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## SENATE BILL NO. 834

## AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

(Proposed by the House Committee on Finance  
on February 14, 2001)

(Patron Prior to Substitute—Senator Watkins)

*A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 58.1-2905 and 58.1-3814 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the natural gas consumption tax.***Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:****1. That §§ 58.1-2905 and 58.1-3814 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:**

§ 58.1-2905. Collection and remittance of tax.

A. A pipeline distribution company or gas utility shall collect the tax from the consumer by adding it as a separate charge to the consumer's monthly statement. Until the consumer pays the tax to such company, the tax shall constitute a debt of the consumer to the Commonwealth. If any consumer receives and pays for gas but refuses to pay the tax that is imposed by the Commonwealth, the pipeline distribution company or gas utility shall notify the Commission of the names and addresses of such consumers. If any consumer fails to pay a bill issued by a pipeline distribution company or gas utility, including the tax imposed by the Commonwealth, the pipeline distribution company or gas utility shall follow its normal collection procedures with regard to the charge for the gas and the tax and upon collection of the bill or any part thereof shall (i) apportion the net amount collected between the charge for gas service and the tax and (ii) remit the tax portion to the Commission. After the consumer pays the tax to the pipeline distribution company or gas utility, the taxes shall be deemed to be held in trust by such pipeline distribution company or gas utility until remitted to the Commission.

B. A pipeline distribution company or gas utility shall remit monthly to the Commission the amount of tax paid during the preceding month by the pipeline distribution company's consumers, except for the portion which represents the local consumption tax, which portion shall be remitted to the locality in which the natural gas was consumed and shall be based on such locality's license fee rate which it imposed.

C. The natural gas consumption tax shall be remitted monthly, on or before the last day of the succeeding month of collection. Those portions of the natural gas consumption tax that related to the state consumption tax and the special regulatory tax shall be remitted to the Commission; the portion that relates to the local consumption tax shall be remitted to the appropriate localities. Failure to remit timely will result in a ten percent penalty.

D. Taxes on natural gas sales in the year ending December 31, 2000, relating to the local license tax, shall be paid in accordance with § 58.1-3731. Monthly payments in accordance with subsection C shall commence on February 28, 2001.

E. The portion of the natural gas consumption tax relating to the local license tax replaces and precludes localities from imposing a license tax in accordance with § 58.1-3731 and the business, professional, occupation and license tax in accordance with Chapter 37 (§ 58.1-3700 et seq.) of this title on gas suppliers subsequent to December 31, 2000, except as provided in subsection D. *If the license fee rate imposed by a locality is less than the equivalent of the local consumption tax rate component of the consumption tax paid under subsection A of § 58.1-2904, the excess collected by the Commission shall constitute additional state consumption tax revenue and shall be remitted by the Commission to the state treasury.*

F. *Nothing in this section shall prohibit a locality from enacting an ordinance or other local law to allow such locality to receive that portion of the natural gas consumption tax that represents the local consumption tax beginning at such time that natural gas service is first made available in such locality. The amount of such local consumption tax to be distributed to the locality shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of subsection B, assuming that the maximum license tax rate allowed pursuant to § 58.1-3731 was imposed.*

§ 58.1-3814. Water or heat, light and power companies.

A. Any county, city or town may impose a tax on the consumers of the utility service or services provided by any water or heat, light and power company or other corporations coming within the provisions of Chapter 26 (§ 58.1-2600 et seq.) of this title, which tax shall not be imposed at a rate in excess of twenty percent of the monthly amount charged to consumers of the utility service and shall not be applicable to any amount so charged in excess of fifteen dollars per month for residential customers. Any city, town or county that on July 1, 1972, imposed a utility consumer tax in excess of limits specified herein may continue to impose such a tax in excess of such limits, but no more. For taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2001, any tax imposed by a county, city or town on consumers of electricity shall be imposed pursuant to subsections C through J of this section only.

60 B. Any tax enacted pursuant to the provisions of this section, or any change in a tax or structure  
61 already in existence, shall not be effective until sixty days subsequent to written notice by certified mail  
62 from the county, city or town imposing such tax or change thereto, to the registered agent of the utility  
63 corporation that is required to collect the tax.

64 C. Any county, city or town may impose a tax on the consumers of services provided within its  
65 jurisdiction by any electric light and power, water or gas company owned by another municipality;  
66 provided, that no county shall be authorized under this section to impose a tax within a municipality on  
67 consumers of services provided by an electric light and power, water or gas company owned by that  
68 municipality. Any county tax imposed hereunder shall not apply within the limits of any incorporated  
69 town located within such county which town imposes a town tax on consumers of utility service or  
70 services provided by any corporation coming within the provisions of Chapter 26 (§ 58.1-2600 et seq.)  
71 of this title, provided that such town (i) provides police or fire protection, and water or sewer services,  
72 provided that any such town served by a sanitary district or service authority providing water or sewer  
73 services or served by the county in which the town is located when such service or services are  
74 provided pursuant to an agreement between the town and county shall be deemed to be providing such  
75 water and sewer services itself, or (ii) constitutes a special school district and is operated as a special  
76 school district under a town school board of three members appointed by the town council.

