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HOUSE BILL 2249

61st Legislature

2009 Regular Session

By Representative Hunter

State of Washington

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Read first time 02/18/09. Referred to Committee on Finance.

AN ACT Relating to modifying local government revenue options in counties with a population of one million five hundred thousand or more; amending RCW 82.14.415, 82.14.030, 84.55.050, and 82.14.450; reenacting and amending RCW 82.46.035; adding a new section to chapter 35.21 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 35A.82 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.09 RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 36 RCW; creating a new section; and providing expiration dates.

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** (1) The legislature recognizes that counties and cities, the general purpose local governments that are closest to the people, are charged with providing numerous and diverse services to their residents. In providing these services, counties and cities must respond to legislative and citizen directives, and a changing, and often challenging, financial landscape.
 - (2) The legislature recognizes that population growth and the enactment and maturation of the growth management act has resulted in many governance changes throughout the state, as annexations and incorporations have expanded existing cities and created new incorporated areas. These actions have been consistent with growth

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management act principles that call for growth to be thoughtfully and deliberately directed to urban areas and areas characterized by urban growth. These actions have also been consistent with pronouncements of the act specifying that, in general, cities are most appropriate providers of urban governmental services, the services and facilities that are historically and typically provided in cities.

(3) Recognizing the governance efficiencies that will result from the annexation of urban and urbanizing areas in the state's largest counties, the principles of fairness that will take root as rural residents cease to bear the costs of providing urban governmental services in unincorporated urban and urbanizing areas, and the unprecedented financial pressures that local governments face, the legislature intends to establish new annexation mechanisms and related fiscal provisions that apply in counties with more than one million five hundred thousand residents.

Sec. 2. RCW 82.14.415 and 2006 c 361 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) The legislative authority of any city with a population less than four hundred thousand and which is located in a county with a population greater than six hundred thousand that annexes an area consistent with its comprehensive plan required by chapter 36.70A RCW, may impose a sales and use tax in accordance with the terms of this chapter. The tax is in addition to other taxes authorized by law and shall be collected from those persons who are taxable by the state under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW upon the occurrence of any taxable event within the city. The tax may only be imposed by a city if:
- (a) The city has commenced annexation of an area under chapter 35.13 or 35A.14 RCW having a population of at least ten thousand people prior to January 1, ((2010)) 2012; and
- (b) The city legislative authority determines by resolution or ordinance that the projected cost to provide municipal services to the annexation area exceeds the projected general revenue that the city would otherwise receive from the annexation area on an annual basis.
- (2) The tax authorized under this section is a credit against the state tax under chapter 82.08 or 82.12 RCW. The department of revenue shall perform the collection of such taxes on behalf of the city at no

1 cost to the city and shall remit the tax to the city as provided in RCW 82.14.060.

- (3) The maximum rate of tax any city may impose under this section shall be 0.2 percent for the total number of annexed areas the city may annex. The rate of the tax imposed under this section is 0.1 percent for each annexed area population that is greater than ten thousand and less than twenty thousand. The rate of the tax imposed under this section shall be 0.2 percent for an annexed area which the population is greater than twenty thousand.
- (4) The tax imposed by this section shall only be imposed at the beginning of a fiscal year and shall continue for no more than ten years from the date the tax is first imposed. Tax rate increases due to additional annexed areas shall be effective on July 1st of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the annexation occurred, provided that notice is given to the department as set forth in subsection (8) of this section.
- (5) All revenue collected under this section shall be used solely to provide, maintain, and operate municipal services for the annexation area.
- (6) The revenues from the tax authorized in this section may not exceed that which the city deems necessary to generate revenue equal to the difference between the city's cost to provide, maintain, and operate municipal services for the annexation area and the general revenues that the cities would otherwise expect to receive from the annexation during a year. If the revenues from the tax authorized in this section and the revenues from the annexation area exceed the costs to the city to provide, maintain, and operate municipal services for the annexation area during a given year, the city shall notify the department and the tax distributions authorized in this section shall be suspended for the remainder of the year.
- (7) No tax may be imposed under this section before July 1, 2007. Before imposing a tax under this section, the legislative authority of a city shall adopt an ordinance that includes the following:
- 34 (a) The rate of tax under this section that shall be imposed within 35 the city; and
- 36 (b) The threshold amount for the first fiscal year following the 37 annexation and passage of the ordinance.

