WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2022 REGULAR SESSION

ENROLLED



Committee Substitute

for

House Bill 4567

By Delegates Steele, Foster, Householder, Criss,

KIMES, HANSHAW (MR. SPEAKER), KESSINGER, HARDY,

BARRETT, HOTT, AND ELLINGTON

[Passed March 11, 2022; in effect ninety days from passage.]

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AN ACT to amend and reenact §8-13-5 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating the limiting of the imposition of the municipal business and occupation or privilege tax on the business of selling automobiles; providing for a decreasing reduction in the tax on new automobiles that have never been registered in the name of an individual over a three year period; providing for complete elimination of the tax on new automobiles that have never been registered in the name of an individual; and defining terms.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 13. TAXATION AND FINANCE.

- §8-13-5. Business and occupation or privilege tax; limitation on rates; effective date of tax; exemptions; activity in two or more municipalities; administrative provisions.
- (a) Authorization to impose tax. (1) Whenever any business activity or occupation, for which the state imposed its annual business and occupation or privilege tax under article thirteen, chapter eleven of this code, prior to July 1, 1987, is engaged in or carried on within the corporate limits of any municipality, the governing body thereof shall have plenary power and authority, unless prohibited by general law, to impose a similar business and occupation tax thereon for the use of the municipality.
- (2) Municipalities may impose a business and occupation or privilege tax upon every person engaging or continuing within the municipality in the business of aircraft repair, remodeling, maintenance, modification and refurbishing services to any aircraft or to an engine or other component part of any aircraft as a separate business activity.
- (b) Maximum tax rates. In no case shall the rate of such municipal business and occupation or privilege tax on a particular activity exceed the maximum rate imposed by the state, exclusive of surtaxes, upon any business activities or privileges taxed under sections two-a, two-b, two-c, two-d, two-e, two-g, two-h, two-i and two-j, article thirteen of said chapter eleven, as such rates were in effect under said article thirteen, on January 1, 1959, or in excess of one percent of gross income under section two-k of said article thirteen, or in excess of three tenths

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of one percent of gross value or gross proceeds of sale under section two-m of said article thirteen. The rate of municipal business and occupation or privilege tax on the activity described in subdivision (2), subsection (a) of this section shall be ten one-hundredths of one percent. The rate of municipal business and occupation or privilege tax on the activity of a health maintenance organization holding a certificate of authority under the provisions of article twenty-five-a, chapter thirty-three of this code, shall not exceed one half of one percent to be applied solely to that portion of gross income received from the Medicaid program pursuant to Title XIX of the Social Security Act, the state employee programs administered by the Public Employees Insurance Agency pursuant to article sixteen, chapter five of this code, and other federal programs, for health care items or services provided directly or indirectly by the health maintenance organization, that is expended for administrative expenses; and shall not exceed one half of one percent to be applied to the gross income received from enrollees, or from employers on behalf of enrollees, from sources other than Medicaid, state employee programs administered by the Public Employees Insurance Agency and other federal programs for health care items or services provided directly or indirectly by the health maintenance organization: *Provided*. That this tax rate limitation shall not extend to that part of the gross income of health maintenance organizations which is received from the use of real property other than property in which any such company maintains its office or offices in this state, whether such income is in the form of rentals or royalties. This provision concerning the maximum municipal business and occupation tax rate on the activities of health maintenance organizations is effective beginning after December 31, 1996. Any payments of business and occupation tax made by a health maintenance organization to a municipality for calendar year 1997 shall not be subject to recovery by the health maintenance organization. Administrative expenses shall include all expenditures made by a health maintenance organization other than expenses paid for claims incurred or payments made to providers for the benefits received by enrollees.

