

ORDINANCE NO. 1387

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF RUSTON,
WASHINGTON, AMENDING CHAPTER 5.01 OF THE
RUSTON MUNICIPAL CODE, ENTITLED "BUSINESS
AND OCCUPATION TAX" FOR THE PURPOSE OF
CONSISTENCY WITH STATE LAW, ADDING NEW
SECTIONS 5.01.040, 5.01.070 AND 5.01.130, DELETING
SECTION 5.01.060, AND ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE
DATE.

WHEREAS, Ruston has adopted a Gross Receipts Tax under Chapter 5.01 of the Ruston
Municipal Code entitled "Business & Occupation Tax"; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Chapter 35.102 RCW, the City is required to update its
Business & Occupation Tax ordinance at least every four years; and

WHEREAS, this update is required to occur prior to January 1, 2013; and

WHEREAS, on October 2, 2012, the Town of Ruston reclassified into a code city under
Title 35A RCW and is now known as the "City of Ruston"; and

WHEREAS, as sections of the Ruston Municipal Code are updated, the word City should
be used in place of Town; and

WHEREAS, on November 20, 2012, the City Council held the first reading on this
Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, on December 4, 2012, the City Council adopted this Ordinance during its
regular meeting at second reading; NOW, THEREFORE

**THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RUSTON DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS
FOLLOWS:**

Section 1. Legislative Findings. For purposes of reading and interpreting this Ordinance,
as codified in Chapter 5.01 RMC, the Council makes the following Legislative Findings. While

Section 1 of this Ordinance is not intended for codification, this Section is intended for use if interpretation of Chapter 5.01 RMC is necessary.

- A. Section 5.01.020 of the Ruston Municipal Code is intended to implement Washington Constitution Article XI, Sec. 12 and RCW 35A.82.020 and 35A.11.020, which gives Ruston the authority to license for revenue. In the absence of a legal or constitutional prohibition, municipalities have the power to define taxation categories as they see fit in order to respond to the unique concerns and responsibilities of local government. See *Enterprise Leasing v. City of Tacoma*, 139 Wn.2d 546 (1999).
- B. It is intended that the model ordinance adopted by Ruston be uniform among the various municipalities adopting it, however, uniformity with provisions of State tax laws should not be presumed, and references in section 5.01.020 to statutory or administrative rules changes do not mean state tax statutes or rules promulgated by the Department of Revenue.
- C. Some of the definitions in this ordinance under Section 5.01.030 are similar or identical to the definitions in the State taxing statutes; some are not. It is intended that the similar or identical language be understood and interpreted in accordance with published case law governing its meaning, if any, existing at the time the ordinance is adopted. The City does not intend to adopt or incorporate administrative interpretations of similar language by the Department of Revenue, whether now existing or later promulgated, unless specifically required by the RCW.
- D. A software program is intangible property that may be delivered to consumers via tangible or intangible media. It is intended that the taxation of the production, and licensing of software programs not be determined by the method by which they are delivered, whether by tangible media or electronically. This ordinance classifies software production, and licensing for tax purposes on the basis of whether the program was developed for the mass market or at the behest of a particular customer. Software is defined as either "custom" or "canned" regardless of the method of delivery.
- E. A person is taxable on all gross income he receives unless he can prove that the gross income does not belong to the person, or a specific deduction or exemption is provided. A taxpayer that receives gross income as an agent is not liable to pay tax on those gross receipts only if it meets the criteria of Section 5.01.040.
- F. New Section 5.01.070 provides a tax credit for taxpayers engaged in multiple taxable activities. The section provides a credit against eligible selling or manufacturing taxes imposed by the City for extracting or manufacturing taxes paid to the City or to any other local jurisdiction with respect to the same products. The tax credit does not depend upon whether a person that sells in the City extracts or manufactures in the City or in another jurisdiction to which it has paid an eligible gross receipts tax. The tax credit does not depend on whether a person that manufactures in the City extracts in the City or in another jurisdiction to which it has paid an eligible gross receipts tax. The credit is

available to any person that pays an eligible gross receipts tax on the applicable activities, regardless of where it conducts business. The result of this section is that a city in which selling takes place gives up the tax to the manufacturing jurisdiction and the manufacturing jurisdiction gives up the tax to the extracting jurisdiction, whether those jurisdictions are inside or outside the State of Washington.

G. Section 5.01.075 establishes deductions to be applied when a single taxable activity is taxable by more than one jurisdiction that imposes an eligible gross receipts tax for taxes due prior to January 1, 2008. Prior to January 1, 2008, under Washington State Law, more than one city that has established nexus can include 100% of the gross receipts from that transaction in its tax base. However to eliminate the possibility of the same sale or service being taxed more than once by cities that maintain nexus and an eligible gross receipts tax, the cities have provided this deduction to taxpayers. For taxes due after January 1, 2008, the apportionment provisions in section 5.01.077 will provide the mechanism for all activities except manufacturing. This section should be read with the following items in mind:

1. Sales. A taxpayer that has paid an eligible gross receipts tax on the sale to the jurisdiction where the product is delivered may deduct the gross receipts used to measure that tax from the measure of the tax owed to another jurisdiction on the sale. If a taxpayer has not paid tax to the jurisdiction where the product is delivered, then no deduction is allowed. The sale shall be taxed by the city where the office or place of business that generated the sale is located.
2. Service. A taxpayer that has paid an eligible gross receipts tax on services to the jurisdiction where the service is performed may deduct the gross receipts used to measure that tax from the measure of the tax owed to another jurisdiction on that service. If a taxpayer has not paid tax to the jurisdiction where the service is performed, then no deduction is allowed. The service income shall be taxed by the city where the office or place of business that generated the sale is located. For both sales and services, the first order of taxing rights is the delivery city; and second, the business office location.
3. General Business Activities Other Than Services. The eligible gross receipts tax on income derived from intangibles such as royalties, licenses, trademarks, patents and goodwill, and reportable under the general business classification 5.01.050(7), shall be assigned to the domicile/headquarter's location.
4. Business Conducted With Other Cities. A taxpayer that has paid an eligible gross receipts tax on the privilege of accepting or executing a contract with a city may deduct the contract price used to measure the tax from the measure of the tax owed to another city on the same activity.

H. Section 5.01.077 is required by RCW 35.102.130 and provides allocation and apportionment formulas to be applied when a single taxable activity takes place in more than one jurisdiction, whether or not that jurisdiction imposes a gross receipts tax. A

definition of delivery has been added in Section 5.01.030. Retail services will be allocated to where the activity takes place. Digital goods will be allocated according to the new factors set out in RCW 35.102.130, as amended.

- I. Section 5.01.078 is required by RCW 35.102.150 and provides that printing and publishing income shall be allocated to the city in which taxpayer's business is directed or managed. This section is not mandatory for the model ordinance, but the tax treatment is required by RCW 35.102.150.
- J. RMC 5.01.100(19) is required by RCW 35.102.160 and provides that professional employer organizations may deduct the portion of fees for actual costs of employee wages and other benefits and taxes from gross income. This deduction is not mandatory for the model ordinance, but the tax treatment is required by RCW 35.102.160 and is taken from RCW 82.04.540(2).

Section 2. Chapter 5.01 of the Ruston Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Chapter 5.01 - BUSINESS AND OCCUPATION TAX

Sections:

5.01.010 - Purpose.

5.01.020 - Exercise of revenue license power.

5.01.028 - Administrative provisions.

5.01.030 - Definitions.

5.01.040 - Agency – sales and services by agent, consignee, bailee, factor or auctioneer.

5.01.050 - Imposition of the tax — Tax or fee levied.

~~5.01.060 - Doing business with the Town.~~

5.01.070 – Multiple activities credit when activities take place in one or more cities with eligible gross receipts taxes.

5.01.075 - Deductions to prevent multiple taxation of manufacturing activities and prior to January 1, 2008, transactions involving more than one city or town with an eligible gross receipts tax.

5.01.076 - Assignment of gross income derived from intangibles.

5.01.077 - Allocation and apportionment of income when activities take place in more than one jurisdiction.

5.01.078 - Allocation and apportionment of printing and publishing income when activities take place in more than one jurisdiction.

5.01.090 - Exemptions.

5.01.100 - Deductions.

5.01.120 - Tax part of overhead.

5.01.130 – Severability.

5.01.010 - Purpose. It is the policy and intention of the ~~Town~~City of Ruston to impose upon business and occupations conducted in the ~~Town~~City a business and occupation tax, and in imposing such tax, to ensure both adequate revenue for ~~Town~~City operations and fairness to taxpayers by setting rates commensurate with those imposed by surrounding communities and throughout the State.

5.01.020 Exercise of revenue license power. The provisions of this chapter shall be deemed an exercise of the power of the ~~Town~~City to license for revenue. The provisions of this chapter are subject to periodic statutory or administrative rule changes or judicial interpretations of the ordinances or rules. The responsibility rests with the licensee or taxpayer to reconfirm tax computation procedures and remain in compliance with the ~~Town~~City code.

5.01.028 Administrative Provisions. The administrative provisions contained in Chapter 5.01A of the Ruston Municipal Code shall be fully applicable to the provisions of this chapter except as expressly stated to the contrary herein.

5.01.030 Definitions. In construing the provisions of this chapter, the following definitions shall be applied. Words in the singular number shall include the plural, and the plural shall include the singular.

A. Definitions, A-I.

"Advance," "reimbursement."

(1) "Advance" means money or credits received by a taxpayer from a customer or client with which the taxpayer is to pay costs or fees on behalf of the customer or client.

(2) "Reimbursement" means money or credits received from a customer or client to repay the taxpayer for money or credits expended by the taxpayer in payment of costs or fees of the customer or client.

