

# FINAL BILL REPORT

## 2SHB 1277

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Synopsis as Enacted

**Brief Description:** Expanding competitive local infrastructure financing tools projects.

**Sponsors:** By House Committee on Finance (originally sponsored by Representatives Kelley, Simpson, Wood, P. Sullivan, Conway, Kenney, Ericks, Rolfes and Morrell; by request of Governor Gregoire).

**House Committee on Community & Economic Development & Trade**

**House Committee on Finance**

**Senate Committee on Economic Development, Trade & Management**

**Senate Committee on Ways & Means**

**Background:**

The Local Infrastructure Financing Tool (LIFT) Program was created to assist local government to promote economic development. The LIFT is available for selected public improvement projects designed to increase private development in the area, using increased property tax revenues, excess excise tax revenues and revenues generated through a sales and use tax credited against the state sales and use tax in the revenue development area (RDA) to finance the improvements. An RDA must be comprised of contiguous tracts, lots, pieces or parcels of land and have less than \$1 billion in assessed value for the taxable real property within the RDA. The average assessed value per square foot of the taxable land within the RDA may not exceed \$70 per square foot. In addition, an RDA may not comprise more than 25 percent of the total assessed value of the taxable real property within the boundaries of the local government creating the RDA. Boundaries of an RDA may not be drawn in such a way as to purposely exclude parcels where economic development is unlikely to occur. A county may only have one RDA within its boundaries. Once created, the boundaries of the RDA may not be changed.

LIFT Projects.

The LIFT Projects are approved by the Community Economic Revitalization Board (CERB), in consultation with the Department of Revenue (DOR) and the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development (DCTED). However, demonstration projects must be approved prior to any other application. The demonstration projects are the Bellingham redevelopment project (\$1 million per year), the Spokane River district project (\$1 million per year), and the Vancouver Riverwest project (\$500,000 per year). The CERB will apply the following criteria to the competitive projects: the project's potential to enhance the sponsoring local government's regional and/or international competitiveness; the project's ability to encourage mixed-use development and the redevelopment of a geographic area; achieving an overall distribution of projects statewide that reflect geographic diversity; the estimated wages

and benefits for the project is greater than the average labor market area; the estimated state and local net employment change over the life of the project; the estimated state and local net property tax change over the life of the project; and the estimated state and local sales and use taxes increase over the life of the project.

#### Public Improvements.

The LIFT must be used to finance public improvements, including: street, bridge, and road construction and maintenance; water and sewer system construction and improvements; sidewalks, traffic controls, and streetlights; parking, terminal, and dock facilities; park and ride facilities; park facilities and recreational areas; storm water and drainage management systems; and affordable housing. The LIFT may not be used to finance public stadiums currently funded by a public facilities district.

The LIFT must be used for public improvements identified within the capital facilities, utilities, housing, or transportation elements of a comprehensive plan required by the Growth Management Act (GMA), except for public improvements that are considered historical preservation activities. It must be expected to encourage private investment within the RDA and to increase the fair market value of real property within the RDA. The public improvement costs may include the costs of: design, planning, acquisition, site preparation, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement and installation of public improvements; demolishing, relocating, maintaining, and operating of property pending construction of the public improvements; the costs of financing the public improvements; assessment incurred in revaluing real property and apportioning the taxes in the RDA; and reasonably related administrative costs and feasibility studies.

The sponsoring local government must have entered or expects to enter into an agreement with a private developer or have received a letter of intent from a private developer relating to the developer's plans for private improvements within the RDA. Such private development must be consistent with the countywide planning policy adopted by the county and the local government's comprehensive plan. The sponsoring local government must find that the RDA is in need of economic development or redevelopment. The local government must also find that the public improvements financed in whole or in part with the LIFT are reasonably likely to:

- (1) increase private investment within the RDA;
- (2) increase employment within the RDA;
- (3) generate, over the period of time that the local sales and use tax will be imposed, state and local property and sales and use tax revenues that are equal to or greater than the respective state and local contributions made under this program; and
- (4) improve the viability of existing communities and increase private residential and commercial investment within the RDA.