(c) Effective date of local tax. — Any taxes levied pursuant to the authority of this section may be made operative as of the first day of the then current fiscal year or any date thereafter: Provided, That any new imposition of tax or any increase in the rate of tax upon any business, occupation or privilege taxed under section two-e of said article thirteen shall apply only to gross income derived from contracts entered into after the effective date of such imposition of tax or rate increase, and which effective date shall not be retroactive in any respect: Provided, however, That no tax imposed or revised under this section upon public utility services may be effective unless and until the municipality provides written notice of the same by certified mail to said public utility at least sixty days prior to the effective date of said tax or revision thereof.

(d) Exemptions. –

- (1) A municipality shall not impose its business and occupation or privilege tax on any activity that was exempt from the state's business and occupation tax under the provisions of section three, article thirteen of said chapter eleven, prior to July 1, 1987, and determined without regard to any annual or monthly monetary exemption also specified therein: *Provided*, That on and after July 1, 2007, a municipality may impose its business and occupation or privilege tax on any activity of a corporation, association or society organized and operated exclusively for religious or charitable purposes that was exempt from the state's business and occupation tax under the provisions of section three, article thirteen of chapter eleven, prior to July 1, 1987, but only to the extent that the income generated by the activity is subject to taxation under the provisions of section 511 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
- (2) Effective July 1, 2023, the municipal business and occupation or privilege tax on the sale of new automobiles that have never been registered in the name of an individual shall be reduced by 50% percent of the total amount of the tax: *Provided*, That, effective July 1, 2024, the remaining municipal business and occupation or privilege tax on the sale of new automobiles that have never been registered in the name of an individual shall be reduced by an additional 50% of the total amount of the tax: *Provided*, *however*, That effective July 1, 2025, the municipal

business and occupation or privilege tax on the sale of new automobiles that have never been registered in the name of an individual shall be completely eliminated. For the purposes of this section an automobile is a self-propelled vehicle used primarily for the transportation of passengers and their effects and operated on the roads and highways by the use of motor vehicle fuel or propelled by one or more electric motors using energy stored in batteries or a combination thereof. An automobile shall include a light-duty truck with an enclosed cabin and an open loading area at the rear and a sport utility vehicle. An automobile does not include a motorcycle.

- (e) Activity in two or more municipalities. Whenever the business activity or occupation of the taxpayer is engaged in or carried on in two or more municipalities of this state, the amount of gross income, or gross proceeds of sales, taxable by each municipality shall be determined in accordance with such legislative regulations as the Tax Commissioner may prescribe. It being the intent of the Legislature that multiple taxation of the same gross income, or gross proceeds of sale, under the same classification by two or more municipalities shall not be allowed, and that gross income, or gross proceeds of sales, derived from activity engaged in or carried on within this state, that is presently subject to state tax under section two-c or two-h, article thirteen, chapter eleven of this code, which is not taxed or taxable by any other municipality of this state, may be included in the measure of tax for any municipality in this state, from which the activity was directed, or in the absence thereof, the municipality in this state in which the principal office of the taxpayer is located. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as permitting any municipality to tax gross income or gross proceeds of sales in violation of the Constitution and laws of this state or the United States, or as permitting a municipality to tax any activity that has a definite situs outside its taxing jurisdiction.
- (f) Where the governing body of a municipality imposes a tax authorized by this section, such governing body shall have the authority to offer tax credits from such tax as incentives for new and expanding businesses located within the corporate limits of the municipality.

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(g) Administrative provisions. — The ordinance of a municipality imposing a business and
occupation or privilege tax shall provide procedures for the assessment and collection of such
tax, which shall be similar to those procedures in article thirteen, chapter eleven of this code, as
in existence on June 30, 1978, or to those procedures in article ten, chapter eleven of this code,
and shall conform with such provisions as they relate to waiver of penalties and additions to tax.

The Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills hereby certifies that the foregoing bill is correctly enrolled. Chairman, House Cole Chairman, Senate Committee Originating in the House. In effect ninety days from passage. Clerk of the House of Delegates Clerk of the Senate Speaker of the House of Delegates President of the Senate The within Dapproved this the 3 day of

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR

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