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## RULE-MAKING ORDER PERMANENT RULE ONLY

# CR-103P (August 2017) (Implements RCW 34.05.360)

OFFICE OF THE CODE REVISER STATE OF WASHINGTON FILED

DATE: March 18, 2022 TIME: 9:27 AM

WSR 22-07-070

Agency: Department of Revenue

### Effective date of rule:

Permanent Rules

 $\boxtimes$  31 days after filing.

Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ (If less than 31 days after filing, a specific finding under RCW 34.05.380(3) is required and should be stated below)

**Purpose:** The Department is amending WAC 458-61A-214 to resolve existing conflict within the rule, specifically by replacing the example in WAC 458-61A-214(5)(b) with a new one, to clarify requirements for exclusion from REET. Presently, the example in subsection (5)(b) of the rule conflicts with the nominee exclusion requirements described in subsection (3) of the rule. The Department is also amending several other parts of the rule in order to improve the rule's clarity and usefulness and in response to comments received by external stakeholders at the October 19, 2021 public meeting, and shortly thereafter.

#### Citation of rules affected by this order:

New:

Repealed:

Amended: WAC 458-61A-214 Nominee.

Suspended:

Statutory authority for adoption: RCW 82.04.060(2) and RCW 82.45.150.

Other authority: n/a

#### PERMANENT RULE (Including Expedited Rule Making)

Adopted under notice filed as WSR 22-01-220 on December 22, 2021 (date).

Describe any changes other than editing from proposed to adopted version: Minor grammatical changes.

If a preliminary cost-benefit analysis was prepared under RCW 34.05.328, a final cost-benefit analysis is available by contacting:

Name: Address:

Phone:

Fax:

TTY:

Email:

Web site:

Other:

Note: If any category is left blank, it will be calculated as zero. No descriptive text.						
Count by whole WAC sections only, from the WAC number through the history note. A section may be counted in more than one category.						
The number of sections adopted in order to compl	y with:					
Federal statute:	New		Amended		Repealed	
Federal rules or standards:	New		Amended		Repealed	
Recently enacted state statutes:	New		Amended		Repealed	
The number of sections adopted at the request of a nongovernmental entity:						
	New		Amended		Repealed	
The number of sections adopted in the agency's own initiative:						
	New		Amended	<u>1</u>	Repealed	
The number of sections adopted in order to clarify, streamline, or reform agency procedures:						
	New		Amended		Repealed	
The number of sections adopted using:						
Negotiated rule making:	New		Amended		Repealed	
Pilot rule making:	New		Amended		Repealed	
Other alternative rule making:	New		Amended		Repealed	
Date adopted: March 18, 2022		Signature:		5 12		
Name: Atif Aziz		]		AN/	1:-	
Title: Rules Coordinator				1011-3	88	

This rule was adopted March 18, 2022 and becomes effective April 18, 2022. It may be used to determine tax liability on and after the effective date, until the codified version is available from the code reviser's office.

<u>AMENDATORY SECTION</u> (Amending WSR 05-23-093, filed 11/16/05, effective 12/17/05)

WAC 458-61A-214 Nominee. (1) Introduction. This rule describes the application of the real estate excise tax in transfers involving a nominee. A "nominee" is a person who acts as an agent on behalf of another person in the purchase of real property.

(a) This rule includes examples that identify a set of facts and then state a conclusion. These examples are only a general guide. The department of revenue (department) will evaluate each case on its particular facts and circumstances.

(b) In addition to this rule, readers may want to refer to WAC 458-61A-213 IRS "tax deferred" exchange.

(2) **Initial acquisition.** The initial acquisition of property by a nominee on behalf of a third-party <u>purchaser (third party)</u> is subject to the real estate excise tax.

(3) **Subsequent transfer.** The ((later)) <u>subsequent</u> transfer of the property by the nominee to the third-party purchaser is subject to real estate excise tax, unless ((each)) <u>all</u> of the following requirements ((is)) <u>are met indicating the transaction is not a sale as defined in RCW 82.45.010 (nominee exclusion):</u>

(a) The proper tax was paid on the initial purchase of the property by the nominee;

(b) The funds used by the nominee to acquire the property were provided by the third party;

(c) The <u>agreement between the nominee and the</u> third party ((<del>legally</del>)) existed at the time of the initial ((<del>transaction</del>)) <u>acquisition</u> of the real property by the nominee;

(d) In cases where the third party is a corporation, partnership, association, trust or other entity, the third party legally existed at the time of the initial acquisition of the real property by the nominee; and

((<del>(d)</del>)) <u>(e)</u>(i) The subsequent transfer from the nominee to the third party is not for a greater consideration than that of the initial acquisition and the nominee does not receive any consideration in exchange for acting as an agent of the third party; or

(ii) In the case where the nominee is a licensed contractor and the subsequent transfer to the third party ((<del>(customer)</del>)) reflects the completed construction contract, the retail sales tax is collected on the construction contract and remitted to the department. See also WAC 458-61A-104 <u>Assignments</u>.