Prior to adopting an ordinance creating an RDA, the sponsoring local government must obtain written agreement from any participating local governments and participating taxing districts to use dedicated amounts of revenues from their local public sources, local excise tax allocation revenues, and local property tax allocations for LIFT. The governing body of each participating local government and taxing district must authorize its participation. A public

hearing must be held by the sponsoring local government at least 30 days before passage of the ordinance establishing the RDA. Notice of the public hearing on the proposed ordinance creating the RDA must be sent by U.S. mail to all property owners and business enterprises located within the proposed RDA at least 30 days prior to the hearing.

Local Property Tax Allocation Revenue Value.

The property tax allocation revenue value is defined as 75 percent of any increase, over the tax allocation base value, in the assessed value of real property in an RDA that is placed on the assessment rolls after the RDA is created. In calculating the regular property tax allocation revenue value, regular property taxes levied by voters for a specific purpose are not to be included. Tax allocation base value is the assessed value of real property located within an RDA for taxes levied in the year in which the RDA is created for collection in the following year, plus 100 percent of any increase in the assessed value of real property located within an RDA that is placed on the assessment rolls after the RDA is created, less the property tax allocation revenue value.

In the second calendar year following the effective date of the ordinance creating the RDA, the county treasurer distributes the receipts from regular taxes on real property in the RDA as follows:

- (1) Each participating taxing district and the sponsoring local government that created the RDA must receive the portion of its regular property taxes by the rate of tax levied by or for the taxing district on its tax allocation base value or upon the total assessed value of real property in the taxing district, whichever is smaller.
- (2) The sponsoring local government must receive an additional portion of the regular property taxes levied by it and by or for each participating taxing district upon the property tax allocation revenue value in the RDA. If there is no property tax allocation revenue value, the local government does not receive any additional regular property taxes.

The county assessor must allocate any increase in the assessed real property value occurring in the RDA to the tax allocation base value and the accrued value, as appropriate. The apportionment must cease when the property tax allocation revenue value is no longer obligated or necessary to pay the last of the public improvements.

Local Excess Excise Taxes.

The sponsoring local government that creates an RDA or any participating local government, may use annually any excess excise taxes received by it from taxable activity within the RDA to finance the public improvement costs financed in whole or in part by local infrastructure financing. When tax allocation revenues are no longer necessary or obligated to pay the costs of the public improvements, the local government may no longer retain the excess excise taxes. Any participating taxing authority may allocate excess excise taxes to the local government so long as the CERB has approved the local government's imposition of the additional local sales and use tax.

The excess excise tax is the amount of excise taxes received by a local government during the measurement year within the RDA over and above the amount of excise taxes received there

during the base year from taxable income within the RDA. The base year is the first calendar year following the creation of the RDA and the measurement year is a calendar year, beginning with the calendar year following the base year, that is used annually to measure the amount of excess excise taxes required to be used to finance the public improvement costs. However, if no excise taxes were received in the RDA in the 12 months prior to the creation of the area, then the excess excise taxes are the total amount of excise taxes received in each calendar year after the area is created.

#### Sales and Use Tax.

A sponsoring local government may impose a sales and use tax. The tax is in addition to other taxes authorized and will be collected from those who are taxable by the state retail sales tax and use tax for any taxable event within the jurisdiction. The rate cannot exceed 6.5 percent less the aggregate rates of any other taxes imposed on the same event that are already credited against the state sales and use taxes. The DOR must collect the tax on behalf of the sponsoring local government at no cost and remit it to the sponsoring government. The sales and use tax may not be imposed until after July 1, 2008, and approved by the CERB. The local sponsoring jurisdiction must first have received tax allocation revenues derived from both real property taxes or excess excise taxes during the preceding calendar year. The proceeds may only be used for the payments of principal and interest on the bonds issued for the public improvements financed through the local infrastructure financing. This tax expires when bonds issued are retired, but not more than 25 years after being imposed.

