

FINAL BILL REPORT

ESHB 2823

C 5 L 12 E2
Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Redirecting existing state revenues into the state general fund.

Sponsors: House Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Representative Hunter).

House Committee on Ways & Means

Background:

Education Construction Fund.

In 2000 Washington voters approved Initiative 728, which redirected state lottery revenue from the State General Fund to several education funds, beginning July 1, 2001. From July 1, 2004, to July 1, 2009, all net lottery revenues allocated for education were deposited in the Education Construction Fund. In 2010 legislation was enacted to create the Washington Opportunity Pathways Account. The Opportunity Pathways Account is dedicated to a number of different education programs. The 2010 legislation also redirected the deposit of state lottery revenue from the Education Construction Fund into the Opportunity Pathways Account. The 2010 legislation required the State Treasurer to transfer \$102 million each year from the State General Fund into the Education Construction Fund. In recent years, including the 2011-13 biennium, the transfers from the State General Fund have effectively been suspended.

Liquor Excise Taxes.

State sales taxes and volume taxes apply to the sale of spirits in their original package. Spirits are subject to a state volume tax of \$3.7708 per liter for retail sales and \$2.4408 per liter for sales to restaurants. All tax proceeds are deposited in the State General Fund. A state sales tax rate of 20.5 percent applies to spirits sold to consumers in the original package. A sales tax rate of 13.7 percent applies to spirits sold to establishments that sell the spirits on their premises. Approximately 26 percent of liquor sales taxes are deposited in the Liquor Excise Tax Fund and then distributed quarterly to cities and counties on the basis of population. A portion of the counties' funding is deposited in the County Research Services Account to support county research services.

Liquor Revolving Fund.

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

The Washington State Liquor Control Board (WSLCB) was formed in 1933 by the Steele Act to regulate the importation, manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcohol. The WSLCB handles the purchase, distribution, and sale of liquor through a state-owned distribution center and state-owned stores and certain contract stores. Washington liquor is marked up and taxed prior to sale. A portion of the markup supports the operations of the retail state liquor stores and the excess profits received from sales are deposited in the Liquor Revolving Fund and returned to state and local governments. A portion of the cities' funding is deposited in the City and Town Research Services Account to support municipal research services.

With the passage of Initiative 1183 in November 2011, the WSLCB will cease state liquor store and liquor distribution operations by June 1, 2012. Initiative 1183 specifies that distributions from the Liquor Revolving Fund to border areas, counties, cities, towns, and the municipal research center will be made in a manner that provides each category of recipient an amount from the Liquor Revolving Fund no less than that received during comparable periods prior to the effective date of the initiative plus an additional \$10 million for public safety.

Public Works Assistance Account.

The Public Works Assistance Account is used to make loans and to give financial guarantees to local governments for public works projects. There are several sources of revenue to the account including the solid waste collection tax (SWCT), real estate excise tax (REET), public utilities tax (PUT), and loan repayments.

Solid Waste Collection Tax.

Washington imposes a separate tax on solid waste collection services by firms that collect, transfer, store, or dispose of solid waste. This tax is in lieu of the state PUT; however, solid waste collection services are also subject to state business and occupation taxes. The SWCT rate is 3.6 percent. The tax is deposited in the Public Works Assistance Account where it is dedicated to making loans and financial guarantees to local governments for public works projects. The requirement to deposit the tax into the Public Works Assistance Account was suspended in fiscal year 2011, allowing the money to be deposited into the State General Fund.

Summary:

Education Construction Fund.

The annual \$102 million transfer from the State General Fund into the Education Construction Fund is suspended during the 2013-15 biennium.

Solid Waste Collection Tax.

The requirement to deposit the SWCT into the Public Works Assistance Account is suspended from July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2015. During that period, funds must be deposited in the State General Fund for general purpose expenditures. For fiscal years 2016 through 2018, one-half of the SWCT must be deposited in the State General Fund, and the remainder deposited in the Public Works Assistance Account.

Liquor Excise Taxes.

In fiscal year 2013, all liquor excise taxes that would normally be deposited into the Liquor Excise Tax Fund for distribution to local governments are deposited into the State General Fund. Distributions to local governments are suspended for a year to correspond to this reallocation of the tax.

Beginning in fiscal year 2014 and every year thereafter, quarterly distributions from the Liquor Excise Tax Fund of \$2.5 million are made to the State General Fund.

The County Research Services Account is eliminated and any remaining moneys are deposited into the State General Fund. Prior to distributing the counties' portion of the Liquor Excise Tax Fund, the State Treasurer must transfer an amount to the Liquor Revolving Fund to support legislative appropriations for county research services.

Liquor Revolving Fund.

Beginning July 1, 2012, the distributions to cities and counties from the Liquor Revolving Fund are modified. Instead of distributing moneys to cities and counties by a formula based on amounts deposited in the Liquor Revolving Fund, distributions will be made as provided under Initiative 1183. The City and Town Research Services Account is eliminated and any remaining moneys are deposited into the State General Fund. Prior to distributing the cities' portion of the Liquor Revolving Fund, an amount must be retained to support municipal research services consistent with Initiative 1183.

Votes on Final Passage:

Second Special Session

House	53	45
Senate	25	21

Effective: July 1, 2012
May 2, 2012 (Section 2)