((For example, Sara finds a home to buy. However, she is in the military and has learned she is going to be called to duty out of the country. She gives her money for the home purchase to Tom, who finalizes the purchase and obtains the mortgage in his name. Sara pays the down payment, closing costs, and makes all the payments on the mortgage. When Sara returns from duty, Tom will transfer the home back to her, and she will refinance the mortgage into her own name. Tom's transfer to Sara is exempt from real estate excise tax, as Tom was acting as her nominee in the purchase of the home and all funds associated with the purchase of the home have come from Sara.))

(4) **<u>Proof of payment.</u>** If the nominee is a licensed contractor transferring to the ((third-party principal)) third party at the completion of a construction contract, proof of the payment to the department of retail sales tax on the construction contract must be attached to the affidavit.

This rule was adopted March 18, 2022 and becomes effective April 18, 2022. It may be used to determine tax liability on and after the effective date, until the codified version is available from the code reviser's office.

((For example,)) **Example 1.** Bill contracted with ((Phil's)) <u>ABC</u> Construction (<u>ABC</u>) to build a home for him on ((<u>a lot Phil</u>)) <u>an unimproved parcel of real property ABC</u> will acquire. ((<u>Phil buys a lot</u>)) <u>ABC purchases the parcel of real property from Kevin, an unrelated individual, using funds provided entirely by Bill. Real estate excise tax is paid on the sale from Kevin to ((<u>Phil. Phil's Construction</u>)) <u>ABC. ABC</u> builds the home and collects retail sales tax <u>from Bill</u> on the total construction contract, which is then remitted to the department ((<u>of revenue. Phil's Construction</u>)). <u>ABC</u> files a real estate excise tax affidavit with the county, together with proof that retail sales tax has been paid. <u>Bill pays the full price for the new home and the parcel of land it was built upon.</u> The transfer of ((<del>the lot and completed home from Phil's Construction</del>)) <u>real property, including the home and the parcel of land it was built upon, from ABC to Bill is exempt from real estate excise tax, <u>as ABC acted as a nominee on behalf</u> <u>of Bill</u>.</u></u>

(5) **Documentation.** ((The)) Parties to a nominee arrangement must provide documentation that they have met all the requirements necessary to claim ((this exemption)) the nominee exclusion. Acceptable documentation includes a notarized statement, dated on or before the date of the initial purchase, that the nominee acquired the property on behalf of the third party, or other documentation clearly demonstrating the requirements of subsection (3) of this section have been satisfied. Such documentation may include, but is not limited to, financial documentation evidencing the nominee/third-party relationship existed from the time of the original transfer, and confirming the source of the funds used to purchase the property.

#### ((**Examples**.

(a) Tom is on title to property. Tom wants to transfer the property to Angie and claim the nominee exemption, but they do not have a notarized statement. In lieu of that statement, Angie presents documentation that she provided the funds for the down payment and all closing costs for the initial purchase of the property. Angie also presents documentation that she provided the funds on the first year's payments on the debt after the initial purchase and provided funds for the last year's payments on the debt. This is acceptable documentation that the requirements of subsection (3) of this section have been satisfied.

(b) Dan wants to buy a house and executes an earnest money agreement, contingent on financing. When he applies for a mortgage he is turned down because of insufficient credit. Dan's Uncle Bob agrees to purchase the house in his name and loans Dan the down payment of \$10,000. Dan signs a promissory note agreeing to repay Uncle Bob. Dan makes all the mortgage payments on the property. After two years, Dan has sufficient credit to refinance the debt in his own name. Uncle Bob quitclaims title to Dan.)) **Example 2**. Diana finds a home to buy in Tacoma. However, Diana, a member of the military, is called to active duty outside of the country. Before deploying, Diana provides the funds necessary to purchase the home, including the down payment, earnest money, and closing costs, to a friend, Brent, who agrees to act as a nominee on behalf of Diana. Brent finalizes the purchase of the home and takes title in his name. REET is paid on this initial acquisition of the real property. When Diana returns from overseas, Brent transfers the home to Diana. Diana does not provide Brent any consideration for the services provided. This transfer meets the nominee ((exemption)) exclusion requirements because: This rule was adopted March 18, 2022 and becomes effective April 18, 2022. It may be used to determine tax liability on and after the effective date, until the codified version is available from the code reviser's office.

((<del>(i)</del>)) • Real estate excise tax was paid on the initial transaction <u>(acquisition of the real property by Brent, the nominee)</u>;

(((ii) The signed earnest money agreement shows Dan's initial intent to purchase the property in his name;

(iii) Dan has made all the payments on the debt; and

(iv) The signed promissory note is sufficient evidence Uncle Bob did not intend to have a financial interest in the property.)) • The funds used by Brent, as the nominee, to acquire the real property were provided entirely by Diana, the third party;

• The agreement between Brent, as the nominee, and Diana, the third party, existed at the time of the initial acquisition of the real property by Brent; and

• The subsequent transfer of the real property from Brent to Diana was not for a greater consideration than that of the initial acguisition.

(6) **Prior affidavit.** The <u>real estate excise tax</u> affidavit reflecting the claim ((<del>for tax exemption</del>)) that the transfer is excluded from the definition of a sale of real property must show the prior <u>re-</u> al estate excise tax affidavit ((<del>and number</del>)) for the nominee's initial acquisition, including the real estate excise tax affidavit receipt and date of the tax payment.