CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

SENATE BILL 5512

Chapter 266, Laws of 2007

60th Legislature 2007 Regular Session

HOSPITAL BENEFIT ZONES--FINANCING

EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/07

Passed by the Senate April 16, 2007 YEAS 49 NAYS 0

BRAD OWEN

President of the Senate

Passed by the House April 4, 2007 YEAS 96 NAYS 0

FRANK CHOPP

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Approved May 2, 2007, 10:52 a.m.

CHRISTINE GREGOIRE

Governor of the State of Washington

CERTIFICATE

I, Thomas Hoemann, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **SENATE BILL 5512** as passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth.

THOMAS HOEMANN

Secretary

FILED

May 3, 2007

Secretary of State State of Washington _____

SENATE BILL 5512

AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

Passed Legislature - 2007 Regular Session

State of Washington 60th Legislature 2007 Regular Session

By Senators Kilmer, Regala, Hobbs, Eide, Pridemore and Rasmussen Read first time 01/22/2007. Referred to Committee on Ways & Means.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to financing for hospital benefit zones; amending
- 2 RCW 39.100.010, 39.100.020, 39.100.030, 39.100.040, 39.100.050,
- 3 82.14.465, 82.14.470, and 82.32.700; creating new sections; providing
- 4 an effective date; and declaring an emergency.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** The legislature finds that local governments
- 7 need flexible financing for public improvements that do not increase
- 8 the combined state and local sales tax rate.
- 9 **Sec. 2.** RCW 39.100.010 and 2006 c 111 s 1 are each amended to read
- 10 as follows:
- 11 The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter
- 12 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- 13 (1) "Benefit zone" means the geographic zone from which taxes are
- 14 to be appropriated to finance public improvements authorized under this
- 15 chapter and in which a hospital that has received a certificate of need
- 16 is to be constructed.
- 17 (2) "Department" means the department of revenue.

p. 1 SB 5512.SL

- 1 (3) "Local government" means any city, town, county, or any combination thereof.
 - (4) "Ordinance" means any appropriate method of taking legislative action by a local government.
 - (5) "Participating taxing authority" means a taxing authority that has entered into a written agreement with a local government for the use of hospital benefit zone financing to the extent of allocating excess <u>local</u> excise taxes to the local government for the purpose of financing all or a portion of the costs of designated public improvements.
- 11 (6) "Public improvements" means infrastructure improvements within 12 the benefit zone that include:
 - (a) Street and road construction and maintenance;
 - (b) Water and sewer system construction and improvements;
 - (c) Sidewalks and streetlights;

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- (d) Parking, terminal, and dock facilities;
 - (e) Park and ride facilities of a transit authority;
 - (f) Park facilities and recreational areas; and
- 19 (g) Storm water and drainage management systems.
- (7) "Public improvement costs" means the costs of: (a) Design, 20 21 planning, acquisition including land acquisition, site preparation 22 including land clearing, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, and installation of public improvements; (b) demolishing, 23 24 relocating, maintaining, and operating property pending construction of 25 public improvements; (c) relocating utilities as a result of public improvements; and (d) financing public improvements, including interest 26 27 during construction, legal and other professional services, taxes, insurance, principal and interest costs on indebtedness issued to 28 finance public improvements, and any necessary reserves 29 indebtedness; and administrative expenses and feasibility studies 30 31 reasonably necessary and related to these costs, including related 32 costs that may have been incurred before adoption of the ordinance authorizing the public improvements and the use of hospital benefit 33 34 zone financing to fund the costs of the public improvements.
- 35 (8) "Tax allocation revenues" means those tax revenues derived from 36 the receipt of excess <u>local</u> excise taxes under RCW 39.100.050 and 37 distributed <u>by a local government</u>, <u>participating taxing authority</u>, or 38 <u>both</u>, to finance public improvements.

