

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 6076 SB	Title: Criminal justice local tax
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Estimated Cash Receipts

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Department of Revenue	980,000	980,000	980,000	2,260,000	2,260,000	2,260,000	2,410,000	2,410,000	2,410,000
Total \$	980,000	980,000	980,000	2,260,000	2,260,000	2,260,000	2,410,000	2,410,000	2,410,000

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	.4	93,900	93,900	93,900	1.5	331,700	331,700	331,700	1.4	285,000	285,000	285,000
Total \$	0.4	93,900	93,900	93,900	1.5	331,700	331,700	331,700	1.4	285,000	285,000	285,000

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: Amy Hatfield, OFM	Phone: (360) 280-7584	Date Published: Final 1/16/2024
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Department of Revenue Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6076 SB	Title: Criminal justice local tax	Agency: 140-Department of Revenue
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

Account	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
GF-STATE-State 01 - Taxes 01 - Retail Sales Tax		980,000	980,000	2,260,000	2,410,000
Total \$		980,000	980,000	2,260,000	2,410,000

Estimated Expenditures from:

Account	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years		0.8	0.4	1.5	1.4
GF-STATE-State 001-1		93,900	93,900	331,700	285,000
Total \$		93,900	93,900	331,700	285,000

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: Alia Kennedy	Phone: 603-786-7405	Date: 01/09/2024
Agency Preparation: Diana Tibbetts	Phone: 603-534-1520	Date: 01/14/2024
Agency Approval: Marianne McIntosh	Phone: 603-534-1505	Date: 01/14/2024
OFM Review: Amy Hatfield	Phone: (603) 280-7584	Date: 01/16/2024

Request # 6076-1-1

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:

Cities and counties are authorized to levy local sales and use taxes for public safety purposes. Local jurisdictions must have voter approval to impose the taxes. The county can impose a tax rate of up to 0.3%, and cities may be able to impose a rate of up to 0.1% depending on whether the city or county imposes the tax first. If the city imposes the tax first and the combined city and county public safety tax rates would exceed 0.3%, then the county must allow all or a portion of the city tax to be credited against the county tax so the combined city and county tax rate does not exceed 0.3% on the retail sale or use in the case of use tax.

One-third of the public safety tax receipts must be devoted solely to criminal justice purposes, fire protection purposes, or both. The county retains 60% of the receipts from the county tax, and the remainder is shared with the cities in that county on a per capita basis. The city retains 85% of the receipts from the city tax, and 15% is distributed to the county. Sales of motor vehicles are exempt from the local tax. Similarly, motor vehicle leases for the first 36 months of the lease period are also exempt.

Counties may impose a separate local sales and use tax for criminal justice purposes without voter approval. The tax rate is 0.1%, and revenues from the tax must be used for criminal justice purposes. This county tax must also be shared with cities located within the county. The county retains 10% of the tax, and the remainder is distributed between the county and city on a per capita basis. The total population in the county's unincorporated areas is used for this purpose.

PROPOSAL:

This bill allows counties to impose public safety sales and use taxes by ordinance (without voter approval) until January 1, 2027. If a county does not impose the 0.3% rate of tax in part or in full by July 1, 2024, a city legislative authority has until January 1, 2027, to impose the tax without voter approval at a tax rate equal to the remainder of the 0.3% not imposed by the county, or the full 0.3% tax rate of tax if the county has not imposed any rate of public safety tax.

All receipts from the public safety taxes that are not voter-approved must be used for criminal justice purposes. The total amount of funding a county or city allocates to criminal justice purposes must be more than previously allocated for criminal justice purposes before the imposition of the public safety tax.

This bill also expands how criminal justice sales and use taxes revenues can be used to include co-responder and diversion treatment services.

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

- Two urban counties currently imposing the local public safety tax will increase their rate from 0.1% to 0.3%.
- All urban counties that have not imposed the local public safety tax will impose it countywide at the full 0.3% rate.
- Any city implementing the local public safety tax will increase their rate from 0.1% to 0.3%.
- This legislation results in no direct state revenue impact on taxes administered by the Department of Revenue (department), but the department would retain 1% of revenues for administrative costs of collecting the public safety tax.