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- (8) The tax shall cease to be distributed to the city for the 1 2 remainder of the fiscal year once the threshold amount has been reached. No later than March 1st of each year, the city shall provide 3 the department with a new threshold amount for the next fiscal year, 4 5 and notice of any applicable tax rate changes. Distributions of tax under this section shall begin again on July 1st of the next fiscal 6 7 year and continue until the new threshold amount has been reached or 8 June 30th, whichever is sooner. Any revenue generated by the tax in excess of the threshold amount shall belong to the state of Washington. 9 10 Any amount resulting from the threshold amount less the total fiscal year distributions, as of June 30th, shall not be carried forward to 11 12 the next fiscal year.
- 13 (9) The following definitions apply throughout this section unless 14 the context clearly requires otherwise:
- (a) "Annexation area" means an area that has been annexed to a city under chapter 35.13 or 35A.14 RCW. "Annexation area" includes all 17 territory described in the city resolution.
 - (b) "Department" means the department of revenue.

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- (c) "Municipal services" means those services customarily provided to the public by city government.
- 21 (d) "Fiscal year" means the year beginning July 1st and ending the 22 following June 30th.
- "Threshold amount" 23 (e) means the maximum amount οf 24 distributions as determined by the city in accordance with subsection 25 (6) of this section that the department shall distribute to the city generated from the tax imposed under this section in a fiscal year. 26
- 27 Sec. 3. RCW 82.14.030 and 2008 c 86 s 101 are each amended to read as follows: 28
 - (1)(a) The governing body of any county or city, while not required by legislative mandate to do so, may, by resolution or ordinance for the purposes authorized by this chapter, impose a sales and use tax in accordance with the terms of this chapter. Such tax shall be collected from those persons who are taxable by the state under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW, upon the occurrence of any taxable event within the county or city as the case may be. Except as provided in RCW 82.14.230, this sales and use tax shall not apply to natural or manufactured gas. The rate of such tax imposed by a county shall be

five-tenths of one percent of the selling price (in the case of a sales tax) or value of the article used (in the case of a use tax). The rate of such tax imposed by a city shall not exceed five-tenths of one percent of the selling price (in the case of a sales tax) or value of the article used (in the case of a use tax). ((However)) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, in the event a county imposes a sales and use tax under this subsection, the rate of such tax imposed under this subsection by any city therein shall not exceed four hundred and twenty-five one-thousandths of one percent.

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(b) The four hundred and twenty-five one-thousandths of one percent rate in (a) of this subsection is three hundred and fifty one-thousandths of one percent if a city has adopted an annexation plan to annex an urban growth area with a population of four thousand or more and the city has not commenced annexation of the area before January 1, 2012. This subsection only applies to a city located in a county with a population greater than one million five hundred thousand.

(2)(a) In addition to the tax authorized in subsection (1) of this section, the governing body of any county or city may by resolution or ordinance impose an additional sales and use tax in accordance with the terms of this chapter. Such additional tax shall be collected upon the same taxable events upon which the tax imposed under subsection (1) of this section is imposed. The rate of such additional tax imposed by a county shall be up to five-tenths of one percent of the selling price (in the case of a sales tax) or value of the article used (in the case of a use tax). The rate of such additional tax imposed by a city shall be up to five-tenths of one percent of the selling price (in the case of a sales tax) or value of the article used (in the case of a use tax). ((However)) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, in the event a county imposes a sales and use tax under the authority of this subsection at a rate equal to or greater than the rate imposed under the authority of this subsection by a city within the county, the county shall receive fifteen percent of the city tax. Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, in the event that the county imposes a sales and use tax under the authority of this subsection at a rate which is less than the rate imposed under this subsection by a city within the county, the county shall receive that amount of revenues from the city tax equal to fifteen percent of the rate of tax imposed by the county under the authority of this subsection. The

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authority to impose a tax under this subsection is intended in part to compensate local government for any losses from the phase-out of the property tax on business inventories.

