
Local Government Committee

HB 2321

Brief Description: Removing disincentives to the voluntary formation of regional fire protection service authorities by equalizing certain provisions with existing laws governing fire protection districts and by clarifying the formation process.

Sponsors: Representatives Stokesbary, Reykdal, Peterson, Fitzgibbon, Tharinger and Van De Wege.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Authorizes two regional fire protection service authorities (RFAs), to form an RFA or an RFA to annex an adjacent RFA.
- Requires the planning committee for an RFA to hold a public hearing on the imposition of a benefit charge if a benefit charge is proposed as part of the initial formation of the RFA.
- Protects future levy capacities of an RFA by allowing the RFA to set the amount of its regular property tax levy at the amount that otherwise would be allowed if the levy for taxes due in prior years had been set at the full amount allowed under statute.
- Authorizes an RFA to protect its tax levies from prorationing by imposing a tax levy of up to 25 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value, provided that the combined tax rate does not exceed \$10 per \$1,000 of assessed value.
- Requires the governing body of each RFA to prepare an annual fiscal accountability report.

Hearing Date: 1/19/16

Staff: Michaela Murdock (786-7289).

Background:

Regional Fire Protection Service Authorities.

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.

Regional fire protection services authorities (RFAs) are municipal corporations, classified as junior taxing districts with independent taxing authority, created for the purpose of conducting selected fire protection functions at a regional level. Regional fire protection services authorities are formed by transferring the powers, duties, and functions of two or more adjacent fire protection jurisdictions (*e.g.*, fire protection districts, cities, port districts, and Indian tribes) to a RFA in accordance with a regional fire protection service authority plan approved by a vote of the people.

For purposes of financing an RFA, an authority may impose up to three separate regular property tax levies, each of which may not exceed 50 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value on taxable property located within the jurisdiction of the authority. Regional fire protection services authorities may also impose excess tax levies, if approved through a ballot proposition by 60 percent of voters in the authority.

In addition, a RFA may obtain revenues through the imposition of a benefit charge on personal property and improvements to real property located within the jurisdiction of the authority, which have received or will receive the benefits provided by the RFA. The initial imposition of a benefit charge must be approved by 60 percent of voters within the authority voting at an election, and expires in six or fewer years unless subsequently reapproved by voters. An authority that imposes a benefit charge may not impose all or part of the third regular property tax levy authorized by statute.

Property Taxes.

Property taxes are imposed by state and local governments, including RFAs. The county assessor determines the assessed value for each property in the county, and calculates the tax rate necessary to raise the correct amount of property taxes for each taxing district in the county. The assessor calculates the tax rate so that the individual district rate limit, the district revenue limit, and the aggregate rate limits are all satisfied.

The property tax bill for an individual property is determined by the county assessor by multiplying the assessed value of the property by the tax rate for each taxing district in which the property is located. The assessor then delivers the county tax roll to the county treasurer, who collects property taxes based on the tax roll starting February 15 each year.

Property Taxes—Limitations on Tax Rates.

The sum of all property tax rates is limited by the Washington Constitution to a maximum of 1 percent of true and fair value, or \$10 per \$1,000 of market value. Property taxes that are subject to this 1 percent limitation are referred to as regular property tax levies. The Constitution provides a procedure for voter approval for tax rates that exceed the 1 percent limit. These taxes are called "excess" levies.

The Legislature has established individual district rate maximums and aggregate rate maximums to keep the total tax rate for regular property taxes within the constitutional limit. For example, the state levy rate is limited to \$3.60 per \$1,000 of assessed value; county general levies are limited to \$1.80 per \$1,000; county road levies are limited to \$2.25 per \$1,000; and city levies are limited to \$3.375 per \$1,000. These districts are known as "senior" taxing districts. Junior taxing districts, such as RFAs, also have specific rate limits.

The tax rates for most senior and junior taxing districts must fit within an overall rate limit of \$5.90 per \$1,000 of value. There is a system of prorating the various levies imposed by junior taxing districts so that the total rate does not exceed \$5.90. Statutory schedules specify the preferential order in which the various junior taxing district levies will be prorated in the event that the total tax rate exceeds the \$5.90 limit.

Some regular property tax levies of junior taxing districts are not subject to the \$5.90 aggregate rate limit. For example, emergency medical services, affordable housing, conservation futures, and portions of levies imposed by metropolitan park districts may be protected. Levies of junior taxing districts that are not subject to the aggregate rate limit will be subject to reduction, though, if the levies' rates, the state property tax, and rates for other junior taxing districts subject to the \$5.90 aggregate limit exceed the constitutional limit of \$10 per \$1,000 of market value.

Property Taxes—Fire Protection Districts.

Fire protection districts (districts), categorized as junior taxing districts, are subject to the \$5.90 aggregate property tax rate limit. However, if proration becomes necessary among the various junior taxing districts, portions of district tax levies may be protected. A district may impose up to a total of 25 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value of authorized tax levies, even if the total amount of the junior and senior tax levies exceeds the \$5.90 aggregate rate limit. This prorating protection will be reduced, however, to the extent necessary to ensure that the aggregate tax rate does not exceed the state constitutional limit of 1 percent per \$1,000 of assessed value.

Summary of Bill:

Definition of Fire Protection Jurisdiction.

The definition of "fire protection jurisdiction" is expanded to include RFAs. As a result: (1) two or more adjacent RFAs are authorized to create a RFA; and (2) a RFA is authorized to annex an adjacent RFA.

Statute is amended to provide that no fire protection jurisdiction may participate in more than one created RFA, rather than more than one RFA.

Imposition of Benefit Charges—Public Hearing.

If a benefit charge is proposed as part of the initial formation of a RFA, the planning committee for the formation of the authority is required to hold a public hearing setting forth a proposal to impose benefit charges. The hearing must be held not fewer than 10 days, nor more than six months before the election at which the proposition to impose the benefit charge is submitted to voters.

Regular Property Taxes.

Each RFA is authorized to set the amount of its regular property tax levies at the amount that would be allowed if the tax levy for taxes due in prior years, beginning in 1986, had been set at the full amount allowed by statute. This authority to protect future levy capacity includes any levy that would have been imposed (*e.g.*, a third regular property tax levy) but for limitations resulting from the imposition of a benefit charge.

The provisions of the bill apply to property taxes levied for collection in 2017.

Prorating Protection of Tax Levies.

If a RFA's tax levies will be prorated, the authority is authorized to protect its tax levies from prorating by imposing up to a total of 25 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value outside of the \$5.90 per \$1,000 of assessed value limit. However, if the combined rate of regular property tax levies subject to the \$10 per \$1,000 assessed value limitation exceeds the 1 percent limit, then any protected portion of a RFA's tax levy will be reduced until the combined rate no longer exceeds 1 percent, or the protected portion is eliminated.

Annual Report—Regional Fire Protection Service Authorities.

The governing body of each RFA must prepare an annual fiscal accountability report. The annual report must provide certain information about the RFA, including for example: total annual revenue, by source; total annual expenditures, by category; total population, square miles, and assessed property value within the authority; and response times for the arrival of units to emergency medical incidents. The annual report must be presented and accepted at a public meeting of the governing board by July 1 each year, posted on the authority's website, and submitted to each county, city, and town within the boundaries of the authority.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Not requested.

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