

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 1527 HB	Title: Tax increment financing
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Estimated Cash Receipts

NONE

Agency Name	2023-25		2025-27		2027-29	
	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total
Local Gov. Courts						
Loc School dist-SPI						
Local Gov. Other	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.					
Local Gov. Total						

Estimated Operating Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25				2025-27				2027-29			
	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Department of Revenue	.1	22,800	22,800	22,800	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Total \$	0.1	22,800	22,800	22,800	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0

Estimated Capital Budget Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total
Department of Revenue	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Total \$	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0

Estimated Capital Budget Breakout

Prepared by: Cheri Keller, OFM	Phone: (360) 584-2207	Date Published: Final
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Department of Revenue Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1527 HB	Title: Tax increment financing	Agency: 140-Department of Revenue
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	0.2		0.1		
Account					
GF-STATE-State 001-1	22,800		22,800		
Total \$	22,800		22,800		

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Tracey Taylor	Phone: 60-786-7152	Date: 02/01/2023
Agency Preparation: Frank Wilson	Phone: 60-534-1527	Date: 02/02/2023
Agency Approval: Marianne McIntosh	Phone: 60-534-1505	Date: 02/02/2023
OFM Review: Cheri Keller	Phone: (360) 584-2207	Date: 02/02/2023

Request # 1527-1-1

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Significant provisions of the bill and any related workload or policy assumptions that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency by section number.

CURRENT LAW:

Current law provides a mechanism for certain local governments to create “local tax increment financing” (LTIF) areas to fund public improvements within specific boundaries of a county.

The local government must adopt an ordinance designating a specific increment area within its boundaries and the public improvements that are to be financed. A local government designating a LTIF area may issue general obligation bonds to finance the public improvements within an increment area to be repaid through regular levies.

The revenue increase is based on an increase in assessed value within the LTIF area, beginning the year following the passage of the ordinance, and the regular property taxes, distributed and apportioned by the county treasurer to the local government with the LTIF. Generally, property tax levies apportioned are those subject to the constitutional 1% and \$5.90 aggregate limitations. However, property taxes levied by a port district or public utility district for the purpose of bond payment and the state school levies are excluded from LTIF apportionment.

Each taxing district within the LTIF area continues to receive their portion of regular property tax on real property based on the assessed value for the year first designated.

The apportionment of increases in assessed valuation in an LTIF area cease when the local government certifies that allocation revenues are no longer needed to pay the public improvement costs.

The LTIF program also allows a taxing district located in an LTIF area to add to a levy’s 1% growth limit any increase in assessed value for the LTIF area, like the new construction add-ons.

PROPOSAL:

The proposal makes revision to the LTIF program, as follows:

- Adds a definition of real property to also include privately owned improvements on publicly owned land, as part of the increment value of a designated LTIF area.
- Clarifies the definitions of public improvements and public improvement costs to include certain improvements, such as the cost of acquisition of real property and appurtenant rights.
- Makes technical revisions, including clarification of when increment areas go into effect, allocation of tax revenues, and notice requirements for the creation of a LTIF.
- Allows taxing districts located in an LTIF area to add to a levy’s 1% growth limit any increase in assessed value for the LTIF area, like the new construction add-ons, when restoring, consolidating, or annexing a property tax levy.

EFFECTIVE DATE:

This bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect immediately upon the Governor’s approval.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

ASSUMPTIONS

This bill impacts the calculations for a LTIF area by including privately owned improvements on public land in the base value.

REVENUE ESTIMATES

This legislation results in no revenue impact to the state property tax levy.

This bill results in additional revenue for the city or county that created the LTIF. The amount of the additional funds is indeterminate as there is no way of knowing where LTIF areas will be created, if they will have privately owned improvements on public land, and what the value of those improvements will be.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

FIRST YEAR COSTS:

The Department of Revenue (department) will incur total costs of \$22,800 in fiscal year 2024. These costs include:

- Labor Costs – Time and effort equate to .17 FTE.
- Amend six administrative rules.