"Agricultural product," "farmer." (1) "Agricultural product" means any product of plant cultivation or animal husbandry including, but not limited to: A product of horticulture, grain cultivation, vermiculture, viticulture, or aquaculture as defined in RCW 15.85.020; plantation Christmas trees; turf; or any animal including but not limited to an animal that is a private sector cultured aquatic product as defined in RCW 15.85.020, or a bird, or insect, or the substances obtained from such an animal. "Agricultural product" does not include animals intended to be pets.

(2) "Farmer" means any person engaged in the business of growing or producing, upon the person's own lands or upon the lands in which the person has a present right of possession, any agricultural product whatsoever for sale. "Farmer" does not include a person using such products as ingredients in a manufacturing process, or a person growing or producing such products for the person's own consumption. "Farmer" does not include a person selling any animal or substance obtained therefrom in connection with the person's business of operating a stockyard or a slaughter or packing house. "Farmer" does not include any person in respect to the business of taking, cultivating, or raising timber.

"Artistic or cultural organization". As used in this chapter:

(1) The term "artistic or cultural organization" means an organization which is organized and operated exclusively for the purpose of providing artistic or cultural exhibitions, presentations, or performances or cultural or art education programs, as defined in subsection (10) of this definition, for viewing or attendance by the general public.

(2) The organization must be a not-for-profit corporation under Chapter 24.03 RCW.

(3) The organization must be managed by a governing board of not less than eight (8) individuals none of whom is a paid employee of the organization or by a "corporation sole" under Chapter 24.12 RCW.

(4) No part of its income may be paid directly or indirectly to its members, stockholders, officers, directors, or trustees except in the form of services rendered by the corporation in accordance with its purposes and bylaws.

(5) Salary or compensation paid to its officers and executives must be only for actual services rendered, and at levels comparable to the salary or compensation of like positions within the state.

(6) Assets of the corporation must be irrevocably dedicated to the activities for which the exemption is granted and, on the liquidation, dissolution, or abandonment by the corporation, may not inure directly or indirectly to the benefit of any member or individual except a non-profit organization, association, or corporation which also would be entitled to the exemption.

(7) The corporation must be duly licensed or certified when licensing or certification is required by law or regulation.

(8) The amounts received that qualify for exemption must be used for the activities for which the exemption is granted.

(9) Services must be available regardless of race, color, national origin, ancestry, religion, age, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, Vietnam or disabled veteran status, or the presence of any mental or physical disability.

(10) The term "artistic or cultural exhibitions, presentations, or performances or cultural or art education programs" is limited to:

- (a) An exhibition or presentation of works of art or objects of cultural or historical significance, such as those commonly displayed in art or history museums;
- (b) A musical or dramatic performance or series of performances; or
- (c) An educational seminar or program, or series of such programs, offered by the organization to the general public on an artistic, cultural, or historical subject.

“Business.” “Business” includes all activities engaged in with the object of gain, benefit, or advantage to the taxpayer or to another person or class, directly or indirectly.

"Business and occupation tax." "Business and occupation tax" or "gross receipts tax" means a tax imposed on or measured by the value of products, the gross income of the business, or the gross proceeds of sales, as the case may be, and that is the legal liability of the business.

"Commercial or industrial use." "Commercial or industrial use" means the following uses of products, including by-products, by the extractor or manufacturer thereof:

- (1) Any use as a consumer; and
- (2) The manufacturing of products including articles, substances or commodities.

"Competitive telephone service." "Competitive telephone service" means the providing by any person of telecommunications equipment or apparatus, or service related to that equipment or apparatus such as repair or maintenance service, if the equipment or apparatus is of a type which can be provided by persons that are not subject to regulation as telephone companies under Title 80 RCW and for which a separate charge is made.

"Consumer." "Consumer" means the following:

- (1) Any person who purchases, acquires, owns, holds, or uses any tangible or intangible personal property irrespective of the nature of the person's business and including, among others, without limiting the scope hereof, persons who install, repair, clean, alter, improve, construct, or decorate real or personal property of or for a consumer other than for the purpose of:
 - (a) resale as tangible or intangible personal property in the regular course of business;
 - (b) incorporating such property as an ingredient or component of real or personal property when installing, repairing, cleaning, altering, imprinting, improving, constructing, or decorating such real or personal property of or for consumers;
 - (c) incorporating such property as an ingredient or component of a new product or as a chemical used in processing a new product when the primary purpose of such chemical is to create a chemical reaction directly through contact with an ingredient of a new product; or
 - (d) consuming the property in producing ferrosilicon which is subsequently used in producing magnesium for sale, if the primary purpose of such property is to create a chemical reaction directly through contact with an ingredient of ferrosilicon;
- (2) Any person engaged in any business activity taxable under Section 5.01.050 (1)(g);
- (3) Any person who purchases, acquires, or uses any competitive telephone service as herein defined, other than for resale in the regular course of business;
- (4) Any person who purchases, acquires, or uses any personal, business, or professional service defined as a retail sale or retail service in Section 5.01.030C, other than for resale in the regular course of business;
- (5) Any person who is an end user of software;
- (6) Any person engaged in the business of "public road construction" in respect to tangible personal property when that person incorporates the tangible personal property as an ingredient

or component of a publicly-owned street, place, road, highway, easement, right-of-way, mass public transportation terminal or parking facility, bridge, tunnel, or trestle by installing, placing or spreading the property in or upon the right-of-way of a publicly-owned street, place, road, highway, easement, bridge, tunnel, or trestle or in or upon the site of a publicly-owned mass public transportation terminal or parking facility;

(7) Any person who is an owner, lessee or has the right of possession to or an easement in real property which is being constructed, repaired, decorated, improved, or otherwise altered by a person engaged in business;

(8) Any person who is an owner, lessee, or has the right of possession to personal property which is being constructed, repaired, improved, cleaned, imprinted, or otherwise altered by a person engaged in business;

(9) Any person engaged in "government contracting." Any such person shall be a consumer within the meaning of this subsection in respect to tangible personal property incorporated into, installed in, or attached to such building or other structure by such person;

Nothing contained in this or any other subsection of this section shall be construed to modify any other definition of "consumer."

"Delivery" means the transfer of possession of tangible personal property between the seller and the buyer or the buyer's representative. Delivery to an employee of a buyer is considered delivery to the buyer. Transfer of possession of tangible personal property occurs when the buyer or the buyer's representative first takes physical control of the property or exercises dominion and control over the property. Dominion and control means the buyer has the ability to put the property to the buyer's own purposes. It means the buyer or the buyer's representative has made the final decision to accept or reject the property, and the seller has no further right to possession of the property and the buyer has no right to return the property to the seller, other than under a warranty contract. A buyer does not exercise dominion and control over tangible personal property merely by arranging for shipment of the property from the seller to itself. A buyer's representative is a person, other than an employee of the buyer, who is authorized in writing by the buyer to receive tangible personal property and take dominion and control by making the final decision to accept or reject the property. Neither a shipping company nor a seller can serve as a buyer's representative. It is immaterial where the contract of sale is negotiated or where the buyer obtains title to the property. Delivery terms and other provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code (Title 62A RCW) do not determine when or where delivery of tangible personal property occurs for purposes of taxation.

"Director." "Director" means the City Clerk of the City or any officer, agent or employee of the City designated to act on the Director's behalf.

"Digital automated service," "digital code," and "digital goods" have the same meaning as in RCW 82.04.192.

"Digital products" means digital goods, digital codes, digital automated services, and the services described in RCW 82.04.050(2)(g) and (6)(b).

"Eligible gross receipts tax." The term "eligible gross receipts tax" means a tax which:

- (1) Is imposed on the act or privilege of engaging in business activities within section 5.01.050; and
- (2) Is measured by the gross volume of business, in terms of gross receipts and is not an income tax or value added tax; and
- (3) Is not, pursuant to law or custom, separately stated from the sales price; and
- (4) Is not a sales or use tax, business license fee, franchise fee, royalty or severance tax measured by volume or weight, or concession charge, or payment for the use and enjoyment of property, property right or a privilege; and
- (5) Is a tax imposed by a local jurisdiction, whether within or without the State of Washington, and not by a Country, State, Province, or any other non-local jurisdiction above the County level.

"Engaging in business"

- (1) The term "engaging in business" means commencing, conducting, or continuing in business, and also the exercise of corporate or franchise powers, as well as liquidating a business when the liquidators thereof hold themselves out to the public as conducting such business.
- (2) This section sets forth examples of activities that constitute engaging in business in the City, and establishes safe harbors for certain of those activities so that a person who meets the criteria may engage in de minimus business activities in the TownCity without having to register and obtain a business license or pay TownCity business and occupation taxes. The activities listed in this section are illustrative only and are not intended to narrow the definition of "engaging in business" in subsection (1) of this definition. If an activity is not listed, whether it constitutes engaging in business in the City shall be determined by considering all the facts and circumstances and applicable law.
- (3) Without being all inclusive, any one of the following activities conducted within the TownCity by a person, or its employee, agent, representative, independent contractor, broker or another acting on its behalf constitutes engaging in business and requires a person to register and obtain a business license.
 - (a) Owning, renting, leasing, maintaining, or having the right to use, or using, tangible personal property, intangible personal property, or real property permanently or temporarily located in the TownCity.
 - (b) Owning, renting, leasing, using, or maintaining, an office, place of business, or other establishment in the TownCity.
 - (c) Soliciting sales.
 - (d) Making repairs or providing maintenance or service to real or tangible personal property, including warranty work and property maintenance.
 - (e) Providing technical assistance or service, including quality control, product inspections, warranty work, or similar services on or in connection with tangible personal property sold by the person or on its behalf.