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- (b) The fifteen percent city share amount in (a) of this subsection is thirty percent if a city has adopted an annexation plan to annex an urban growth area with a population of four thousand or more and the city has not commenced annexation of the area before January 1, 2012. This subsection only applies to a city located in a county with a population greater than one million five hundred thousand.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) The legislative authority of a county with a population of one million five hundred thousand or more may impose an excise tax on the privilege of engaging in business as a utility. The tax is equal to the gross income of the business, multiplied by a rate not exceeding six percent.
 - (2) A tax imposed under this section only applies to the unincorporated areas of the county. The tax must be expended only for capital projects and services provided within the unincorporated area of the county.
 - (3) A utility subject to tax under this section must add the tax to the rates or charges it makes for utility services and separately state the amount of tax on billings.
 - (4) The definitions in this subsection apply to this section.
- 23 (a) "Cable service utility" means a person providing cable service 24 as defined in the federal telecommunications act of 1996.
 - (b) "Electrical power utility" has the same meaning as light and power business as defined in RCW 82.16.010.
- 27 (c) "Gas utility" has the same meaning as gas distribution business 28 as defined in RCW 82.16.010.
- 29 (d) "Gross income of the business" is defined as provided in RCW 30 82.04.080.
- 31 (e) "Sewer utility" means a sewerage collection business as defined 32 in RCW 82.16.020.
- 33 (f) "Solid waste utility" means a solid waste collection business 34 as defined in RCW 82.18.010.
- 35 (g) "Telephone utility" means a person providing telecommunications 36 service as defined in RCW 82.04.065.

- 1 (h) "Water utility" means a water distribution business as defined 2 in RCW 82.16.010.
- (i) "Utility" means an electrical power utility, gas utility, telephone utility, water utility, sewer utility, solid waste utility, or cable service utility.
 - (5) This section expires January 1, 2012.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 35.21 RCW to read as follows:
- 9 (1) Subject to the requirements of this section, a city or town 10 located partially or wholly within a county with a population of one 11 million five hundred thousand or more may impose a tax upon the gross 12 income or gross receipts of a water-sewer district.
- 13 (2) A city or town imposing the tax authorized under this section 14 may not impose a rate of tax that exceeds six percent.
- 15 (3) A city or town may impose the tax authorized under this section 16 only if the city has annexed a potential annexation area that has been 17 recognized in an ordinance or resolution adopted by the city or town 18 prior to the effective date of this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 35A.82 RCW to read as follows:
- 21 (1) Subject to the requirements of this section, a city or town 22 located partially or wholly within a county with a population of one 23 million five hundred thousand or more may impose a tax upon the gross 24 income or gross receipts of a water-sewer district.
 - (2) A city or town imposing the tax authorized under this section may not impose a rate of tax that exceeds six percent.
- 27 (3) A city or town may impose the tax authorized under this section 28 only if the city has annexed a potential annexation area that has been 29 recognized in an ordinance or resolution adopted by the city or town 30 prior to the effective date of this section.
- 31 **Sec. 7.** RCW 82.46.035 and 1992 c 221 s 3 and 1991 sp.s c 32 s 33 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 33 (1) The legislative authority of any county or city shall identify 34 in the adopted budget the capital projects, park maintenance and 35 operation expenditures, or both funded in whole or in part from the

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proceeds of the tax authorized in this section, and shall indicate that such tax is intended to be in addition to other funds that may be reasonably available for ((such capital projects)) these purposes.