The CERB, in consultation with the DOR, will approve the amount of the sales and use tax that an applicant may impose. The amount may not exceed the lesser of \$1 million or the average amount of tax revenue the applicant estimates it will receive in all fiscal years through the imposition of the sales and use tax. The state contribution limit is \$5 million per year. Each year, the amount of taxes approved by the CERB for distribution to a sponsoring local government in the next fiscal year shall be the lesser of the amount of the project award in the approval notice or an amount equal to the state contribution. In determining the amount of the state contribution, the CERB will consider the information from the sponsoring local government's annual reports.

Local governments must notify the DOR by March 1 of the amount of local infrastructure financing dedicated in the previous calendar year to finance the authorized public improvement and the tax allocation revenues derived in the previous calendar year from the regular property taxes on the accrued value and distributed to finance the public improvements. Money must be used only for the purpose of principal and interest payments on bonds issued for a project and must be matched with an amount from local public sources dedicated through December 31 of the previous calendar year to finance the authorized public improvements. Local public sources may include private monetary contributions and tax allocation revenues. The money generated from the sales and use tax must actually be expended to pay public improvement costs, and the tax is available so long as the local jurisdiction has outstanding indebtedness.

The LIFT program expires June 30, 2039.

## **Summary:**

The limit of the annual state contribution to LIFT projects in the state is increased from \$5 million per year to \$7.5 million per year. (This will allow an additional round of applications for \$2.5 million in the competitive LIFT project awards in calendar years 2008.)

The definition of "revenues from local public sources" is updated to preclude using other state moneys as the required local match.

The definition of "property tax allocation revenue value" is updated to reflect what property is considered new to assessment rolls for the purposes of calculating property tax allocation revenues. This includes the rehabilitation of certain historic properties and certain new housing construction, conversion and rehabilitation improvements that occur after the RDA is approved by the CERB.

A definition for "initial year" is added to clarify how to calculate the property tax allocation revenue in different situations where the property has been improved. In addition, a definition of "real property," consistent with other property tax statutes, is added to the statutes.

Deadlines for applications and approvals are established. Demonstration project applications must be received by the CERB by July 1, 2008. Competitive project applications submitted to the CERB by July 1, 2007, must be acted on by the CERB by September 15, 2007. Competitive project applications submitted to the CERB by July 1, 2008, must be acted on by the CERB by September 15, 2008.

For applications submitted after November 1, 2007, new selection criteria is added. First, a competitive project proposal must establish the economic impact and need for the LIFT project. In addition, project applicants must demonstrate that over the life of the project neither the local excess sales taxes or local property taxes constitute more than 80 percent of the matching funds. Finally, a project located within an urban growth area must demonstrate that the project utilizes existing urban infrastructure or that the transportation needs of the project will be adequately met through the use of LIFT or other sources. In addition, the CERB, in consultation with the Washington State Economic Development Commission, must develop the relative weight to be assigned to the statutory criteria.

Two exceptions are added to the one RDA per county restriction. First, an RDA located in more than one county that is established by a sponsoring local jurisdiction that is located in more than one county does not count towards the one RDA per county restriction. In addition, the three named demonstration projects in current law, Bellingham, Vancouver, and Spokane, do not count towards the one per county restriction. In addition, the average square foot value of \$70 restriction is clarified. This valuation will be applied as of January 1 of the year in which the sponsoring local government submits its application to the CERB. Also, an RDA is prohibited from overlapping another part of an RDA or a Hospital Benefit Zone.

The requirement that the public hearing on the ordinance be held 30 days prior to the adoption of the ordinance is eliminated.

The sponsoring local government may issue bonds to finance the improvement costs or pay the public improvement costs on a pay-as-you-go basis for the first five years.

The statutory language is updated to reflect the role and timing of the CERB in approving the LIFT projects.

The DOR and the DCTED are given rule-making authority.

**Votes on Final Passage:**

House	96	2	
Senate	46	1	(Senate amended)
House			(House refused to concur)
Senate	45	0	(Senate amended)
House	96	2	(House concurred)

**Effective:** July 22, 2007