- (f) Installing, constructing, or supervising installation or construction of, real or tangible personal property.
- (g) Soliciting, negotiating, or approving franchise, license, or other similar agreements.
- (h) Collecting current or delinquent accounts.
- (i) Picking up and transporting tangible personal property, solid waste, construction debris, or excavated materials.
- (j) Providing disinfecting and pest control services, employment and labor pool services, home nursing care, janitorial services, appraising, landscape architectural services, security system services, surveying, and real estate services including the listing of homes and managing real property.
- (k) Rendering professional services such as those provided by accountants, architects, attorneys, auctioneers, consultants, engineers, professional athletes, barbers, baseball clubs and other sports organizations, chemists, consultants, psychologists, court reporters, dentists, doctors, detectives, laboratory operators, teachers, and veterinarians.
- (l) Meeting with customers or potential customers, even when no sales or orders are solicited at the meetings.
- (m) Training or recruiting agents, representatives, independent contractors, brokers or others, domiciled or operating on a job in the TownCity, acting on its behalf, or for customers or potential customers.
- (n) Investigating, resolving, or otherwise assisting in resolving customer complaints.
- (o) In-store stocking or manipulating products or goods, sold to and owned by a customer, regardless of where sale and delivery of the goods took place.
- (p) Delivering goods in vehicles owned, rented, leased, used, or maintained by the person or another acting on its behalf.
- (q) Accepting or executing a contract with the TownCity, irrespective of whether goods or services are delivered within or without the TownCity, or whether the person's office or place of business is within or without the TownCity.

(4) If a person, or its employee, agent, representative, independent contractor, broker or another acting on the person's behalf, engages in no other activities in or with the City but the following, it need not register and obtain a business license and pay tax.

- (a) Meeting with suppliers of goods and services as a customer.
- (b) Meeting with government representatives in their official capacity, other than those performing contracting or purchasing functions.

- (c) Attending meetings, such as board meetings, retreats, seminars, and conferences, or other meetings wherein the person does not provide training in connection with tangible personal property sold by the person or on its behalf. This provision does not apply to any board of director member or attendee engaging in business such as a member of a board of directors who attends a board meeting.
- (d) Renting tangible or intangible property as a customer when the property is not used in the TownCity.
- (e) Attending, but not participating in a "trade show" or "multiple vendor events". Persons participating at a trade show shall review the TownCity's trade show or multiple vendor event ordinances.
- (f) Conducting advertising through the mail.
- (g) Soliciting sales by phone from a location outside the TownCity.

(5) A seller located outside the TownCity merely delivering goods into the TownCity by means of common carrier is not required to register and obtain a business license, provided that it engages in no other business activities in the City. Such activities do not include those in subsection (4).

The TownCity expressly intends that engaging in business include any activity sufficient to establish nexus for purposes of applying the tax under the law and the constitutions of the United States and the State of Washington. Nexus is presumed to continue as long as the taxpayer benefits from the activity that constituted the original nexus generating contact or subsequent contacts.

“Extracting.” “Extracting” is the activity engaged in by an extractor and is reportable under the extracting classification.

“Extractor.” “Extractor” means every person who from the person's own land or from the land of another under a right or license granted by lease or contract, either directly or by contracting with others for the necessary labor or mechanical services, for sale or for commercial or industrial use, mines, quarries, takes or produces coal, oil, natural gas, ore, stone, sand, gravel, clay, mineral or other natural resource product; or fells, cuts or takes timber, Christmas trees, other than plantation Christmas trees, or other natural products; or takes fish, or takes, cultivates, or raises shellfish, or other sea or inland water foods or products. “Extractor” does not include persons performing under contract the necessary labor or mechanical services for others; or persons meeting the definition of farmer.

“Extractor for Hire” “Extractor for hire” means a person who performs under contract necessary labor or mechanical services for an extractor.

“Gross income of the business.” “Gross income of the business” 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.

"Gross proceeds of sales." "Gross proceeds of sales" means the value proceeding or accruing from the sale of tangible personal property, digital goods, digital codes, digital automated services or for other services rendered, without any deduction on account of the cost of property sold, the cost of materials used, labor costs, interest, discount paid, delivery costs, taxes, or any other expense whatsoever paid or accrued and without any deduction on account of losses.

"In this City," "within this City." "In this City" or "within this City" includes all federal areas lying within the corporate city limits of the City of Ruston.

B. Definitions, J-R.

"Manufacturing." "Manufacturing" means the activity conducted by a manufacturer and is reported under the manufacturing classification.

"Manufacturer," "to manufacture."

(1) "Manufacturer" means every person who, either directly or by contracting with others for the necessary labor or mechanical services, manufactures for sale or for commercial or industrial use from the person's own materials or ingredients any products. When the owner of equipment or facilities furnishes, or sells to the customer prior to manufacture, materials or ingredients equal to less than 20 twenty percent (20%) of the total value of all materials or ingredients that become a part of the finished product, the owner of the equipment or facilities will be deemed to be a processor for hire and not a manufacturer. A business not located in this TownCity that is the owner of materials or ingredients processed for it in this TownCity by a processor for hire shall be deemed to be engaged in business as a manufacturer in this TownCity.

(2) "To manufacture" means all activities of a commercial or industrial nature wherein labor or skill is applied, by hand or machinery, to materials or ingredients so that as a result thereof a new, different or useful product is produced for sale or commercial or industrial use, and shall include:

- (a) the production of special made or custom made articles;
- (b) the production of dental appliances, devices, restorations, substitutes, or other dental laboratory products by a dental laboratory or dental technician;
- (c) crushing and/or blending of rock, sand, stone, gravel, or ore; and
- (d) the producing of articles for sale, or for commercial or industrial use from raw materials or prepared materials by giving such materials, articles, and substances of trade or commerce new forms, qualities, properties or combinations including, but not limited to, such activities as making, fabricating, processing, refining, mixing, slaughtering, packing, aging, curing, mild curing, preserving, canning, and the preparing and freezing of fresh fruits and vegetables.

"To manufacture" shall not include the production of digital goods or the production of computer software if the computer software is delivered from the seller to the purchaser by means other than tangible storage media, including the delivery by use of a tangible storage media where the tangible storage media is not physically transferred to the purchaser.

"Newspaper," "magazine," "periodical." "Newspaper" means a publication offered for sale regularly at stated intervals at least once a week and printed on newsprint in tabloid or broadsheet format folded loosely together without stapling, glue, or any other binding of any kind.

"Magazine, or periodical" means any printed publication, other than a newspaper, issued and offered for sale regularly at stated intervals at least once every three (3) months, including any supplement or special edition of the publication. Any publication meeting this definition qualifies regardless of its content.

"Non-profit corporation or non-profit organization." "Non-profit corporation or non-profit organization" means a corporation or organization in which no part of the income can be distributed to its members, directors, or officers and that holds a current tax exempt status as provided under Sec. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as hereafter amended, or is specifically exempted from the requirement to apply for its tax exempt status under Sec. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as hereafter amended. Where the term non-profit organization is used, it is meant to include a non-profit corporation.

"Office", "place of business." "Office" or "place of business" means a fixed location or permanent facility where the regular business of the person is conducted and which is either owned by the person or over which the person exercises legal dominion and control. The regular business of the person is presumed conducted at a location:

- 1) Whose address the person uses as its business mailing address,
- 2) Where the place of primary use is shown on a telephone billing or a location containing a telephone line listed in a public telephone directory or other similar publication under the business name; and
- 3) Where the person holds itself out to the general public as conducting its regular business through signage or other means; and
- 4) Where the person is required to obtain any appropriate state and local business license or registration unless they are exempted by law from such requirement.

A vehicle such as a pick-up, van, truck, boat or other motor vehicle is not an office or place of business. A post office box is not an office or place of business.

If a person has an office or place of business, the person's home is not an office or place of business unless it meets the criteria for office or place of business above. If a person has no office or place of business, the person's home or apartment within the City will be deemed the place of business.

"Person." "Person" means any individual, receiver, administrator, executor, assignee, trustee in bankruptcy, trust, estate, firm, co-partnership, joint venture, club, company, joint stock company, business trust, municipal corporation, political subdivision of the State of Washington, corporation, limited liability company, association, society, or any group of individuals acting as a unit, whether mutual, cooperative, fraternal, non-profit, or otherwise and the United States or any instrumentality thereof.

"Precious metal bullion" or "monetized bullion." "Precious metal bullion" means any precious metal which has been put through a process of smelting or refining, including, but not limited to, gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, and palladium, and which is in such state or condition that its value depends upon its contents and not upon its form. For purposes of this section, "monetized bullion" means coins or other forms of money manufactured from gold, silver, or other metals and heretofore, now, or hereafter used as a medium of exchange under the laws of this state, the United States, or any foreign nation, but does not include coins or money sold to be manufactured into jewelry or works of art.

"Processing for hire." "Processing for hire" means the performance of labor and mechanical services upon materials or ingredients belonging to others so that as a result a new, different or useful product is produced for sale, or commercial or industrial use. A processor for hire is any person who would be a manufacturer if that person were performing the labor and mechanical services upon that person's own materials or ingredients. If a person furnishes, or sells to the customer prior to manufacture, materials or ingredients equal to twenty percent (20%) or more of the total value of all materials or ingredients that become a part of the finished product the person will be deemed to be a manufacturer and not a processor for hire.

"Product", "Byproduct." "Product" means tangible personal property, including articles, substances, or commodities created, brought forth, extracted, or manufactured by human or mechanical effort.

"Byproduct" means any additional product, other than the principal or intended product, which results from extracting or manufacturing activities and which has a market value, without regard to whether or not such additional product was an expected or intended result of the extracting or manufacturing activities.

"Retailing." "Retailing" means the activity of engaging in making sales at retail and is reported under the retailing classification.

Retail Service. "Retail service" shall include the sale of or charge made for personal, business, or professional services including amounts designated as interest, rents, fees, admission, and other service emoluments however designated, received by persons engaging in the following business activities:

- (1) Amusement and recreation services including but not limited to golf, pool, billiards, skating, bowling, swimming, bungee jumping, ski lifts and tows, basketball, racquet ball, handball, squash, tennis, batting cages, day trips for sightseeing purposes, and others, when provided to consumers. "Amusement and recreation services" also include the provision of related facilities such as basketball courts, tennis courts, handball courts, swimming pools, and charges made for providing the opportunity to dance. The term

"amusement and recreation services" does not include instructional lessons to learn a particular activity such as tennis lessons, swimming lessons, or archery lessons.