- (2) The legislative authority of any county or any city that plans under RCW 36.70A.040(1) may impose an additional excise tax on each sale of real property in the unincorporated areas of the county for the county tax and in the corporate limits of the city for the city tax at a rate not exceeding one-quarter of one percent of the selling price. Any county choosing to plan under RCW 36.70A.040(2) and any city within such a county may only adopt an ordinance imposing the excise tax authorized by this section if the ordinance is first authorized by a proposition approved by a majority of the voters of the taxing district voting on the proposition at a general election held within the district or at a special election within the taxing district called by the district for the purpose of submitting such proposition to the voters.
- (3) Revenues generated from the tax imposed under subsection (2) of this section shall be used by such counties and cities ((solely)) for financing capital projects specified in a capital facilities plan element of a comprehensive plan, and, at the option of the city or county, park maintenance and operation expenditures. However, revenues (a) pledged by such counties and cities to debt retirement prior to March 1, 1992, may continue to be used for that purpose until the original debt for which the revenues were pledged is retired, or (b) committed prior to March 1, 1992, by such counties or cities to a project may continue to be used for that purpose until the project is completed.
- (4) Revenues generated by the tax imposed by this section shall be deposited in a separate account.
- (5) As used in this section, "city" means any city or town and "capital project" means those public works projects of a local government for planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, bridges, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, and planning, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of parks.

(6) When the governor files a notice of noncompliance under RCW 36.70A.340 with the secretary of state and the appropriate county or city, the county or city's authority to impose the additional excise tax under this section shall be temporarily rescinded until the governor files a subsequent notice rescinding the notice of noncompliance.

Sec. 8. RCW 84.55.050 and 2008 c 319 s 1 are each amended to read 8 as follows:

- (1) Subject to any otherwise applicable statutory dollar rate limitations, regular property taxes may be levied by or for a taxing district in an amount exceeding the limitations provided for in this chapter if such levy is authorized by a proposition approved by a majority of the voters of the taxing district voting on the proposition at a general election held within the district or at a special election within the taxing district called by the district for the purpose of submitting such proposition to the voters. Any election held pursuant to this section shall be held not more than twelve months prior to the date on which the proposed levy is to be made, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section. The ballot of the proposition shall state the dollar rate proposed and shall clearly state the conditions, if any, which are applicable under subsection (4) of this section.
- (2)(a) Subject to statutory dollar limitations, a proposition placed before the voters under this section may authorize annual increases in levies for multiple consecutive years, up to six consecutive years, during which period each year's authorized maximum legal levy shall be used as the base upon which an increased levy limit for the succeeding year is computed, but the ballot proposition must state the dollar rate proposed only for the first year of the consecutive years and must state the limit factor, or a specified index to be used for determining a limit factor, such as the consumer price index, which need not be the same for all years, by which the regular tax levy for the district may be increased in each of the subsequent consecutive years. Elections for this purpose must be held at a primary or general election. The title of each ballot measure must state the limited purposes for which the proposed annual increases during the specified period of up to six consecutive years shall be

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used((, and funds raised under the levy shall not supplant existing
funds used for these purposes)).

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- (b) Funds raised by a levy under this subsection shall not supplant existing funds used for the limited purpose specified in the ballot title. For purposes of this subsection, existing funds means the actual operating expenditures for the calendar year in which the ballot measure is approved by voters. Actual operating expenditures excludes federal funds, lost or expired state grants or extraordinary events not likely to reoccur, changes in contract provisions beyond the control of the taxing district receiving the services, and major nonrecurring capital expenditures. This subsection (2)(b) does not apply to levies approved by the voters in 2009, 2010, and 2011.
- (3) After a levy authorized pursuant to this section is made, the dollar amount of such levy may not be used for the purpose of computing the limitations for subsequent levies provided for in this chapter, unless the ballot proposition expressly states that the levy made under this section will be used for this purpose.
- (4) If expressly stated, a proposition placed before the voters under subsection (1) or (2) of this section may:
- (a) Use the dollar amount of a levy under subsection (1) of this section, or the dollar amount of the final levy under subsection (2) of this section, for the purpose of computing the limitations for subsequent levies provided for in this chapter;
- (b) Limit the period for which the increased levy is to be made under (a) of this subsection;
- (c) Limit the purpose for which the increased levy is to be made under (a) of this subsection, but if the limited purpose includes making redemption payments on bonds, the period for which the increased levies are made shall not exceed nine years;
- (d) Set the levy or levies at a rate less than the maximum rate allowed for the district; or
 - (e) Include any combination of the conditions in this subsection.
- (5) Except as otherwise expressly stated in an approved ballot measure under this section, subsequent levies shall be computed as if:
 - (a) The proposition under this section had not been approved; and
- 37 (b) The taxing district had made levies at the maximum rates which