Request # 6076-1-1

DATA SOURCES

- Department of Revenue, Excise tax data
- Economic and Revenue Forecast Council, November 2023 forecast

REVENUE ESTIMATES

This bill increases state revenues by an estimated \$980,000 in the 11 months of impacted collections in fiscal year 2025 and by \$1.1 million in fiscal year 2026, the first full year of impacted collections. These increases are due to the administrative fee.

This bill increases local revenues by an estimated \$88.4 million in the 10 months of impacted distributions in fiscal year 2025 and by \$109.9 million in fiscal year 2026, the first full year of impacted distributions.

TOTAL REVENUE IMPACT:

State Government (cash basis, \$000):

FY 2024 -	\$ 0
FY 2025 -	\$ 980
FY 2026 -	\$ 1,110
FY 2027 -	\$ 1,150
FY 2028 -	\$ 1,190
FY 2029 -	\$ 1,220

Local Government, if applicable (cash basis, \$000):

FY 2024 -	\$ 0
FY 2025 -	\$ 88,380
FY 2026 -	\$ 109,880
FY 2027 -	\$ 113,950
FY 2028 -	\$ 117,540
FY 2029 -	\$ 121,250

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 will not incur costs in fiscal year 2024.

SECOND YEAR COSTS:

The department will incur total costs of \$93,900 in fiscal year 2025. These costs include:

Labor Costs – Time and effort equate to 0.8 FTE.

- Test and verify computer systems for local tax rate changes.
 - Process tax return work items, assist taxpayers with reporting questions and respond to inquiries via email, web message, and paper correspondence.
 - Assist with local tax research, local tax distribution, and communication with local jurisdictions.

Object Costs - \$3,800.

- Print and mail local sales tax reporting information.

ONGOING COSTS:

Ongoing costs for the 2025-27 biennium equal \$331,700 and include similar activities described in the second-year costs. Time and effort equate to 1.5 FTEs.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years		0.8	0.4	1.5	1.4
A-Salaries and Wages		54,500	54,500	196,400	175,700
B-Employee Benefits		18,000	18,000	64,800	58,000
E-Goods and Other Services		15,800	15,800	57,700	41,100
J-Capital Outlays		5,600	5,600	12,800	10,200
Total \$		\$93,900	\$93,900	\$331,700	\$285,000

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
EXCISE TAX EX 2	58,104		0.4	0.2	0.8	1.0
EXCISE TAX EX 3	64,092		0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3
IT B A-JOURNEY	91,968		0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
TAX POLICY SP 3	88,416				0.1	0.1
Total FTEs			0.8	0.4	1.5	1.4

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL NOTE

Department of Commerce

Bill Number: 6076 SB

Title: Criminal justice local tax

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

Legislation Impacts:

- Cities:
- Counties: Indeterminate revenue impacts for select counties.
- Special Districts:
- Specific jurisdictions only:
- Variance occurs due to:

Part II: Estimates

- No fiscal impacts.
- Expenditures represent one-time costs:
- Legislation provides local option: Local option to pass an ordinance imposing public safety sales and use taxes.
- Key variables cannot be estimated with certainty at this time: Which cities and counties will impose the tax by ordinance and at what rate; each jurisdiction's ordinance costs; revenue that each jurisdiction will collect if they impose the tax.

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: Kate Fernald	Phone: 564-200-3519	Date: 01/16/2024
Leg. Committee Contact: Alia Kennedy	Phone: 360-786-7405	Date: 01/09/2024
Agency Approval: Allan Johnson	Phone: 360-725-5033	Date: 01/16/2024
OFM Review: Amy Hatfield	Phone: (360) 280-7584	Date: 01/16/2024

Part IV: Analysis

A. SUMMARY OF BILL

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

Sec. 1 amends RCW 82.14.450.