- (2) Abstract, title insurance, and escrow services;
- (3) Credit bureau services;
- (4) Automobile parking and storage garage services;
- (5) Landscape maintenance and horticultural services but excluding (A*i*) horticultural services provided to farmers and (B*ii*) pruning, trimming, repairing, removing, and clearing of trees and brush near electric transmission or distribution lines or equipment, if performed by or at the direction of an electric utility;
- (6) Service charges associated with tickets to professional sporting events; and
- (7) The following personal services: Physical fitness services, tanning salon services, tattoo parlor services, steam bath services, turkish bath services, escort services, and dating services.
- (8) The term shall also include the renting or leasing of tangible personal property to consumers and the rental of equipment with an operator.

"Royalties." "Royalties" mean compensation for the use of intangible property, such as copyrights, patents, licenses, franchises, trademarks, tradenames, and similar items.

C. Definitions, S-V.

"Sale," "casual or isolated sale."

- (1) "Sale" means any transfer of the ownership of, title to, or possession of, property for a valuable consideration and includes any activity classified as a "sale at retail," or "retail sale," or "retail service." It includes renting or leasing, conditional sale contracts, leases with option to purchase, and any contract under which possession of the property is given to the purchaser but title is retained by the vendor as security for the payment of the purchase price. It also includes the furnishing of food, drink, or meals for compensation whether consumed upon the premises or not.
- (2) "Casual or isolated sale" means a sale made by a person who is not engaged in the business of selling the type of property involved on a routine or continuous basis.

"Sale at retail," "retail sale."

- (1) "Sale at retail" or "retail sale" means every sale of tangible personal property (including articles produced, fabricated, or imprinted) to all persons irrespective of the nature of their business and including, among others, without limiting the scope hereof, persons who install, repair, clean, alter, improve, construct, or decorate real or personal property of or for consumers, other than a sale to a person who presents a resale certificate under RCW 82.04.470 and who:
 - (a) Purchases for the purpose of resale as tangible personal property in the regular course of business without intervening use by such person; or

- (b) Installs, repairs, cleans, alters, imprints, improves, constructs, or decorates real or personal property of or for consumers, if such tangible personal property becomes an ingredient or component of such real or personal property without intervening use by such person; or
- (c) Purchases for the purpose of consuming the property purchased in producing for sale a new article of tangible personal property or substance, of which such property becomes an ingredient or component or is a chemical used in processing, when the primary purpose of such chemical is to create a chemical reaction directly through contact with an ingredient of a new article being produced for sale; or
- (d) Purchases for the purpose of consuming the property purchased in producing ferrosilicon which is subsequently used in producing magnesium for sale, if the primary purpose of such property is to create a chemical reaction directly through contact with an ingredient of ferrosilicon; or
- (e) Purchases for the purpose of providing the property to consumers as part of competitive telephone service, as defined in RCW 82.04.065. The term shall include every sale of tangible personal property which is used or consumed or to be used or consumed in the performance of any activity classified as a "sale at retail" or "retail sale" even though such property is resold or utilized as provided in subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this subsection following such use.

~~(F) Purchases for the purpose of satisfying the person's obligations under an extended warranty as defined in subsection (7) of this section, if such tangible personal property replaces or becomes an ingredient or component of property covered by the extended warranty without intervening use by such person.~~

(2) "Sale at retail" or "retail sale" also means every sale of tangible personal property to persons engaged in any business activity which is taxable under 5.01.050(A)(7)(1)(g).

(3) "Sale at retail" or "retail sale" shall include the sale of or charge made for tangible personal property consumed and/or for labor and services rendered in respect to the following:

- (a) The installing, repairing, cleaning, altering, imprinting, or improving of tangible personal property of or for consumers, including charges made for the mere use of facilities in respect thereto, but excluding charges made for the use of coin-operated laundry facilities when such facilities are situated in an apartment house, rooming house, or mobile home park for the exclusive use of the tenants thereof, and also excluding sales of laundry service to nonprofit health care facilities, and excluding services rendered in respect to live animals, birds and insects;
- (b) The constructing, repairing, decorating, or improving of new or existing buildings or other structures under, upon, or above real property of or for consumers, including the installing or attaching of any article of tangible personal property therein or thereto, whether or not such personal property becomes a part of the realty by virtue of

installation, and shall also include the sale of services or charges made for the clearing of land and the moving of earth excepting the mere leveling of land used in commercial farming or agriculture;

(c) The charge for labor and services rendered in respect to constructing, repairing, or improving any structure upon, above, or under any real property owned by an owner who conveys the property by title, possession, or any other means to the person performing such construction, repair, or improvement for the purpose of performing such construction, repair, or improvement and the property is then reconveyed by title, possession, or any other means to the original owner;

(d) The sale of or charge made for labor and services rendered in respect to the cleaning, fumigating, razing or moving of existing buildings or structures, but shall not include the charge made for janitorial services; and for purposes of this section the term "janitorial services" shall mean those cleaning and caretaking services ordinarily performed by commercial janitor service businesses including, but not limited to, wall and window washing, floor cleaning and waxing, and the cleaning in place of rugs, drapes and upholstery. The term "janitorial services" does not include painting, papering, repairing, furnace or septic tank cleaning, snow removal or sandblasting;

(e) The sale of or charge made for labor and services rendered in respect to automobile towing and similar automotive transportation services, but not in respect to those required to report and pay taxes under chapter 82.16 RCW;

(f) The sale of and charge made for the furnishing of lodging and all other services, except telephone business and cable service, by a hotel, rooming house, tourist court, motel, trailer camp, and the granting of any similar license to use real property, as distinguished from the renting or leasing of real property, and it shall be presumed that the occupancy of real property for a continuous period of one month or more constitutes a rental or lease of real property and not a mere license to use or enjoy the same. For the purposes of this subsection, it shall be presumed that the sale of and charge made for the furnishing of lodging for a continuous period of one month or more to a person is a rental or lease of real property and not a mere license to enjoy the same;

(g) The installing, repairing, altering, or improving of digital goods for consumers;

(g) (h) The sale of or charge made for tangible personal property, labor and services to persons taxable under ~~subsections (3) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f), and (g)~~ of this ~~definition~~ subsection when such sales or charges are for property, labor and services which are used or consumed in whole or in part by such persons in the performance of any activity defined as a "sale at retail" or "retail sale" even though such property, labor and services may be resold after such use or consumption. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to modify subsection (1) of this ~~definition~~ section and nothing contained in subsection (1) of this ~~definition~~ section shall be construed to modify this subsection.

(4) "Sale at retail" or "retail sale" shall also include the providing of competitive telephone service to consumers.

(5)(a) "Sale at retail" or "retail sale" shall also include the sale of ~~canned~~ prewritten software other than a sale to a person who presents a resale certificate under RCW 82.04.470, regardless of the method of delivery to the end user. For purposes of this subsection (5)(a) the sale of prewritten computer software includes the sale of or charge made for a key or an enabling or activation code, where the key or code is required to activate prewritten computer software and put the software into use. There is no separate sale of the key or code from the prewritten computer software, regardless of how the sale may be characterized by the vendor or by the purchaser.

The term "sale at retail" or "retail sale" does not include the sale of or charge made for:

(i) Custom software; or

(ii) The customization of prewritten ~~canned~~ software.

(b)

(i) The term "sale at retail" or "retail sale" also includes the charge made to consumers for the right to access and use prewritten computer software, where possession of the software is maintained by the seller or a third party, regardless of whether the charge for the service is on a per use, per user, per license, subscription, or some other basis.

(ii)(A) The service described in (b)(i) of this subsection 5 includes the right to access and use prewritten software to perform data processing. (B) For purposes of this subsection (b) "data processing" means the systematic performance of operations on data to extract the required information in an appropriate form or to convert the data to usable information. Data processing includes check processing, image processing, form processing, survey processing, payroll processing, claim processing, and similar activities.

(6) "Sale at retail" or "retail sale" shall also include the sale of or charge made for labor and services rendered in respect to the building, repairing, or improving of any street, place, road, highway, easement, right of way, mass public transportation terminal or parking facility, bridge, tunnel, or trestle which is owned by a municipal corporation or political subdivision of the state, the State of Washington, or by the United States and which is used or to be used primarily for foot or vehicular traffic including mass transportation vehicles of any kind. (Public road construction)

(7) "Sale at retail" or "retail sale" shall also include the sale of or charge made for an extended warranty to a consumer. For purposes of this subsection, "extended warranty" means an agreement for a specified duration to perform the replacement or repair of tangible personal property at no additional charge or a reduced charge for tangible personal property, labor, or both, or to provide indemnification for the replacement or repair of tangible personal property, based on the occurrence of specified events. The term "extended warranty" does not include an agreement, otherwise meeting the definition of extended warranty in this subsection, if no separate charge is made for the agreement and the value of the agreement is included in the sales price of the tangible personal property covered by the agreement.

(8) "Sale at retail" or "retail sale" shall also include the sale of or charge made for labor and services rendered in respect to the constructing, repairing, decorating, or improving of new or existing buildings or other structures under, upon, or above real property of or for the United States, any instrumentality thereof, or a county or ~~town~~city housing authority created pursuant to chapter 35.82 RCW, including the installing, or attaching of any article of tangible personal property therein or thereto, whether or not such personal property becomes a part of the realty by virtue of installation (government contracting).

(9) "Sale at retail" or "retail sale" shall not include the sale of services or charges made for the clearing of land and the moving of earth of or for the United States, any instrumentality thereof, or a county or ~~town~~city housing authority. Nor shall the term include the sale of services or charges made for cleaning up for the United States, or its instrumentalities, radioactive waste and other byproducts of weapons production and nuclear research and development. (This should be reported under the service ~~and/or~~ other classification).