- 1 (9) "Taxing authority" means a governmental entity that imposes a 2 sales or use tax under chapter 82.14 RCW upon the occurrence of any 3 taxable event within a proposed or approved benefit zone.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 39.100.020 and 2006 c 111 s 2 are each amended to read 5 as follows:

A local government may finance public improvements using hospital benefit zone financing subject to the following conditions:

- (1) The local government adopts an ordinance designating a benefit zone within its boundaries and specifying the public improvements proposed to be financed in whole or in part with the use of hospital benefit zone financing;
- (2) The public improvements proposed to be financed in whole or in part using hospital benefit zone financing are expected both to encourage private development within the benefit zone and to support the development of a hospital that has received a certificate of need;
- (3) Private development that is anticipated to occur within the benefit zone, as a result of the public improvements, will be consistent with the county-wide planning policy adopted by the county under RCW 36.70A.210 and the local government's comprehensive plan and development regulations adopted under chapter 36.70A RCW; ((and))
- (4) The governing body of the local government finds that the public improvements proposed to be financed in whole or in part using hospital benefit zone financing are reasonably likely to:
 - (a) Increase private investment within the benefit zone;
 - (b) Increase employment within the benefit zone; and
- (c) Generate, over the period of time that the local sales and use tax will be imposed under RCW 82.14.465, excess state ((and local sales and use tax revenues)) excise taxes that are equal to or greater than the ((respective)) state ((and local)) contributions made under this chapter:
- (5) The boundaries of a hospital benefit zone may not overlap any part of the boundaries of another hospital benefit zone or a revenue development area defined in chapter 39.102 RCW; and
- 34 <u>(6) The boundaries of a hospital benefit zone may not change once</u> 35 <u>the hospital benefit zone is established and approved by the</u> 36 <u>department</u>.

p. 3 SB 5512.SL

- **Sec. 4.** RCW 39.100.030 and 2006 c 111 s 3 are each amended to read 2 as follows:
 - (1) Before adopting an ordinance creating the benefit zone, a local government must:
 - (a) Obtain written agreement for the use of hospital benefit zone financing to finance all or a portion of the costs of the designated public improvements from any taxing authority that imposes a sales or use tax under chapter 82.14 RCW within the benefit zone if the taxing authority chooses to participate in the public improvements to the extent of providing limited funding under hospital benefit zone financing authorized under this chapter. The agreement must be authorized by the governing body of such participating taxing authorities; and
 - (b) Hold a public hearing on the proposed financing of the public improvement in whole or in part with hospital benefit zone financing.
 - (i) Notice of the public hearing must be published in a legal newspaper of general circulation within the proposed benefit zone at least ten days before the public hearing and posted in at least six conspicuous public places located in the proposed benefit zone.
 - (ii) Notices must describe the contemplated public improvements, estimate the costs of the public improvements, describe the portion of the costs of the public improvements to be borne by hospital benefit zone financing, describe any other sources of revenue to finance the public improvements, describe the boundaries of the proposed benefit zone, and estimate the period during which hospital benefit zone financing is contemplated to be used. The public hearing may be held by either the governing body of the local government, or a committee of the governing body that includes at least a majority of the whole governing body.
 - (2) In order to create a benefit zone, a local government must adopt an ordinance establishing the benefit zone that:
 - (a) Describes the public improvements;
 - (b) Describes the boundaries of the benefit zone;
- 34 (c) Estimates the cost of the public improvements and the portion 35 of these costs to be financed by hospital benefit zone financing;
- 36 (d) Estimates the time during which excess <u>local</u> excise taxes are 37 to be used to finance public improvement costs associated with the

- public improvements financed in whole or in part by hospital benefit zone financing;
- 3 (e) Estimates the average amount of tax revenue to be received in 4 all fiscal years through the imposition of a sales and use tax under 5 RCW 82.14.465;
- 6 (f) Provides the date when the use of excess <u>local</u> excise taxes 7 will commence; and
 - (g) Finds that the conditions of RCW 39.100.020 are met.