Sec. 1(1) would allow counties to impose public safety sales and use taxes by ordinance (without voter approval) until January 1, 2027. If a county chose not to impose the 0.3% rate of tax in part or in full by July 1, 2024, a city legislative authority would have until January 1, 2027, to impose the tax without voter approval at a tax rate equal to the remainder of the 0.3% not imposed by the county, or the full 0.3% tax rate of tax if the county has not imposed any rate of public safety tax.

Sec. 1(5)(a) If the tax authorized under this section is adopted by voters approving the proposition, one-third of all money received under this section must be used solely for criminal justice purposes, fire protection purposes, or both.

Sec. 1(5)(b) If the tax authorized under this section is imposed by ordinance, all money received under this section would be required to be used for criminal justice purposes. The total amount of funding a county or city allocates to criminal justice purposes would be required to be more than previously allocated for criminal justice purposes prior to imposing the tax.

Sec. 2 amends RCW 82.14.340.

Sec. 2(4) The definition of criminal justice purposes would be expanded to include “co-responder and diversion treatment services.”

Sec. 3 would add a new section stating that this act would take effect immediately.

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 legislation would provide jurisdictions with a local option to impose public safety sales and use taxes by ordinance (without voter approval) until January 1, 2027. Because these measures would be elective, they would not create a local government fiscal impact.

ILLUSTRATIVE COSTS:

The Local Government Fiscal Note Program Unit Cost Model estimates that the typical cost to adopt an ordinance per jurisdiction ranges from \$594 for a simple ordinance to \$5,844 for a complex ordinance. These costs include costs for draft ordinances, advisory commission meeting and recommendation, finalized ordinance, publication of ordinance, and general public information.

Note: These cost estimates are for only one meeting or staff report. More complex ordinances would likely require more meetings and potentially more staff reports. There would be further costs associated with enforcing or executing the ordinance.

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 allow counties to impose public safety sales and use taxes by ordinance (without voter approval) until January 1, 2027. If a county does not impose the 0.3% rate of tax in part or in full by July 1, 2024, a city legislative authority would have until January 1, 2027, to impose the tax without voter approval at a tax rate equal to the remainder of the 0.3% not imposed by the county, or the full 0.3% tax rate of tax if the county has not imposed any rate of public safety tax. It is unknown which counties and cities would impose this additional tax or at what rate. Therefore, the additional revenue cannot be calculated.

The Department of Revenue (DOR) anticipates that this bill would increase local revenues by an estimated \$88.4 million in the 10 months of impacted distributions in fiscal year 2025 and by \$109.9 million in fiscal year 2026, the first full year of impacted distributions. However, it is unknown how this Public Safety Tax revenue would be distributed between counties and cities.

DOR also reports that three counties received voter approval for Public Safety Tax and will begin the tax in 2024: Stevens, Thurston and Whatcom.

DOR anticipates the following:

-- Two counties will increase their Public Safety Tax Rate from 0.1% to 0.3%: Clark and Spokane.

-- Three new counties will impose the Public Safety Tax: King, Kitsap and Pierce.

-- All cities imposing the tax will increase their rate from 0.1% to 0.3%, including:

LEAVENWORTH

SEQUIM

KALAMA

WOODLAND

BRIDGEPORT

EPHRATA

KIRKLAND

NORTH BEND

SHELTON

OKANOGAN CITY

TONASKET

TWISP

WINTHROP

ROY

LA CONNER

SEDRO WOOLLEY

MARYSVILLE

MONROE

MILL CREEK

OLYMPIA

However, it is unknown how this Public Safety Tax revenue will be distributed between counties and cities. Please see the DOR fiscal note for their assumptions and data sources.

SOURCES:

Department of Revenue

Department of Revenue fiscal note, HB 2211 (2024)

Department of Revenue Local Tax Distributions (2022)

Local Government Fiscal Note Program "Sales and Use Tax Distribution Model" (2024)