(10) "Sale at retail" or "retail sale" shall not include the sale of or charge made for labor and services rendered for environmental remedial action. (This ~~should be~~ is reported under the service and other classification).

(11) "Sale at retail" or "retail sale" shall also include the following sales to consumers of digital goods, digital codes, and digital automated services:

- (a) Sales in which the seller has granted the purchaser the right of permanent use;
- (b) Sales in which the seller has granted the purchaser a right of use that is less than permanent;
- (c) Sales in which the purchaser is not obligated to make continued payment as a condition of the sale; and
- (d) Sales in which the purchaser is obligated to make continued payment as a condition of the sale.

A retail sale of digital goods, digital codes, or digital automated services under this subsection 5(11) includes any services provided by the seller exclusively in connection with the digital goods, digital codes, or digital automated services, whether or not a separate charge is made for such services.

For purposes of this subsection, "permanent" means perpetual or for an indefinite or unspecified length of time. A right of permanent use is presumed to have been granted unless the agreement between the seller and the purchaser specifies or the circumstances surrounding the transaction suggest or indicate that the right to use terminates on the occurrence of a condition subsequent.

(12) "Sale at retail" or "retail sale" shall also include the installing, repairing, altering, or improving of digital goods for consumers.

"Sale at wholesale," "wholesale sale." "Sale at wholesale" or "wholesale sale" means any sale of tangible personal property, digital goods, digital codes, digital automated services, prewritten computer software, or services described in "sale at retail" subsection 5(b)(i), which is not a

retail sale, and any charge made for labor and services rendered for persons who are not consumers, in respect to real or personal property and retail services, if such charge is expressly defined as a retail sale or retail service when rendered to or for consumers. Sale at wholesale also includes the sale of telephone business to another telecommunications company as defined in RCW 80.04.010 for the purpose of resale, as contemplated by RCW 35.21.715.

“Services.” “Services” means any activity that does not fall within one of the other tax classifications of the TownCity.

“Software”, “prewritten software,” “custom software,” “customization of canned software,” “master copies,” “retained rights.”

(1) "Prewritten software" or "Canned software" means computer software, including prewritten upgrades, that is not designed and developed by the author or other creator to the specifications of a specific purchaser. The combining of two or more prewritten computer software programs or prewritten portions thereof does not cause the combination to be other than prewritten computer software. Prewritten computer software includes software designed and developed by the author or other creator to the specifications of a specific purchaser when it is sold to a person other than such purchaser. Where a person modifies or enhances computer software of which such persons is not the author or creator, the person shall be deemed to be the author or creator only of the person's modifications or enhancements. Prewritten computer software or a prewritten portion thereof that is modified or enhanced to any degree, where such modification or enhancement is designed and developed to the specifications of a specific purchaser, remains prewritten computer software; however where there is a reasonable, separately stated charge or an invoice or other statement of the price given to the purchaser for the modification or enhancement, the modification or enhancement shall not constitute prewritten computer software.

(2) "Custom software" means software created for a single person.

(3) "Customization of canned software" means any alteration, modification, or development of applications using or incorporating canned software to specific individualized requirements of a single person. Customization of canned software includes individualized configuration of software to work with other software and computer hardware but does not include routine installation. Customization of canned software does not change the underlying character or taxability of the original canned software.

(4) "Master copies" of software means copies of software from which a software developer, author, inventor, publisher, licensor, sublicensor, or distributor makes copies for sale or license. The software encoded on a master copy and the media upon which the software resides are both ingredients of the master copy.

(5) "Retained rights" means any and all rights, including intellectual property rights such as those rights arising from copyrights, patents, and trade secret laws, that are owned or are held under contract or license by a software developer, author, inventor, publisher, licensor, sublicensor, or distributor.

(6) "Software" means any information, program, or routine, or any set of one (1) or more programs, routines, or collections of information used, or intended for use, to convey information that causes one or more computers or pieces of computer-related peripheral equipment, or any combination thereof, to perform a task or set of tasks. "Software" includes the associated documentation, materials, or ingredients regardless of the media upon which that documentation is provided, that describes the code and its use, operation, and maintenance and that typically is delivered with the code to the consumer. All software is classified as either canned (prewritten) or custom.

"Taxpayer." "Taxpayer" means any "person", as herein defined, required to have a business license under this chapter or under another chapter in Title 5 RMC or who is liable for the collection of any tax or fee under this chapter, or who engages in any business or who performs any act for which a tax or fee is imposed by this chapter.

"Tuition fee." "Tuition fee" includes library, laboratory, health service and other special fees, and amounts charged for room and board by an educational institution when the property or service for which such charges are made is furnished exclusively to the students or faculty of such institution. "Educational institution," as used in this section, means only those institutions created or generally accredited as such by the state and includes educational programs that such educational institution cosponsors with a non-profit organization, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3), as hereafter amended, if such educational institution grants college credit for coursework successfully completed through the educational program, or an approved branch campus of a foreign degree-granting institution in compliance with chapter 28B.90 RCW, and in accordance with RCW 82.04.4332 or defined as a degree-granting institution under RCW 28B.85.010(3) and accredited by an accrediting association recognized by the United States secretary of education, and offering to students an educational program of a general academic nature or those institutions which are not operated for profit and which are privately endowed under a deed of trust to offer instruction in trade, industry, and agriculture, but not including specialty schools, business colleges, other trade schools, or similar institutions.

"Value proceeding or accruing." "Value proceeding or accruing" means the consideration, whether money, credits, rights, or other property expressed in terms of money, a person is entitled to receive or which is actually received or accrued. The term shall be applied, in each case, on a cash receipts or accrual basis according to which method of accounting is regularly employed in keeping the books of the taxpayer.

"Value of products."

(1) The value of products, including by-products, extracted or manufactured, shall be determined by the gross proceeds derived from the sale thereof whether such sale is at wholesale or at retail, to which shall be added all subsidies and bonuses received from the purchaser or from any other person with respect to the extraction, manufacture, or sale of such products or by-products by the seller.

(2) Where such products, including by-products, are extracted or manufactured for commercial or industrial use; and where such products, including by-products, are shipped, transported or transferred out of the ~~Town~~City, or to another person, without prior sale or are sold under circumstances such that the gross proceeds from the sale are not indicative of the true value of

the subject matter of the sale; the value shall correspond as nearly as possible to the gross proceeds from sales in this state of similar products of like quality and character, and in similar quantities by other taxpayers, plus the amount of subsidies or bonuses ordinarily payable by the purchaser or by any third person with respect to the extraction, manufacture, or sale of such products. In the absence of sales of similar products as a guide to value, such value may be determined upon a cost basis. In such cases, there shall be included every item of cost attributable to the particular article or article extracted or manufactured, including direct and indirect overhead costs. The Director may prescribe rules for the purpose of ascertaining such values.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this definition, the value of a product manufactured or produced for purposes of serving as a prototype for the development of a new or improved product shall correspond to (Aa) the retail selling price of such new or improved product when first offered for sale; or (Bb) the value of materials incorporated into the prototype in cases in which the new or improved product is not offered for sale.

“Wholesaling.” “Wholesaling” means engaging in the activity of making sales at wholesale, and is reported under the wholesaling classification.

5.01.040 Agency - sales and services by agent, consignee, bailee, factor or auctioneer.

(1) Sales in own name - sales or purchases as agent. Every person, including agents, consignees, bailees, factors or auctioneers having either actual or constructive possession of tangible personal property or having possession of the documents of title thereto, with power to sell such tangible personal property in the person's own name and actually so selling shall be deemed the seller of such tangible personal property within the meaning of this chapter.

The burden shall be upon the taxpayer in every case to establish the fact that such taxpayer is not engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property but is acting merely as broker or agent in promoting sales or making purchases for a principal. Such claim will be recognized only when the contract or agreement between such persons clearly establishes the relationship of principal and agent and when the following conditions are complied with:

(a) The books and records of the broker or agent show the transactions were made in the name and for the account of the principal, and show the name of the actual owner of the property for whom the sale was made, or the actual buyer for whom the purchase was made.

(b) The books and records show the amount of the principal's gross sales, the amount of commissions and any other incidental income derived by the broker or agent from such sales. The principal's gross sales must not be reflected as the agent's income on any of the agent's books and records. Commissions must be computed according to a set percentage or amount, which is agreed upon in the agency agreement.

(c) No ownership rights may be conferred to the agent unless the principal refuses to pay, or refuses to abide by the agency agreement. Sales or purchases of any goods by a person who has any ownership rights in such goods shall be taxed as retail or wholesale sales.

(d) Bulk goods sold or purchased on behalf of a principal must not be co-mingled with goods belonging to another principal or lose their identity as belonging to the particular principal.

Sales or purchases of any goods which have been co-mingled or lost their identity as belonging to the principal shall be taxed as retail or wholesale sales.

(2) If the above requirements are not met, the consignor, bailor, principal or other shall be deemed a seller of such property to the agent, consignee, bailee, factor or auctioneer.

(3) Services in own name - procuring services as agent. For purposes of this subsection, an agent is a person who acts under the direction and control of the principal in procuring services on behalf of the principal that the person could not itself render or supply. Amounts received by an agent for the account of its principal as advances or reimbursements are exempted from the measure of the tax only when the agent is not primarily or secondarily liable to pay for the services procured.

Any person who claims to be acting merely as agent in obtaining services for a principal will have such claim recognized only when the contract or agreement between such persons clearly establishes the relationship of principal and agent and when the following conditions are complied with:

(a) The books and records of the agent show that the services were obtained in the name and for the account of the principal, and show the actual principal for whom the purchase was made.

(b) The books and records show the amount of the service that was obtained for the principal, the amount of commissions and any other income derived by the agent for acting as such. Amounts received from the principal as advances and reimbursements must not be reflected as the agent's income on any of the agent's books and records. Commissions must be computed according to a set percentage or amount, which is agreed upon in the agency agreement.