77 Any county, city or town may provide for an exemption from the tax for any public safety answering  
78 point as defined in § 58.1-3813.1.

79 Any city with a population of not less than 27,000 and not more than 28,500 may provide an  
80 exemption from the tax for any church or religious body entitled to an exemption pursuant to Article 4  
81 (§ 58.1-3650 et seq.) of Chapter 36 of this title.

82 Any municipality required to collect a tax imposed under authority of this section for another city or  
83 county or town shall be entitled to a reasonable fee for such collection.

84 D. In a consolidated county wherein a tier-city exists, any county tax imposed hereunder shall apply  
85 within the limits of any tier-city located in such county, as may be provided in the agreement or plan of  
86 consolidation, and such tier-city may impose a tier-city tax on the same consumers of utility service or  
87 services, provided that the combined county and tier-city rates do not exceed the maximum permitted by  
88 state law.

89 E. The tax authorized by this section shall not apply to utility sales of products used as motor  
90 vehicle fuels.

91 F.1. Any county, city or town may impose a tax on consumers of electricity provided by electric  
92 suppliers as defined in § 58.1-400.2.

93 The tax so imposed shall be based on kilowatt hours delivered monthly to consumers, and shall not  
94 exceed the limits set forth in this subsection. The service provider shall bill the tax to all users who are  
95 subject to the tax and to whom it delivers electricity, and shall remit such tax to the appropriate locality  
96 in accordance with § 58.1-2901. Any locality that imposed a tax pursuant to this section prior to January  
97 1, 2001, based on the monthly revenue amount charged to consumers of electricity shall convert its tax  
98 to a tax based on kilowatt hours delivered monthly to consumers, taking into account minimum billing  
99 charges. The kilowatt hour tax rates shall, to the extent practicable: (i) avoid shifting the amount of the  
100 tax among electricity consumer classes and (ii) maintain annual revenues being received by localities  
101 from such tax at the time of the conversion. Current service providers shall provide to localities no later  
102 than August 1, 2000, information to enable localities to convert their tax. The maximum amount of tax  
103 imposed on residential consumers as a result of the conversion shall be limited to three dollars per  
104 month, except any locality that imposed a higher maximum tax on July 1, 1972, may continue to  
105 impose such higher maximum tax on residential consumers at an amount no higher than the maximum  
106 tax in effect prior to January 1, 2001, as converted to kilowatt hours. For nonresidential consumers, the  
107 initial maximum rate of tax imposed as a result of the conversion shall be based on the annual amount  
108 of revenue received from each class of nonresidential consumers in calendar year 1999 for the kilowatt  
109 hours used that year. Kilowatt hour tax rates imposed on nonresidential consumers shall be based at a  
110 class level on such factors as existing minimum charges, the amount of kilowatt hours used, and the  
111 amount of consumer utility tax paid in calendar year 1999 on the same kilowatt hour usage. The  
112 limitations in this section on kilowatt hour rates for nonresidential consumers shall not apply after  
113 January 1, 2004, which is the scheduled date of completion of the electric deregulation transition period  
114 pursuant to the Virginia Electric Utility Restructuring Act (§ 56-576 et seq.). On or before October 31,  
115 2000, any locality imposing a tax on consumers of electricity shall duly amend its ordinance under  
116 which such tax is imposed so that the ordinance conforms to the requirements of subsections C through  
117 J of this section. Notice of such amendment shall be provided to service providers in a manner  
118 consistent with subsection B of this section except that "registered agent of the service provider" shall be  
119 substituted for "registered agent of the utility corporation." Any conversion of a tax to conform to the  
120 requirements of this subsection shall not be effective before the first meter reading after December 31,  
121 2000, prior to which time the tax previously imposed by the locality shall be in effect.

2. For purposes of this section, "kilowatt hours delivered" shall mean in the case of eligible customer-generators, as defined in § 56-594, those kilowatt hours supplied from the electric grid to such customer-generators, minus the kilowatt hours generated and fed back to the electric grid by such customer-generators.

G. Until the consumer pays the tax to such service provider, the tax shall constitute a debt to the locality. If any consumer receives and pays for electricity but refuses to pay the tax on the bill that is imposed by a locality, the service provider shall notify the locality of the name and address of such consumer. If any consumer fails to pay a bill issued by a service provider, including the tax imposed by a locality as stated thereon, the service provider shall follow its normal collection procedures with respect to the charge for electric service and the tax, and upon collection of the bill or any part thereof shall (i) apportion the net amount collected between the charge for electric service and the tax and (ii) remit the tax portion to the appropriate locality. After the consumer pays the tax to the service provider, the taxes shall be deemed to be held in trust by such service provider until remitted to the localities.