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- 9 (3) For purposes of this section, "fiscal year" means the year 10 beginning July 1st and ending the following June 30th.
- 11 **Sec. 5.** RCW 39.100.040 and 2006 c 111 s 4 are each amended to read 12 as follows:
- 13 <u>(1)</u> A local government that adopts an ordinance creating a benefit 14 zone under this chapter shall, within ninety days of adopting the 15 ordinance:
 - ((\(\frac{(1)}{1}\))) (a) Publish notice in a legal newspaper of general circulation within the benefit zone that describes the public improvement, describes the boundaries of the benefit zone, and identifies the location and times where the ordinance and other public information concerning the public improvement may be inspected; and
- (((2))) <u>(b)</u> Deliver a certified copy of the ordinance to the county treasurer, the county assessor, the department of revenue, and the governing body of each participating taxing authority within which the benefit zone is located.
- 25 (2) Any challenge to the formation shall be brought within sixty
 26 days of the later of the date of its formation or July 1, 2007. All
 27 parties, including the holders of bonds payable from tax revenue under
 28 this act, may rely upon the presumption of validity of formation of the
 29 benefit zone following the expiration of the sixty-day period.
- 30 **Sec. 6.** RCW 39.100.050 and 2006 c 111 s 5 are each amended to read 31 as follows:
- 32 (1) A local government that creates a benefit zone and has received 33 approval from the department under RCW 82.32.700 to impose the local 34 option sales and use tax authorized in RCW 82.14.465 may use annually 35 any excess <u>local</u> excise taxes received by it from taxable activity 36 within the benefit zone to finance public improvement costs associated

p. 5 SB 5512.SL

- with the public improvements financed in whole or in part by hospital benefit zone financing. The use of excess <u>local</u> excise taxes must cease when tax allocation revenues are no longer necessary or obligated to pay the costs of the public improvements. Any participating taxing authority is authorized to allocate excess <u>local</u> excise taxes to the local government as long as the local government has received approval from the department under RCW 82.32.700 to impose the local option sales and use tax authorized in RCW 82.14.465. The legislature declares that it is a proper purpose of a local government or participating taxing authority to allocate excess local excise taxes for purposes of financing public improvements under this chapter.
 - (2) A local government shall provide the department accurate information describing the geographical boundaries of the benefit zone at least seventy-five days before the effective date of the ordinance creating the benefit zone. The local government shall ensure that the boundary information provided to the department is kept current.
 - (3) The department shall provide the necessary information to calculate excess <u>local</u> excise taxes to each local government that has provided boundary information to the department as provided in this section and that has received approval from the department under RCW 82.32.700 to impose the local option sales and use tax authorized in RCW 82.14.465.
- 23 (4) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this 24 section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (a) "Base year" means the calendar year immediately following the creation of a benefit zone.
 - (b) "Excess <u>local</u> excise taxes" means the amount of <u>local</u> excise taxes received by the local government during the measurement year from taxable activity within the benefit zone over and above the amount of <u>local</u> excise taxes received by the local government during the base year from taxable activity within the benefit zone. However, if a local government creates the benefit zone and reasonably determines that no activity subject to tax under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW occurred in the twelve months immediately preceding the creation of the benefit zone within the boundaries of the area that became the benefit zone, "excess <u>local</u> excise taxes" means the entire amount of <u>local</u> excise taxes received by the local government during a calendar year

period beginning with the calendar year immediately following the creation of the benefit zone and continuing with each measurement year thereafter.

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- (c) "Local excise taxes" means local ((retail)) revenues derived from the imposition of sales and use taxes authorized in RCW 82.14.030 at the tax rate that was in effect at the time the hospital benefit zone is approved by the department, except that if a local government reduces the rate of such tax after the revenue development area was approved, "local excise taxes" means the local revenues derived from the imposition of the sales and use taxes authorized in RCW 82.14.030 at the lower tax rate.
- (d) "Measurement year" means a calendar year, beginning with the calendar year following the base year and each calendar year thereafter, that is used annually to measure the amount of excess state excise taxes and excess local excise taxes required to be used to finance public improvement costs associated with public improvements financed in whole or in part by hospital benefit zone financing.
- 18 **Sec. 7.** RCW 82.14.465 and 2006 c 111 s 7 are each amended to read 19 as follows:
 - (1) A city, town, or county that creates a benefit zone and finances public improvements pursuant to chapter 39.100 RCW may impose a sales and use tax in accordance with the terms of this chapter and subject to the criteria set forth in this section. Except as provided in this section, 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 taxing jurisdiction of the city, town, or The rate of tax shall not exceed the rate provided in RCW 82.08.020(1) in the case of a sales tax or the rate provided in RCW 82.12.020(5) in the case of a use tax, less the aggregate rates of any other taxes imposed on the same events that are credited against the state taxes imposed under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW. The tax rate shall be no higher than what is reasonably necessary for the local government to receive its entire annual state contribution in a tenmonth period of time.
 - (2) The tax imposed under subsection (1) of this section shall be deducted from the amount of tax otherwise required to be collected or