5.01.050 Imposition of the tax - tax or fee levied.

(a)(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, there is hereby levied upon and shall be collected from every person a tax for the act or privilege of engaging in business activities within the TownCity, whether the person's office or place of business be within or without the TownCity. The tax shall be in amounts to be determined by application of rates against gross proceeds of sale, gross income of business, or value of products, including by-products, as the case may be, as follows:

(1)(a) Upon every person engaging within the TownCity in business as an extractor; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the value of the products, including by-products, extracted within the towncity for sale or for commercial or industrial use, multiplied by the rate of 0.11. The measure of the tax is the value of the products, including by-products, so extracted, regardless of the place of sale or the fact that deliveries may be made to points outside the TownCity.

(2)(b) Upon every person engaging within the TownCity in business as a manufacturer; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the value of the products, including by-products, manufactured within the towncity, multiplied by the rate of 0.11. The measure of the tax is the value of the products,

including by-products, so manufactured, regardless of the place of sale or the fact that deliveries may be made to points outside the TownCity.

(3)(c) Upon every person engaging within the TownCity in the business of making sales at wholesale, except persons taxable under subsection b 2 of this section; as to such persons, the amount of tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the gross proceeds of such sales of the business without regard to the place of delivery of articles, commodities or merchandise sold, multiplied by the rate of 0.102.

(4)(d) Upon every person engaging within the TownCity in the business of making sales at retail; as to such persons, the amount of tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the gross proceeds of such sales of the business without regard to the place of delivery of articles, commodities or merchandise sold, multiplied by the rate of 0.153.

(5)(e) Upon every person engaging within the TownCity in the business of (i) printing, (ii) both printing and publishing newspapers, magazines, periodicals, books, music, and other printed items, (iii) publishing newspapers, magazines and periodicals, (iv) extracting for hire, and (v) processing for hire; as to such persons, the amount of tax on such business shall be equal to the gross income of the business multiplied by the rate of 0.20.

(6)(f) Upon every person engaging within the City in the business of making sales of retail services; as to such persons, the amount of tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the gross proceeds of sales multiplied by the rate of 0.20.

(7)(g) Upon every other person engaging within the City in any business activity other than or in addition to those enumerated in the above subsections; as to such persons, the amount of tax on account of such activities shall be equal to the gross income of the business multiplied by the rate of 0.20. This subsection includes, among others, and without limiting the scope hereof (whether or not title to material used in the performance of such business passes to another by accession, merger or other than by outright sale), persons engaged in the business of developing, or producing custom software or of customizing canned software, producing royalties or commissions, and persons engaged in the business of rendering any type of service which does not constitute a sale at retail, a sale at wholesale, or a retail service.

(b)(2) The gross receipts tax imposed in this section shall not apply to any person whose gross proceeds of sales, gross income of the business, and value of products, including by-products, as the case may be, from all activities conducted within the TownCity during any calendar year is less than Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000).

5.01.060 Doing business with the City. ~~Except where such a tax is otherwise levied and collected by the City from such person, there is hereby levied a tax on the privilege of accepting or executing a contract with the City. Such tax shall be levied and collected whether goods or services are delivered within or without the City and whether or not such person has an office or place of business within or without the City.~~

As to such persons the amount of tax shall be equal to the gross contract price multiplied by the rate under section .050 that would otherwise apply if the sale or service were taxable pursuant to that section.))

5.01.070 Multiple activities credit when activities take place in one or more cities with eligible gross receipt taxes.

- (1) Persons who engage in business activities that are within the purview of two (2) or more subsections of 5.01.050 shall be taxable under each applicable subsection.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, if imposition of the City's tax would place an undue burden upon interstate commerce or violate constitutional requirements, a taxpayer shall be allowed a credit to the extent necessary to preserve the validity of the City's tax, and still apply the City tax to as much of the taxpayer's activities as may be subject to the City's taxing authority.
- (3) To take the credit authorized by this section, a taxpayer must be able to document that the amount of tax sought to be credited was paid upon the same gross receipts used in computing the tax against which the credit is applied and that the taxpayer paid the amount of tax sought to be credited.
- (4) Credit for persons that sell in the City products that they extract or manufacture. Persons taxable under the retailing or wholesaling classification with respect to selling products in this City shall be allowed a credit against those taxes for any eligible gross receipts taxes paid (a) with respect to the manufacturing of the products sold in the City, and (b) with respect to the extracting of the products, or the ingredients used in the products, sold in the City. The amount of the credit shall not exceed the tax liability arising under this chapter with respect to the sale of those products.
- (5) Credit for persons that manufacture products in the City using ingredients they extract. Persons taxable under the manufacturing classification with respect to manufacturing products in this City shall be allowed a credit against those taxes for any eligible gross receipts tax paid with respect to extracting the ingredients of the products manufactured in the City. The amount of the credit shall not exceed the tax liability arising under this chapter with respect to the manufacturing of those products.
- (6) Credit for persons that sell within the City products that they print, or publish and print. Persons taxable under the retailing or wholesaling classification with respect to selling products in this City shall be allowed a credit against those taxes for any eligible gross receipts taxes paid with respect to the printing, or the printing and publishing, of the products sold within the City. The amount of the credit shall not exceed the tax liability arising under this chapter with respect to the sale of those products.

5.01.075 Deductions to prevent multiple taxation of manufacturing activities and prior to January 1, 2008, transactions involving more than one city or town with an eligible gross receipts tax.

(a)(1) Amounts subject to an eligible gross receipts tax in another city or town that also maintains nexus over the same activity. For taxes due prior to January 1, 2008, a taxpayer that is subject to an eligible gross receipts tax on the same activity in more than one jurisdiction may be entitled to a deduction as follows:

(1)(a) A taxpayer that has paid an eligible gross receipts tax, with respect to a sale of goods or services, to a jurisdiction in which the goods are delivered or the services are provided may deduct an amount equal to the gross receipts used to measure that tax from the measure of the tax owed to the Town City.

(2)(b) Notwithstanding the above, a person that is subject to an eligible gross receipts tax in more than one jurisdiction on the gross income derived from intangibles such as royalties, trademarks, patents, or goodwill shall assign those gross receipts to the jurisdiction where the person is domiciled (its headquarters is located).

(3)(c) A taxpayer that has paid an eligible gross receipts tax on the privilege of accepting or executing a contract with another city may deduct an amount equal to the contract price used to measure the tax due to the other city from the measure of the tax owed to the Town City.

(b)(2) Person manufacturing products within and without. A person manufacturing products within the City using products manufactured by the same person outside the Town City may deduct from the measure of the manufacturing tax the value of products manufactured outside the Town City and included in the measure of an eligible gross receipts tax paid to the other jurisdiction with respect to manufacturing such products.

5.01.076 Assignment of gross income derived from intangibles.

Gross income derived from the sale of intangibles such as royalties, trademarks, patents, or goodwill shall be assigned to the jurisdiction where the person is domiciled (where its headquarters is located).

5.01.077 Allocation and apportionment of income when activities take place in more than one jurisdiction.

Effective January 1, 2008, gross income, other than persons subject to the provisions of chapter 82.14A RCW, shall be allocated and apportioned as follows:

(a)(1) Gross income derived from all activities other than those taxed as service or royalties under RMC 5.01.050(1)(g) shall be allocated to the location where the activity takes place.

(b)(2) In the case of sales of tangible personal property, the activity takes place where delivery to the buyer occurs.

(3) In the case of sales of digital products, the activity takes place where delivery to the buyer occurs. The delivery of digital products will be deemed to occur at:

(a) The seller's place of business if the purchaser receives the digital product at the seller's place of business;

(b) If not received at the seller's place of business, the location where the purchaser or the purchaser's donee, designated as such by the purchaser, receives the digital product, including the location indicated by instructions for delivery to the purchaser or donee, known to the seller;

(c) If the location where the purchaser or the purchaser's donee receives the digital product is not known, the purchaser's address maintained in the ordinary course of the seller's business when use of this address does not constitute bad faith;

(d) If no address for the purchaser is maintained in the ordinary course of the seller's business, the purchaser's address obtained during the consummation of the sale, including the address of a purchaser's payment instrument, if no other address is available, when use of this address does not constitute bad faith; and

(e) If no address for the purchaser is obtained during the consummation of the sale, the address where the digital good or digital code is first made available for transmission by the seller or the address from which the digital automated service or service described in RCW 82.04.050 (2)(g) or (6)(b) was provided, disregarding for these purposes any location that merely provided the digital transfer of the product sold.

(4) If none of the methods in subsection RMC 5.01.077(3) for determining where the delivery of digital products occurs are available after a good faith effort by the taxpayer to apply the methods provided in subsections RMC 5.01.077(3)(a) through 5.01.077(3)(e), then the city and the taxpayer may mutually agree to employ any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation of income from the sale of digital products. The taxpayer will be responsible for petitioning the city to use an alternative method under this subsection RMC 5.01.077(4). The city may employ an alternative method for allocating the income from the sale of digital products if the methods provided in subsections RMC 5.01.077(3)(a) through 5.01.077(3)(e) are not available and the taxpayer and the city are unable to mutually agree on an alternative method to effectuate an equitable allocation of income from the sale of digital products.

(5) For purposes of subsections RMC 5.01.077(3)(a) through 5.01.077(3)(e), "Receive" has the same meaning as in RCW 82.32.730.

(e) (6) Gross income derived from activities taxed as services and other activities taxed under RMC 5.01.050(a)(7)(1)(g) shall be apportioned to the city by multiplying apportionable income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the payroll factor plus the service-income factor and the denominator of which is two.