ONGOING COSTS:

There are no ongoing costs.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	0.2		0.1		
A-Salaries and Wages	14,400		14,400		
B-Employee Benefits	4,700		4,700		
E-Goods and Other Services	2,500		2,500		
J-Capital Outlays	1,200		1,200		
Total \$	\$22,800		\$22,800		

III. B - Detail: FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
EMS BAND 4	126,619	0.0		0.0		
MGMT ANALYST4	73,260	0.0		0.0		
TAX POLICY SP 2	75,120	0.0		0.0		
TAX POLICY SP 3	85,020	0.1		0.1		
TAX POLICY SP 4	91,524	0.0		0.0		
WMS BAND 3	107,685	0.0		0.0		
Total FTEs		0.2		0.1		

III. C - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Should this legislation become law, the department will use the expedited process to amend the following rules:

WAC 458-19-025, titled: "Restoration of regular levy"

WAC 458-19-030, titled: "Levy limit-Consolidation of districts"

WAC 458-19-035, titled: "Levy limit-Annexation"

WAC 458-19-085, titled: "Refunds-Procedures-Applicable limits"

WAC 458-19-550, titled: "State levy-Appportionment between counties"

WAC 458-19-05001, titled: "Port district levies for industrial development district purposes"

Persons affected by this rulemaking would include certain tax increment finance areas.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL NOTE

Department of Commerce

Bill Number: 1527 HB

Title: Tax increment financing

Part I: Jurisdiction-Location, type or status of political subdivision defines range of fiscal impacts.

Legislation Impacts:

- Cities: increase in property tax revenue for local tax increment financing areas
- Counties: increase in property tax revenue for local tax increment financing areas
- Special Districts:
- Specific jurisdictions only: jurisdictions with local tax increment financing areas
- Variance occurs due to:

Part II: Estimates

- No fiscal impacts.
- Expenditures represent one-time costs:
- Legislation provides local option:
- Key variables cannot be estimated with certainty at this time: which jurisdictions with local tax increment financing areas, value of improvements

Estimated revenue impacts to:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

Estimated expenditure impacts to:

None

Part III: Preparation and Approval

Fiscal Note Analyst: Tammi Alexander	Phone: 360-725-5038	Date: 02/02/2023
Leg. Committee Contact: Tracey Taylor	Phone: 360-786-7152	Date: 02/01/2023
Agency Approval: Allan Johnson	Phone: 360-725-5033	Date: 02/02/2023
OFM Review: Cheri Keller	Phone: (360) 584-2207	Date: 02/02/2023

Part IV: Analysis

A. SUMMARY OF BILL

Description of the bill with an emphasis on how it impacts local government.

This bill makes revisions to the Local Tax Increment Financing (LTIF) program by:

- Defining the term real property as it relates to LTIF areas
- Making technical revisions, including clarification of when increment areas go into effect, allocation of tax revenues, and notice requirements for the creation of a LTIF
- Allowing taxing districts located in an LTIF area to add to a levy's 1% growth limit any increase in assessed value for the LTIF area, like the new construction add-ons, when restoring, consolidating, or annexing a property tax levy

B. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE IMPACTS

Expenditure impacts of the legislation on local governments with the expenditure provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of expenditures. Delineated between city, county and special district impacts.

This bill would not impact local government expenditures because no action is required.

C. SUMMARY OF REVENUE IMPACTS

Revenue impacts of the legislation on local governments, with the revenue provisions identified by section number, and when appropriate, the detail of revenue sources. Delineated between city, county and special district impacts.

This bill would make changes to the LTIF program that would allow cities or counties with local tax increment financing areas to collect additional property tax revenue. The impact is indeterminate.

According to the Department of Revenue (DOR) this bill impacts the calculations for a LTIF area by including privately owned improvements on public land in the base value. This bill results in additional revenue for the city or county that created the LTIF. The amount of the additional funds is indeterminate as there is no way of knowing where LTIF areas will be created, if they will have privately owned improvements on public land, and what the value of those improvements will be.

SOURCES:

Department of Revenue fiscal note, HB 1527 (2023)

Senate Bill Report, SB 5539, Business, Financial Services, Gaming & Trade Committee (1/30/2023)