

HOUSE BILL REPORT

HB 1287

As Reported by House Committee On:
Community Development, Housing & Tribal Affairs

Title: An act relating to subjecting federally recognized Indian tribes to the same conditions as state and local governments for property owned exclusively by the tribe.

Brief Description: Subjecting federally recognized Indian tribes to the same conditions as state and local governments for property owned exclusively by the tribe.

Sponsors: Representatives Appleton, Dahlquist, Hurst, McCoy, Ryu, Santos and Pollet.

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Community Development, Housing & Tribal Affairs: 1/30/13, 2/5/13, 2/6/13, 2/13/13 [DP].

Brief Summary of Bill

- Exempts a leasehold interest in property owned by a federally recognized Indian tribe from state property taxation.
- Extends the state leasehold excise tax to a private leasehold interest in property owned by a federally recognized Indian tribe.
- Recognizes economic development as an essential government service for purposes of qualifying tribally-owned property for state tax exemption.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING & TRIBAL AFFAIRS

Majority Report: Do pass. Signed by 7 members: Representatives McCoy, Chair; Appleton, Vice Chair; Angel, Ranking Minority Member; Johnson, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Ryu, Santos and Sawyer.

Minority Report: Do not pass. Signed by 2 members: Representatives Haler and Pike.

Staff: Sean Flynn (786-7124).

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.

Background:

Real and personal property in the state is subject to a property tax. The state Constitution exempts property owned by federal, state, or local governments from property tax obligations. The Legislature may exempt other property from taxation by statute.

The Legislature exempts a private leasehold interest in government-owned tax-exempt property from property tax. In lieu of a property tax, however, the leasehold interest may be subject to a leasehold excise tax on the possession and use of the property. This excise tax is assessed on the contract rent for the leasehold.

Certain leasehold interests are exempt from the excise tax. A leasehold interest in property that is held in trust for a tribe by the United States is exempt from the excise tax, as long as the contract rent for the leasehold is at least 90 percent of the fair market rental.

The Legislature also exempts all property belonging exclusively to a federally recognized Indian tribe from state taxation if the property is used exclusively for essential governmental services. Essential governmental services include tribal administration, public facilities, fire, police, public health, education, sewer, water, environmental and land use, transportation, and utility services. Federal law may also preempt the state's ability to impose taxes on tribes and activity on tribal lands held in trust by the United States.

Real property sold on contract by the federal, state or local government that entitles the vendee to possess and use the property in compliance with the terms of the contract, must be assessed and taxed as if the property were privately owned. The title retained by the government body is deemed only as a security for the fulfillment of the contract although no foreclosure for delinquent taxes may affect the title retained by the government body.

Summary of Bill:

A private leasehold interest in tax-exempt property owned by a federally recognized Indian tribe is exempt from property taxes. A private leasehold interest in tax-exempt tribal property is subject to a leasehold excise tax.

Economic development is recognized as an essential government service for purposes of qualifying tribally-owned property for tax-exempt status.

Property sold on contract by a federally recognized tribe that entitles the vendee to possess and use the property in compliance with the terms of the contract must be assessed and taxed as if the property were privately owned.

Appropriation: None.**Fiscal Note:** Available.

Effective Date: The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony:

(In support) This bill applies to fee simple land, not trust land. It makes the definition of essential government services consistent with other governments within the state. Economic development is included in the definitions of essential government services that apply to local governments. This puts tribes on the same level as local governments. Counties own golf courses and restaurants.

(Opposed) Local governments have three sources of revenue: property tax, sales tax, and fees, which are used to provide government services to the community. Cities are not taxed for property owned for essential government services. If a city purchases property outside of its jurisdiction, for nongovernment related services, the property is taxable. Local governments do not run businesses. Changes in the tax structure would pose significant challenges for local government. There is a question whether this creates a general reduction in state tax revenues or a shift to other tax payers in the state. Property taxes are the biggest revenue source for county governments, which are capped at 1 percent. Drops in assessed value and annexation have diminished property tax revenues. There is a need to clarify that exemption for economic development would not apply to the leasehold tax. Last year, there was a \$2 million tax shift due to the exemption for essential government services. Adding economic development would take the remaining highly assessed property owned by tribes off-reservation land off the tax roll. The impact would be significant. There is a delay in collecting excise taxes, which are passed through the state. The lessee pays the lessor, who pays the Department of Revenue. There is a problem for the state to try to enforce the collection of tribal entities. This bill does not address joint ownership issues.

Persons Testifying: (In support) Representative Appleton, prime sponsor; and Rick Jensen, Muckleshoot Tribe.

(Opposed) Eric Johnson, Washington State Association of Counties; Carolyn Robertson, City of Auburn; and Monty Cobb, Association of County Officials.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying: None.