(+) (a) The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid in the city during the tax period by the taxpayer for compensation and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid everywhere during the tax period. Compensation is paid in the city if:

(A)(i) The individual is primarily assigned within the city;

(B) (ii) The individual is not primarily assigned to any place of business for the tax period and the employee performs fifty percent or more of his or her service for the tax period in the city; or

(C)(iii) The individual is not primarily assigned to any place of business for the tax period, the individual does not perform fifty percent or more of his or her service in any city and the employee resides in the city.

(2)(b) The service income factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total service income of the taxpayer in the city during the tax period, and the denominator of which is the total service income of the taxpayer everywhere during the tax period. Service income is in the city if:

(A) (i) The customer location is in the city; or

(B) (ii) The income-producing activity is performed in more than one location and a greater proportion of the service-income-producing activity is performed in the city than in any other location, based on costs of performance, and the taxpayer is not taxable at the customer location; or

(C) (iii) The service-income-producing activity is performed within the city, and the taxpayer is not taxable in the customer location.

(3)(c) If the allocation and apportionment provisions of this subsection do not fairly represent the extent of the taxpayer's business activity in the city or cities in which the taxpayer does business, the taxpayer may petition for or the tax administrators may jointly require, in respect to all or any part of the taxpayer's business activity, that one of the following methods be used jointly by the cities to allocate or apportion gross income, if reasonable:

(A) (i) Separate accounting;

(B) (ii) The use of a single factor;

(C) (iii) The inclusion of one or more additional factors that will fairly represent the taxpayer's business activity in the city; or

(D) (iv) The employment of any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation and apportionment of the taxpayer's income.

(d)(4) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section.

(1)(a) **"Apportionable income"** means the gross income of the business taxable under the service classifications of a city's gross receipts tax, including income received from activities outside the city if the income would be taxable under the service classification if received from activities within the city, less any exemptions or deductions available.

(2)(b) **"Compensation"** means wages, salaries, commissions, and any other form of remuneration paid to individuals for personal services that are or would be included in the individual's gross income under the federal internal revenue code.

(3)(c) **"Individual"** means 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.

(4) (d) "Customer location" means the city or unincorporated area of a county where the majority of the contacts between the taxpayer and the customer take place.

(5) (e) "Primarily assigned" means the business location of the taxpayer where the individual performs his or her duties.

(6) (f) "Service-taxable income" or "service income" means gross income of the business subject to tax under either the service or royalty classification.

(7) (g) "Tax period" means the calendar year during which tax liability is accrued. If taxes are reported by a taxpayer on a basis more frequent than once per year, taxpayers shall calculate the factors for the previous calendar year for reporting in the current calendar year and correct the reporting for the previous year when the factors are calculated for that year, but not later than the end of the first quarter of the following year.

(8) (h) "Taxable in the customer location" means either that a taxpayer is subject to a gross receipts tax in the customer location for the privilege of doing business, or that the government where the customer is located has the authority to subject the taxpayer to gross receipts tax regardless of whether, in fact, the government does so.

(e) (5) Assignment or apportionment of revenue under this Section shall be made in accordance with and in full compliance with the provisions of the interstate commerce clause of the United States Constitution where applicable.

5.01.078 Allocation and apportionment of printing and publishing income when activities take place in more than one jurisdiction.

Notwithstanding RCW 35.102.130, effective January 1, 2008, gross income from the activities of printing, and of publishing newspapers, periodicals, or magazines, shall be allocated to the principal place in this state from which the taxpayer's business is directed or managed. As used in this section, the activities of printing, and of publishing newspapers, periodicals, or magazines, have the same meanings as attributed to those terms in RCW 82.04.280(1) by the department of revenue.

5.01.090 Exemptions

(1) Health maintenance organization, health care service contractor, certified health plan. Beginning on January 1, 2000 this chapter does not apply to any health maintenance organization, health care service contractor, or certified health plan in respect to premiums or prepayments that are taxable under RCW 48.14.0201. This exemption does not impair the ability of a the City to impose excise or privilege taxes upon the health care services directly delivered by the employees of a health maintenance organization under chapter 48.46 RCW.

(a) (2) Public utilities. This chapter shall not apply to any person in respect to a business activity with respect to which tax liability is specifically imposed under the provisions of RCW 82.04.310. Chapter 5.20 RMC.

(b) (3) Investments - dividends from subsidiary corporations. This chapter shall not apply to amounts derived by persons, other than those engaging in banking, loan, security, or other

financial businesses, from investments or the use of money as such, and also amounts derived as dividends by a parent from its subsidiary corporations.

(4) International banking facilities. This chapter shall not apply to the gross receipts of an international banking facility. As used in this subsection, an "international banking facility" means a facility represented by a set of asset and liability accounts segregated on the books and records of a commercial bank, the principal office of which is located in this state, and which is incorporated and doing business under the laws of the United States or of this state, a United States branch or agency of a foreign bank, an Edge corporation organized under Section 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act, 12 United States Code 611-631, or an Agreement corporation having an agreement or undertaking with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under Section 25 of the Federal Reserve Act, 12 United States Code 601-604(a), that includes only international banking facility time deposits (as defined in subsection (a)(2) of Section 204.8 of Regulation D (12 CFR Part 204), as promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System), and international banking facility extensions of credit (as defined in subsection (a)(3) of Section 204.8 of Regulation D).

(5) Insurance business. This chapter shall not apply to amounts received by any person who is an insurer or their appointed insurance producer upon which a tax based on gross premiums is paid to the state pursuant to RCW 48.14.020, and provided further, that the provisions of this subsection shall not exempt any bonding company from tax with respect to gross income derived from the completion of any contract as to which it is a surety, or as to any liability as successor to the liability of the defaulting contractor.

(6) Farmers - agriculture. This chapter shall not apply to any farmer in respect to amounts received from selling fruits, vegetables, berries, butter, eggs, fish, milk poultry, meats or any other agricultural product that is raised, caught, produced, or manufactured by such persons.

(7) Athletic exhibitions. This chapter shall not apply to any person in respect to the business of conducting boxing contests and sparring or wrestling matches and exhibitions for the conduct of which a license must be secured from the State Boxing Commission.

(8) Racing. This chapter shall not apply to any person in respect to the business of conducting race meets for the conduct of which a license must be secured from the Washington State Horse Racing Commission.

(9) Ride sharing. This chapter does not apply to any funds received in the course of commuter ride sharing or ride sharing for persons with special transportation needs in accordance with RCW 46.74.010.

(e)(10) Employees.

(1)(a) This chapter shall not apply to any person in respect to the person's employment in the capacity as an employee or servant as distinguished from that of an independent contractor. For the purposes of this subsection, the definition of employee shall include those persons that are defined in the Internal Revenue Code, as hereafter amended.

(2)(b) A booth renter, as defined by RCW 18.16.020, is an independent contractor for purposes of this chapter.

(d)(11) Amounts derived from sale of real estate. This chapter shall not apply to gross proceeds derived from the sale of real estate. This, however, shall not be construed to allow an exemption of amounts received as commissions from the sale of real estate, nor as fees, handling charges, discounts, interest or similar financial charges resulting from, or relating to, real estate transactions. This chapter shall also not apply to amounts received for the rental of real estate if the rental income is derived from a contract to rent for a continuous period of thirty (30) days or longer.

(e)(12) Mortgage brokers' third-party provider services trust accounts. This chapter shall not apply to amounts received from trust accounts to mortgage brokers for the payment of third-party costs if the accounts are operated in a manner consistent with RCW 19.146.050 and any rules adopted by the director of financial institutions.

(f)(13) Amounts derived from manufacturing, selling or distributing motor vehicle fuel. This chapter shall not apply to the manufacturing, selling, or distributing motor vehicle fuel, as the term "motor vehicle fuel" is defined in RCW 82.36.010 and exempt under RCW 82.36.440, provided that any fuel not subjected to the state fuel excise tax, or any other applicable deduction or exemption, will be taxable under this chapter.

(g)(14) Amounts derived from liquor, and the sale or distribution of liquor. This chapter shall not apply to liquor as defined in RCW 66.04.010 and exempt in RCW 66.08.120.

(h)(15) Casual and isolated sales. This chapter shall not apply to the gross proceeds derived from casual or isolated sales.

(i)(16) Accommodation sales. This chapter shall not apply to sales for resale by persons regularly engaged in the business of making retail sales of the type of property so sold to other persons similarly engaged in the business of selling such property where (1)(a) the amount paid by the buyer does not exceed the amount paid by the seller to the vendor in the acquisition of the article and (2)(b) the sale is made as an accommodation to the buyer to enable the buyer to fill a bona fide existing order of a customer or is made within fourteen (14) days to reimburse in kind a previous accommodation sale by the buyer to the seller.

(j)(17) Taxes collected as trust funds. This chapter shall not apply to amounts collected by the taxpayer from third parties to satisfy third party obligations to pay taxes such as the retail sales tax, use tax, and admission tax.

5.01.100 Deductions. In computing the license fee or tax, there may be deducted from the measure of tax the following items:

Deductions for non-profit organizations or non-profit corporations.

(1) Membership fees and certain service fees by non-profit youth organization. For purposes of this subsection, "non-profit youth organization" means a non-profit organization engaged in character building of youth which is exempt from property tax under RCW 84.36.030. In computing tax due under this chapter, there may be deducted from the measure of tax all amounts received by a non-profit youth organization:

(a) As membership fees or dues, irrespective of the fact that the payment of the membership fees or dues to the organization may entitle its members, in addition to other rights or privileges, to receive services from the organization or to use the organization's facilities; or

(b) From members of the organization for camping and recreational services provided by the organization or for the use of the organization's camping and recreational facilities.

(2) Fees, dues, charges. In computing tax, there may be deducted from the measure of tax amounts derived from bona fide:

(a) initiation fees;

(b) dues;

(c) contributions;

(d) donations;

(e) tuition fees;

(f) charges made by a non-profit trade or professional organization for attending or occupying space at a trade show, convention, or educational seminar sponsored by the non-profit trade or professional organization, which trade show, convention, or educational seminar is not open to the general public;

(g) charges made for operation of privately operated kindergartens; and

(h) endowment funds.