p. 7 SB 5512.SL

- paid over to the department under chapter 82.08 or 82.12 RCW. The department shall perform the collection of such taxes on behalf of the city, town, or county at no cost to the city, town, or county.
 - (3) No tax may be imposed under this section before July 1, 2007. Before imposing a tax under this section, the city, town, or county shall first have received tax allocation revenues ((derived from excess excise taxes)) during the preceding calendar year. The tax imposed under this section shall expire ((when)) on the earlier of the date:

 (a) The tax allocation revenues are no longer used for public improvements and public improvement costs; (b) the bonds issued under the authority of chapter 39.100 RCW are retired, ((but not more than)) if the bonds are issued; or (c) that is thirty years after the tax is first imposed.
- 14 (4) An ordinance adopted by the legislative authority of a city, 15 town, or county imposing a tax under this section shall provide that:
- 16 (a) The tax shall first be imposed on the first day of a fiscal 17 year;
 - (b) The amount of tax received by the local government in any fiscal year shall not exceed the amount of the state contribution;
 - (c) The tax shall cease to be ((imposed)) distributed for the remainder of any fiscal year in which either:
- 22 (i) The amount of tax ((receipts)) <u>distributions</u> totals the amount 23 of the state contribution;
 - (ii) The amount of tax ((receipts)) distributions totals the amount of ((#))local public sources,((# as that term is used in RCW 82.14.470,)) dedicated in the previous calendar year to finance public improvements authorized under chapter 39.100 RCW, expended in the previous year for public improvement costs or used to pay for other bonds issued to pay for public improvements; or
- (iii) The amount of revenue from taxes imposed under this section by all cities, towns, and counties totals the annual state credit limit as provided in RCW 82.32.700(3);
- (d) The tax shall be ((reimposed)) distributed again, should it cease to be ((imposed)) distributed for any of the reasons provided in (c) of this subsection, at the beginning of the next fiscal year, subject to the restrictions in this section; and
- 37 (e) Any revenue generated by the tax in excess of the amounts

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specified in $((\frac{a}{r}))$ (b) $(\frac{r}{r})$ and (c) of this subsection shall belong to the state of Washington.

- (5) If both a county and a city or town impose a tax under this section, the tax imposed by the city, town, or county shall be credited as follows:
- (a) If the county has created a benefit zone before the city or town, the tax imposed by the county shall be credited against the tax imposed by the city or town, the purpose of such credit is to give priority to the county tax; and
- (b) If the city or town has created a benefit zone before the county, the tax imposed by the city or town shall be credited against the tax imposed by the county, the purpose of such credit is to give priority to the city or town tax.
- (6) The department shall determine the amount of tax ((receipts)) distributions attributable to each city, town, and county imposing a sales and use tax under this section and shall advise a city, town, or county when ((it must cease imposing)) the tax will cease to be distributed for the remainder of the fiscal year as provided in subsection (4)(c) of this section. Determinations by the department of the amount of taxes attributable to a city, town, or county are final and shall not be used to challenge the validity of any tax imposed under this section. The department shall remit any tax ((receipts)) revenues in excess of the amounts specified in subsection (4)(($\frac{1}{1}$)) (b)(($\frac{1}{1}$)) and (c) of this section to the state treasurer who shall deposit the moneys in the general fund.
- (7) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section and RCW 82.14.470 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- 29 (a) "Base year" means the calendar year immediately following the 30 creation of a benefit zone.
- 31 (b) "Benefit zone" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 32 39.100.010.
- 33 (c) "Excess \underline{local} excise taxes" has the same meaning as provided in 34 RCW 39.100.050.
 - (d) "Excess state excise taxes" means the amount of excise taxes received by the state during the measurement year from taxable activity within the benefit zone over and above the amount of excise taxes received by the state during the base year from taxable activity within