- would otherwise have been allowed under this chapter during the years levies were made under the proposition.
 - Sec. 9. RCW 82.14.450 and 2007 c 380 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) A county legislative authority may submit an authorizing proposition to the county voters at a primary or general election and, if the proposition is approved by a majority of persons voting, impose a sales and use tax in accordance with the terms of this chapter. The title of each ballot measure must clearly state the purposes for which the proposed sales and use tax will be used.
- (2) A county may impose the sales and use tax authorized in this section without voter approval in calendar years 2010, 2011, and 2012. The rate imposed by the county may not change during these years. Beginning in calendar year 2013, the rate of tax imposed by a county under this section must not exceed the rate in effect on December 31, 2009.
- (3) A city may impose a sales and use tax in calendar years 2010,
 2011, and 2012. The rate of tax may not exceed the difference between
 three-tenths of one percent and the rate imposed by the county under
 this section.
 - (4) Funds raised under this tax shall not supplant existing funds used for these purposes. For purposes of this subsection, existing funds means the actual operating expenditures for the calendar year in which the ballot measure is approved by voters. Actual operating expenditures excludes lost federal funds, lost or expired state grants or loans, extraordinary events not likely to reoccur, changes in contract provisions beyond the control of the county or city receiving the services, and major nonrecurring capital expenditures. The rate of tax under this section shall not exceed three-tenths of one percent of the selling price in the case of a sales tax, or value of the article used, in the case of a use tax. The supplantion restrictions in this subsection (4) do not apply to taxes imposed by a county for calendar years 2010, 2011, and 2012.
 - $((\frac{(2)}{2}))$ (5) The tax authorized in this section is in addition to any other taxes authorized by law and shall be collected from those persons who are taxable by the state under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW upon the occurrence of any taxable event within the county.

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1 (((3))) <u>(6)</u> The retail sale or use of motor vehicles, and the lease 2 of motor vehicles for up to the first thirty-six months of the lease, 3 are exempt from tax imposed under this section.

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- $((\frac{4}{1}))$ One-third of all money received under this section shall be used solely for criminal justice purposes. For the purposes of this subsection, "criminal justice purposes" means additional police protection, mitigation of congested court systems, or relief of overcrowded jails or other local correctional facilities.
- 9 (((5))) <u>(8)</u> Money received under this section shall be shared 10 between the county and the cities as follows: Sixty percent shall be 11 retained by the county and forty percent shall be distributed on a per 12 capita basis to cities in the county.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 43.09 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) By January 1, 2011, the state auditor shall conduct a performance audit of any county with a population of one million five hundred thousand or more to specifically determine whether policy changes and programs the county has adopted since January 1, 2009, will effectively reduce overhead and other costs, improve services, and streamline operations. The performance audit must identify current deficiencies in recognized best practices in the provision of county goods and services and how the provision of these goods and services could be provided more efficiently and effectively. As part of the performance audit, the auditor shall also evaluate the amount of local and regional services provided by the county within and outside city limits and contrast this with other large counties in Washington and with counties of similar size in other states.
 - (2) This section expires January 1, 2012.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. Section 4 of this act constitutes a new 30 chapter in Title 36 RCW.

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