This subsection shall not be construed to exempt any person, association, or society from tax liability upon selling tangible personal property or upon providing facilities or services for which a special charge is made to members or others. If dues are in exchange for any significant amount of goods or services rendered by the recipient thereof to members without any additional charge to the member, or if the dues are graduated upon the amount of goods or services rendered, the value of such goods or services shall not be considered as a deduction under this subsection.

(3) Artistic and cultural organizations - income from business activities. In computing tax, there may be deducted from the measure of tax those amounts received by artistic or cultural organizations, as defined in this chapter, which represent:

(a) income derived from business activities conducted by the organization, provided that this deduction does not apply to retail sales made by artistic and cultural organizations;

(b) amounts received from the United States or any instrumentality thereof or from the State of Washington or any municipal corporation or subdivision thereof as compensation for; or to support, artistic or cultural exhibitions, performances, or programs provided by an artistic or cultural organization for attendance or viewing by the general public; or

(c) amounts received as tuition charges collected for the privilege of attending artistic or cultural education programs.

(4) Artistic or cultural organization - deduction for tax under the manufacturing classification - value of articles for use in displaying art objects or presenting artistic or cultural exhibitions, performances, or programs. In computing tax, there may be deducted from the measure of tax by persons subject to payment of the tax under the manufacturing classification, the value of articles to the extent manufacturing activities are undertaken by an artistic or cultural organization, as defined in this chapter, solely for the purpose of manufacturing articles for use by the organization in displaying art objects or presenting artistic or cultural exhibitions, performances, or programs for attendance or viewing by the general public.

(5) Day care activities. In computing tax, there may be deducted from the measure of tax amounts derived from day care activities by any organization organized and operated for charitable, educational, or other purposes which is exempt from taxation pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as hereafter amended; provided, however, that amounts derived from selling, altering or repairing tangible personal property shall not be deductible.

Deductions involving government entities

(6) Compensation from public entities for health or social welfare services - exception. In computing tax, there may be deducted from the measure of tax amounts received from the United States or any instrumentality thereof or from the State of Washington or any municipal corporation or political subdivision thereof as compensation for, or to support, health or social welfare services rendered by a health or social welfare organization (as defined in RCW 82.04.431) or by a municipal corporation or political subdivision, except deductions are not allowed under this subsection for amounts that are received under an employee benefit plan. For purposes of this subsection, "employee benefit plan" includes the military benefits program authorized in 10 USC Sec. 1071 et seq., as amended, or amounts payable pursuant thereto.

Deductions involving financial activities and interest income

(7) Interest on investments or loans secured by mortgages or deeds of trust. In computing tax, to the extent permitted by Chapter 82.14A RCW, there may be deducted from the measure of tax by those engaged in banking, loan, security or other financial businesses, amounts derived from interest received on investments or loans primarily secured by first mortgages or trust deeds on non-transient residential properties.

(8) Interest on obligations of the state, its political subdivisions, and municipal corporations. In computing tax, there may be deducted from the measure of tax by those engaged in banking, loan, security or other financial businesses, amounts derived from interest paid on all obligations of the State of Washington, its political subdivisions, and municipal corporations organized pursuant to the laws thereof.

(9) Interest on loans to farmers and ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products, or their cooperatives. In computing tax, there may be deducted from the measure of tax amounts derived as interest on loans to bona fide farmers and ranchers, producers or harvesters of aquatic products, or their cooperatives by a lending institution which is owned exclusively by its borrowers or members and which is engaged solely in the business of making loans and providing finance-related services to bona fide farmers and ranchers, producers or harvesters of

aquatic products, their cooperatives, rural residents for housing, or persons engaged in furnishing farm-related or aquatic-related services to these individuals or entities.

Miscellaneous deductions

(a)(10) Receipts from tangible personal property delivered outside the State. In computing tax, there may be deducted from the measure of tax under retailing or wholesaling amounts derived from the sale of tangible personal property that is delivered by the seller to the buyer or the buyer's representative at a location outside the State of Washington.

(b)(11) Cash discount taken by purchaser. In computing tax, there may be deducted from the measure of tax the cash discount amounts actually taken by the purchaser. This deduction is not allowed in arriving at the taxable amount under the extracting or manufacturing classifications with respect to articles produced or manufactured, the reported values of which, for the purposes of this tax, have been computed according to the "value of product" provisions.

(c)(12) Credit losses of accrual basis taxpayers. In computing tax, there may be deducted from the measure of tax the amount of credit losses actually sustained by taxpayers whose regular books of account are kept upon an accrual basis.

(13) Repair, maintenance, replacement, etc., of residential structures and commonly held property - eligible organizations.

(a) In computing tax, there may be deducted from the measure of tax amounts used solely for repair, maintenance, replacement, management, or improvement of the residential structures and commonly held property, but excluding property where fees or charges are made for use by the public who are not guests accompanied by a member, which are derived by:

(i) A cooperative housing association, corporation, or partnership from a person who resides in a structure owned by the cooperative housing association, corporation, or partnership;

(ii) An association of owners of property as defined in RCW 64.32.010, as now or hereafter amended, from a person who is an apartment owner as defined in RCW 64.32.010; or

(iii) An association of owners of residential property from a person who is a member of the association. "Association of owners of residential property" means any organization of all the owners of residential property in a defined area who all hold the same property in common within the area.

(b) For the purposes of this subsection "commonly held property" includes areas required for common access such as reception areas, halls, stairways, parking, etc., and may include recreation rooms, swimming pools and small parks or recreation areas; but is not intended to include more grounds than are normally required in a residential area, or to include such extensive areas as required for golf courses, campgrounds, hiking and riding areas, boating areas, etc.

(c) To qualify for the deductions under this subsection:

- (i) The salary or compensation paid to officers, managers, or employees must be only for actual services rendered and at levels comparable to the salary or compensation of like positions within the county wherein the property is located;
- (ii) Dues, fees, or assessments in excess of amounts needed for the purposes for which the deduction is allowed must be rebated to the members of the association;
- (iii) Assets of the association or organization must be distributable to all members and must not inure to the benefit of any single member or group of members.

(14) Sales at wholesale or retail of precious metal bullion and monetized bullion. In computing tax, there may be deducted from the measure of the tax amounts derived from the sale at wholesale or retail of precious metal bullion and monetized bullion. However, no deduction is allowed on amounts received as commissions upon transactions for the accounts of customers over and above the amount paid to other dealers associated in such transactions, and no deduction or offset is allowed against such commissions on account of salaries or commissions paid to salesmen or other employees.

(15) Amounts representing rental of real estate for boarding homes. In computing tax, there may be deducted from the measure of tax amounts representing the value of the rental of real estate for "boarding homes." To qualify for the deduction, the boarding home must meet the definition of "boarding home, and licensed by the State of Washington under RCW 18.20. The deduction shall be in the amount of twenty-five percent (25%) of the gross monthly billing when the boarder has resided within the boarding home for longer than thirty (30) days.

(16) Radio and television broadcasting - advertising agency fees - national, regional, and network advertising - interstate allocations. In computing tax, there may be deducted from the measure of tax by radio and television broadcasters amounts representing the following:

- (a) advertising agencies' fees when such fees or allowances are shown as a discount or price reduction in the billing or that the billing is on a net basis, i.e., less the discount;
- (b) actual gross receipts from national network, and regional advertising or a "standard deduction" as provided by RCW 82.04.280; and
- (c) local advertising revenue that represent advertising which is intended to reach potential customers of the advertiser who are located outside the State of Washington. The Director may issue a rule that provides detailed guidance as to how these deductions are to be calculated.

(d)(17) Constitutional prohibitions. In computing tax, there may be deducted from the measure of the tax amounts derived from business which the TownCity is prohibited from taxing under the Constitution of the State of Washington or the Constitution of the United States.

(e)(18) Receipts From the Sale of Tangible Personal Property and Retail Services Delivered Outside the TownCity but Within Washington. Effective January 1, 2008, amounts included in the gross receipts reported on the tax return derived from the sale of tangible personal property

delivered to the buyer or the buyer's representative outside the ~~Town~~City but within the State of Washington may be deducted from the measure of tax under the retailing, retail services, or wholesaling classification.

(f)(19) Professional employer services. In computing the tax, a professional employer organization may deduct from the calculation of gross income the gross income of the business derived from performing professional employer services that is equal to the portion of the fee charged to a client that represents the actual cost of wages and salaries, benefits, workers' compensation, payroll taxes, withholding, or other assessments paid to or on behalf of a covered employee by the professional employer organization under a professional employer agreement.

5.01.120 Tax part of overhead.

It is not the intention of this chapter that the taxes or fees herein levied upon persons engaging in business be construed as taxes or fees upon the purchasers or customer, but that such taxes or fees shall be levied upon, and collectible from, the person engaging in the business activities herein designated and that such taxes or fees shall constitute a part of the cost of doing business of such persons.

5.01.130 Severability.

If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

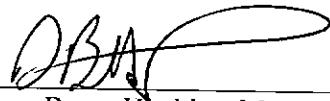
Section 3. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on January 1, 2013 which is more than five (5) days after passage and legal publication.

Section 4. Severability. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance should be held to be unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance.

Section 5. Publication. This Ordinance shall be published by an approved summary consisting of the title.

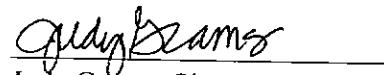
ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Ruston and attested by the City Clerk in authentication of such passage on this 4th day of December, 2012.

APPROVED by the Mayor this 4th day of December, 2012.



Bruce Hopkins, Mayor

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:



Judy Grams, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Office of the City Attorney

FILED WITH THE CITY CLERK: _____

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL: _____

PUBLISHED: _____

EFFECTIVE DATE: _____

ORDINANCE NO: 1387