p. 9 SB 5512.SL

- the benefit zone. However, if a local government creates the benefit 1 2 zone and reasonably determines that no activity subject to tax under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW occurred in the twelve months immediately 3 preceding the creation of the benefit zone within the boundaries of the 4 area that became the benefit zone, "excess state excise taxes" means 5 the entire amount of state excise taxes ((received by)) the state 6 7 receives during a calendar year period beginning with the calendar year immediately following the creation of the benefit zone and continuing 8 9 with each measurement year thereafter.
 - (e) "State excise taxes" means ((the)) revenues derived from state retail sales and use taxes ((imposed)) under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW, less the amount of tax distributions from all local retail sales and use taxes imposed on the same taxable events that are credited against the state retail sales and use taxes under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW except for the local tax authorized in this section.
- 16 (f) "Fiscal year" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 39.100.030.
 - (g) "Measurement year" means a calendar year, beginning with the calendar year following the base year and each calendar year thereafter, that is used annually to measure the amount of excess state excise taxes and excess local excise taxes ((required to be used to finance public improvement costs associated with public improvements financed in whole or in part by hospital benefit zone financing)).
 - (h) "State contribution" means the lesser of two million dollars or an amount equal to excess state excise taxes received by the state during the preceding calendar year.
 - (i) "Tax allocation revenues" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 39.100.010.
- 29 <u>(j) "Public improvements" and "public improvement costs" have the</u>
 30 <u>same meanings as provided in RCW 39.100.010.</u>
- 31 (k) "Local public sources" includes, but is not limited to, private
 32 monetary contributions, assessments, dedicated local government funds,
 33 and tax allocation revenues. "Local public sources" does not include
 34 local government funds derived from any state loan or state grant, any
 35 local tax that is credited against the state sales and use taxes, or
 36 any other state funds.

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- Sec. 8. RCW 82.14.470 and 2006 c 111 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:
- $(1)(\underline{a})(\underline{i})$ Moneys collected from the taxes imposed under RCW 82.14.465 shall be used only for the <u>following purposes</u> $((\underline{of}))$:
- 5 (A) Principal and interest payments on bonds issued under the authority of RCW 39.100.060 ((and));
 - (B) Principal and interest payments on other bonds issued by the local government to finance public improvements; or
 - (C) Payments for public improvement costs.

- (ii) Moneys collected and used as provided in (a)(i) of this subsection must be matched with an amount from local public sources dedicated through December 31st of the previous calendar year to finance public improvements authorized under chapter 39.100 RCW. ((Such local public sources include but are not limited to private monetary contributions and tax allocation revenues.))
 - (b) Local public sources are dedicated to finance public improvements if they: (i) Are actually expended to pay public improvement costs or debt service on bonds issued for public improvements; or (ii) are required by law or an agreement to be used exclusively to pay public improvement costs or debt service on bonds issued for public improvements.
 - (2) A local government shall inform the department by the first day of March of the amount of local public sources dedicated in the preceding calendar year to finance public improvements authorized under chapter 39.100 RCW.
 - (3) If a local government fails to comply with subsection (2) of this section, no tax may be imposed under RCW 82.14.465 in the subsequent fiscal year.
 - (4) A local government shall provide a report to the department <u>and</u> the state <u>auditor</u> by March 1st of each year. <u>A local government shall</u> make a good faith effort to provide information required for the report.
 - The report shall contain the following information:
- 34 (a) The amount of tax allocation revenues, taxes under RCW 82.14.465, and local public sources received by the local government during the preceding calendar year, and a summary of how these revenues were expended; and

