS). Applications can be found at ~~((: www.aamc.org/students/amcas/start/htm. For those without access to the Web, write to:~~

Association of American Medical Colleges
Section for Student Services
2501 M Street, NW Lbby-26
Washington, DC 20037-1300))
www.aamc.org/students/amcas.

The deadline for filing an application is determined by the University of Washington school of medicine and can be obtained from the web site or by contacting the following office:

University of Washington School of Medicine
~~((Committee on Admissions))~~
Office of ~~((the Dean))~~ Admissions
A-300 Health Sciences Center
Box 356340
Seattle, WA 98195-6340

~~((or))~~ The office of admissions can also be reached by phone ~~((or))~~ (206-543-7212) or e-mail (askuwsom@uw.edu). The web address is www.uwmedicine.org/admissions. Applicants are encouraged to file applications twelve months prior to desired date of entry.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 02-06-021, filed 2/25/02, effective 3/28/02)

WAC 478-160-140 Application for transfer to the school of medicine. ~~((Application for transfer to the school of medicine may be obtained by writing to the following address:))~~ The University of Washington school of medicine does not accept applications from students who request to transfer from other medical schools unless the students are residents of Wyoming, Alaska, Montana, or Idaho, and there is a funded position open in the respective state's contract due to student attrition. For more information regarding the transfer policy, contact:

University of Washington School of Medicine
~~((Committee on Admissions))~~
 Office of ~~((the Dean))~~ Admissions
 A-300 Health Sciences Center
 Box 356340
 Seattle, WA 98195-6340

The ~~((deadline for filing an application is determined by the University of Washington school of medicine and can be obtained from the address above, or))~~ office of admissions can also be reached by phone((:)) (206-543-7212) or by e-mail (askuwsom@uw.edu).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 02-06-021, filed 2/25/02, effective 3/28/02)

WAC 478-160-175 Credit definitions. Credit courses are offered either for resident credit or for extension credit.

(1) Most courses offered through University of Washington extension are offered for resident credit, and grades earned in such courses are transcribed as resident credit and are included in the student's resident cumulative grade-point average.

(2) Courses offered through correspondence study, and some other courses, are offered for extension credit. These credits and grades are not included in the resident grade-point average, and students may apply only ninety such university credits toward an undergraduate degree. Extension credit courses are identified by an "X" prefix when listed in catalog material.

Additional information concerning credit courses may be obtained by contacting the following office:

University of Washington ~~((Extension))~~
Educational Outreach
~~((5001 25th Ave. N.E.))~~
Box 359492
 Seattle, WA ~~((98105-4190))~~ 98195-9492

~~((for internal campus mail use: Box 354221,))~~ or phone ~~((: 206-543-2300))~~ 206-685-6308, or visit the web site at www.pce.uw.edu.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 92-12-011, filed 5/22/92, effective 6/22/92)

WAC 478-160-231 Residence classification review committee. The residence classification review committee shall be composed of four persons appointed by the vice-

president ~~and vice-provost~~ for student ~~((affairs))~~ life, each for a term of one academic year.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 97-14-004, filed 6/19/97, effective 7/20/97)

WAC 478-160-320 Special instructional programs offered summer quarter. In recognition of the special needs of students who can attend the university only in the summer, a number of institutes, workshops, and special programs are offered each summer quarter. Because the nature and content of the programs vary from year to year, interested persons are invited to contact the following address:

University of Washington
 Summer Quarter Office
~~((5001 25th Ave. N.E.))~~
Box 359485
 Seattle, WA ~~((98105-4190))~~ 98195-9485

~~((for internal campus mail use: Box 354226))~~ or phone 206-685-7542, or visit the web site at www.summer.washington.edu ((to obtain a copy of the *Summer Quarter Bulletin and Time Schedule*)).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 03-12-007, filed 5/22/03, effective 6/22/03)

WAC 478-324-045 SEPA advisory committee responsibility. (1) The responsible official shall consult with the committee as follows:

(a) After completion of an environmental checklist but before threshold determination.

(b) Prior to the responsible official's reconsideration of the threshold determination if substantive comments have been received regarding the DNS.

(c) Prior to the responsible official issuing a mitigated DNS.

(d) Prior to the issuance of a scoping notice.

(e) Prior to the publication of any draft EIS.

(f) Prior to the publication of any final EIS.

(2) Committee review of scoping notice, DNS, and mitigated DNS may occur without a formal meeting.

(3) The university shall give the committee notice of public hearings on the environmental impact of a proposal.

(4) The committee's recommendations shall be advisory and shall not relieve the responsible officials of their responsibilities as established by these procedures.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 00-04-039, filed 1/25/00, effective 2/25/00)

WAC 478-324-130 Establishment of SEPA information center. (1) The University of Washington ~~((Visitors Information Center))~~ office of public records and open public meetings shall serve as the university's SEPA information center.

(2) The following documents shall be maintained at the SEPA information center:

(a) Copies of all SEPA public information registers for a period of one year from the date of publication.

(b) Copies of all environmental checklists, determinations of nonsignificance and determinations of significance for a period of one year from the date of issue.

(c) Copies of all current scoping and public hearing notices.

(d) Copies of all draft and final ((EIS's)) EISs for a period of three years after the date of publication, except that technical appendices need not be maintained at the SEPA information center if adequate notice is provided regarding where on campus such appendices are located.

(e) Copies of all draft and final ((EIS's)) EISs which have been incorporated by reference shall be maintained at the SEPA information center for the same time period as the underlying document is maintained.

(f) A current list of individuals designated as responsible officials for university compliance with SEPA.

(g) A current membership list of the SEPA advisory committee.

(h) Copies of agendas and minutes of the SEPA advisory committee for a period of one year after the date of issue.

(3) The documents at the SEPA information center shall be available for public inspection and copies thereof shall be provided upon request. A fee to cover the actual cost of printing/copying may be charged for copies.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending WSR 03-12-007, filed 5/22/03, effective 6/22/03)

WAC 478-324-140 Additional methods of public notice. The university shall provide public notice of scoping, DNS with comment period, public hearings scheduled in accordance with these procedures and availability of draft and final ((EIS's)) EISs by((:

~~(1) Posting a notice on or near the proposed site (for project EIS's).~~

~~(2) Providing notice in such form as a press release or advertisement in a legal newspaper of general circulation in the area where the property which is the subject of the action is located (e.g., *Daily Journal of Commerce*).~~

~~(3)) providing notice in such form as a press release or advertisement in the on-line *University Week* ((and)), University of Washington Daily ((- If the *University Week* and/or the *University of Washington Daily* is not in publication, then notice shall instead be published in a)), and/or in another legal newspaper of general circulation in the area where the property which is the subject of the action is located (e.g., *The Seattle Times* or ((*The Seattle Post-Intelligencer*)) *Tacoma News Tribune*).~~