## SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2006

State of Washington 65th Legislature 2017 Regular Session

By House Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Koster, Lytton, Springer, Volz, Senn, Tharinger, Fey, Stokesbary, Appleton, Nealey, Chapman, and Ormsby)

READ FIRST TIME 02/24/17.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to providing cities and counties flexibility with
- 2 existing resources; and amending RCW 82.14.460, 84.52.135, and
- 3 84.55.050.

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- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 82.14.460 and 2015 c 291 s 5 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
- 7 (1)(a) A county legislative authority may authorize, fix, and 8 impose a sales and use tax in accordance with the terms of this 9 chapter.
  - (b) If a county with a population over eight hundred thousand has not imposed the tax authorized under this subsection by January 1, 2011, any city with a population over thirty thousand located in that county may authorize, fix, and impose the sales and use tax in accordance with the terms of this chapter. The county must provide a credit against its tax for the full amount of tax imposed under this subsection (1)(b) by any city located in that county if the county imposes the tax after January 1, 2011.
- 18 (2) The tax authorized in this section is in addition to any 19 other taxes authorized by law and must be collected from those 20 persons who are taxable by the state under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 21 RCW upon the occurrence of any taxable event within the county for a

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county's tax and within a city for a city's tax. The rate of tax equals one-tenth 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.

- (3) Moneys collected under this section must be used solely for the purpose of providing for the operation or delivery of chemical dependency or mental health treatment programs and services and for the operation or delivery of therapeutic court programs and services. For the purposes of this section, "programs and services" includes, but is not limited to, treatment services, case management, transportation, and housing that are a component of a coordinated chemical dependency or mental health treatment program or service. Every county that authorizes the tax provided in this section shall, and every other county may, establish and operate a therapeutic court component for dependency proceedings designed to be effective for the court's size, location, and resources.
- ((4) All moneys collected under this section must be used solely for the purpose of providing new or expanded programs and services as provided in this section, except as follows:
- (a) For a county with a population larger than twenty-five thousand or a city with a population over thirty thousand, which initially imposed the tax authorized under this section prior to January 1, 2012, a portion of moneys collected under this section may be used to supplant existing funding for these purposes as follows: Up to fifty percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar years 2011-2012; up to forty percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar year 2013; up to thirty percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar year 2014; up to twenty percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar year 2015; and up to ten percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar year 2016;
- (b) For a county with a population larger than twenty-five thousand or a city with a population over thirty thousand, which initially imposes the tax authorized under this section after December 31, 2011, a portion of moneys collected under this section may be used to supplant existing funding for these purposes as follows: Up to fifty percent may be used to supplant existing funding for up to the first three calendar years following adoption; and up to twenty-five percent may be used to supplant existing funding for the fourth and fifth years after adoption;

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(c) For a county with a population of less than twenty-five thousand, a portion of moneys collected under this section may be used to supplant existing funding for these purposes as follows: Up to eighty percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar years 2011-2012; up to sixty percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar year 2013; up to forty percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar year 2014; up to twenty percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar year 2015; and up to ten percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar year 2016; and

- (d) Notwithstanding (a) through (c) of this subsection, moneys collected under this section may be used to support the cost of the judicial officer and support staff of a therapeutic court.
- (5) Nothing in this section may be interpreted to prohibit the use of moneys collected under this section for the replacement of lapsed federal funding previously provided for the operation or delivery of services and programs as provided in this section.))
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 84.52.135 and 2004 c 80 s 1 are each amended to read 19 as follows:
  - (1) A county ((with a population of ninety thousand or less)) may impose additional regular property tax levies in an amount equal to fifty cents or less per thousand dollars of the assessed value of property in the county in accordance with the terms of this section.
  - (2) The tax proposition may be submitted at a general or special election.
  - (3) The tax may be imposed each year for six consecutive years when specifically authorized by the registered voters voting on the proposition, subject to the following:
  - (a) If the number of registered voters voting on the proposition does not exceed forty percent of the total number of voters voting in the taxing district at the last general election, the number of persons voting "yes" on the proposition ((shall)) must constitute at least three-fifths of a number equal to forty percent of the total number of voters voting in the taxing district at the last general election.
  - (b) If the number of registered voters voting on the proposition exceeds forty percent of the total number of voters voting in the taxing district at the last preceding general election, the number of

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- persons voting "yes" on the proposition ((shall)) <u>must</u> be at least three-fifths of the registered voters voting on the proposition.
- 3 (4) Ballot propositions ((shall)) must conform with RCW 4 29A.36.210.
- 5 (5) Any tax imposed under this section ((shall)) <u>must</u> be used 6 exclusively for criminal justice purposes <u>as defined in RCW</u> 7 82.14.310.
- 8 (6) The limitations in RCW 84.52.043 do not apply to the tax 9 authorized in this section.
- 10 (7) The limitation in RCW 84.55.010 does not apply to the first 11 tax levy imposed pursuant to this section following the approval of 12 the levy by the voters pursuant to subsection (3) of this section.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 84.55.050 and 2009 c 551 s 3 are each amended to 14 read 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)) must 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)) must state the dollar rate proposed and ((shall)) must clearly state the conditions, if any, which are applicable under subsection (4) of this section.
- (2)((\(\frac{(a)}{a}\)) 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 ((\(shall\))) must 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

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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)) will be used.

(((b)(i) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection (2)(b), funds raised by a levy under this subsection may 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 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 taxing district receiving the services, and major nonrecurring capital expenditures.

(ii) The supplanting limitations in (b)(i) of this subsection do not apply to levies approved by the voters in calendar years 2009, 2010, and 2011, in any county with a population of one million five hundred thousand or more. This subsection (2)(b)(ii) only applies to levies approved by the voters after July 26, 2009.

(iii) The supplanting limitations in (b)(i) of this subsection do not apply to levies approved by the voters in calendar year 2009 and thereafter in any county with a population less than one million five hundred thousand. This subsection (2)(b)(iii) only applies to levies approved by the voters after July 26, 2009.))

- (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;
- 37 (b) Limit the period for which the increased levy is to be made 38 under (a) of this subsection;
- 39 (c) Limit the purpose for which the increased levy is to be made 40 under (a) of this subsection, but if the limited purpose includes

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making redemption payments on bonds, the period for which the increased levies are made ((shall)) may not exceed nine years;

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- (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)) must be computed as if:
  - (a) The proposition under this section had not been approved; and
- 10 (b) The taxing district had made levies at the maximum rates 11 which would otherwise have been allowed under this chapter during the 12 years levies were made under the proposition.

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