p. 11 SB 5512.SL

- (b) The names of any businesses (($\frac{1 \text{ ocating}}{1 \text{ ocat}}$) known to the local government that have located within the benefit zone as a result of the public improvements undertaken by the local government and financed in whole or in part with hospital benefit zone financing(($\frac{1}{2}$)
 - (c) The total number of permanent jobs created as a result of the public improvements undertaken by the local government and financed in whole or in part with hospital benefit zone financing; and
 - (d) The average wages and benefits received by all employees of businesses locating within the benefit zone as a result of the public improvements undertaken by the local government and financed in whole or in part with hospital benefit zone financing)).
- (5) The department shall make a report available to the public and the legislature by June 1st of each year. The report shall include a list of public improvements undertaken by local governments and financed in whole or in part with hospital benefit zone financing, and it shall also include a summary of the information provided to the department by local governments under subsection (4) of this section.
- 18 (((6) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this 19 section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- 20 (a) "Public improvement costs" has the same meaning as in RCW 21 39.100.010.
- 22 (b) "Tax allocation revenues" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 39.100.010.))
- **Sec. 9.** RCW 82.32.700 and 2006 c 111 s 9 are each amended to read 25 as follows:
 - (1) As a condition to imposing a sales and use tax under RCW 82.14.465, a city, town, or county must apply to the department at least seventy-five days before the effective date of any such tax. The application shall be in a form and manner prescribed by the department and shall include but is not limited to information establishing that the applicant is eligible to impose such a tax, the anticipated effective date for imposing the tax, the estimated number of years that the tax will be imposed, and the estimated amount of tax revenue to be received in each fiscal year that the tax will be imposed. For purposes of this section, "fiscal year" means the year beginning July 1st and ending the following June 30th. The department shall make available forms to be used for this purpose. As part of the

application, a city, town, or county must provide to the department a copy of the ordinance creating the benefit zone as required in RCW 39.100.040. The department shall rule on completed applications within sixty days of receipt. The department may begin accepting and approving applications August 1, 2006. No new applications shall be considered by the department after the thirtieth day of September of the third year following the year in which the first application was received by the department.

- (2) The authority to impose the local option sales and use taxes under RCW 82.14.465 is on a first-come basis. Priority for collecting the taxes authorized under RCW 82.14.465 among approved applicants shall be based on the date that the approved application was received by the department. As a part of the approval of applications under this section, the department shall approve the amount of tax under RCW 82.14.465 that an applicant may impose. The amount of tax approved by the department shall not exceed the lesser of two million dollars or the average amount of tax revenue that the applicant estimates that it will receive in all fiscal years through the imposition of a sales and use tax under RCW 82.14.465. A city, town, or county shall not receive, in any fiscal year, more revenues from taxes imposed under RCW 82.14.465 than the amount approved by the department. The department shall not approve the receipt of more credit against the state sales and use tax than is authorized under subsection (3) of this section.
- (3) No more than two million dollars of credit against the state sales and use tax provided for under RCW 82.14.465(2), may be received in any fiscal year by all cities, towns, and counties imposing a tax under RCW 82.14.465.
- (4)(a) The credit against the state sales and use tax shall be available to any city, town, or county imposing a tax under RCW 82.14.465 only as long as the city, town, or county has outstanding indebtedness under ((RCW 82.14.465)) chapter 39.100 RCW or the tax allocation revenues are used for public improvement costs, but in no case shall the credit be available for more than thirty years after the tax is first imposed by the city, town, or county.
- (b) Local governments may pledge any receipts from taxes levied and collected under chapter 39.100 RCW and RCW 82.14.465 to the repayment of its bonds or bond anticipation notes. A local government shall notify the department when all outstanding indebtedness secured in

p. 13 SB 5512.SL

- whole or in part from receipts is no longer outstanding or tax allocation revenues are no longer used for public improvement costs, and the credit provided for under RCW 82.14.465 shall be terminated.
 - (5) The department may adopt any rules under chapter 34.05 RCW it considers necessary for the administration of chapter 39.100 RCW.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. This act applies retroactively to July 1, 2006.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 11.** This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 2007.

Passed by the Senate April 16, 2007. Passed by the House April 4, 2007. Approved by the Governor May 2, 2007. Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 3, 2007.

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p. 15 SB 5512.SL