H. Any county, city or town may impose a tax on consumers of natural gas provided by pipeline distribution companies and gas utilities. The tax so imposed shall be based on CCF delivered monthly to consumers and shall not exceed the limits set forth in this subsection. The pipeline distribution company or gas utility shall bill the tax to all users who are subject to the tax and to whom it delivers gas and shall remit such tax to the appropriate locality in accordance with § 58.1-2905. Any locality that imposed a tax pursuant to this section prior to January 1, 2001, based on the monthly revenue amount charged to consumers of gas shall convert to a tax based on CCF delivered monthly to consumers, taking into account minimum billing charges. The CCF tax rates shall, to the extent practicable: (i) avoid shifting the amount of the tax among gas consumer classes and (ii) maintain annual revenues being received by localities from such tax at the time of the conversion. Current pipeline distribution companies and gas utilities shall provide to localities not later than August 1, 2000, information to enable localities to convert their tax. The maximum amount of tax imposed on residential consumers as a result of the conversion shall be limited to three dollars per month, except any locality that imposed a higher maximum tax on July 1, 1972, may continue to impose such higher maximum tax on residential consumers at an amount no higher than the maximum tax in effect prior to January 1, 2001, as converted to CCF. For nonresidential consumers, the initial maximum rate of tax imposed as a result of the conversion shall be based on the annual amount of revenue received and due from each of the nonresidential gas purchase and gas transportation classes in calendar year 1999 for the CCF used that year. CCF tax rates imposed on nonresidential consumers shall be based at a class level on such factors as existing minimum charges, the amount of CCF used, and the amount of consumer utility tax paid and due in calendar year 1999 on the same CCF usage. The initial maximum rate of tax imposed under this section shall continue, unless lowered, until December 31, 2003. Beginning January 1, 2004, nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit or limit any locality from imposing a consumer utility tax on nonresidential customers up to the amount authorized by subsection A.

On or before October 31, 2000, any locality imposing a tax on consumers of gas shall duly amend its ordinance under which such tax is imposed so that the ordinance conforms to the requirements of subsections C through J of this section. Notice of such amendment shall be provided to pipeline distribution companies and gas utilities in a manner consistent with subsection B except that "registered agent of the pipeline distribution company or gas utility" shall be substituted for "registered agent of the utility corporation." Any conversion of a tax to conform to the requirements of this subsection shall not be effective before the first meter reading after December 31, 2000, prior to which time the tax previously imposed by the locality shall be in effect.

I. Until the consumer pays the tax to such gas utility or pipeline distribution company, the tax shall constitute a debt to the locality. If any consumer receives and pays for gas but refuses to pay the tax that is imposed by the locality, the gas utility or pipeline distribution company shall notify the localities of the names and addresses of such consumers. If any consumer fails to pay a bill issued by a gas utility or pipeline distribution company, including the tax imposed by a locality, the gas utility or pipeline distribution company shall follow its normal collection procedures with regard to the charge for the gas and the tax and upon collection of the bill or any part thereof shall (i) apportion the net amount collected between the charge for gas service and the tax and (ii) remit the tax portion to the appropriate locality. After the consumer pays the tax to the gas utility or pipeline distribution company, the taxes shall be deemed to be held in trust by such gas utility or pipeline distribution company until remitted to the localities.

J. For purposes of this section:

"Class of consumers" means a category of consumers served under a rate schedule established by the pipeline distribution company and approved by the State Corporation Commission.

"Gas utility" has the same meaning as provided in § 56-235.8.

"Pipeline distribution company" has the same meaning as provided in § 58.1-2600.

183 "Service provider" has the same meaning as provided in subsection E of § 58.1-2901, and "class" of  
184 consumers means a category of consumers defined as a class by their service provider.

185 *K. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a locality from enacting an ordinance or other local law to*  
186 *allow such locality to impose a tax on consumers of natural gas provided by pipeline distribution*  
187 *companies and gas utilities, beginning at such time as natural gas service is first made available in*  
188 *such locality. The maximum amount of tax imposed on residential consumers based on CCF delivered*  
189 *monthly to consumers shall not exceed three dollars per month. The maximum tax rate imposed by such*  
190 *locality on nonresidential consumers based on CCF delivered monthly to consumers shall not exceed an*  
191 *average of the tax rates on nonresidential consumers of natural gas in effect (at the time natural gas*  
192 *service is first made available in such locality) in localities whose residents are being provided natural*  
193 *gas from the same pipeline distribution company or gas utility or both that is also providing natural gas*  
194 *to the residents of such locality. Beginning January 1, 2004, the tax rates for residential and*  
195 *nonresidential consumers of natural gas in such locality shall be determined in accordance with the*  
196 *provisions of subsection H.*

197 **2. That an emergency exists and this act is in force from its passage.**

198 **3. That the provisions of subsection F of § 58.1-2905 and subsection K of § 58.1-3814 shall apply to**  
199 **localities in which natural gas service is first made available after July 1, 2000, in such localities.**  
200 **In addition, the local consumption tax allowed under subsection F of § 58.1-2905 and the tax on**  
201 **consumers of natural gas authorized under subsection K of § 58.1-3814 shall not be received or**  
202 **imposed by such localities for any period prior to January 1, 2001.**