

SENATE BILL REPORT

SB 6660

As of February 11, 2020

Title: An act relating to improving fiscal responsibility and budget discipline by replacing the spending limit with additional four-year balanced budget requirements.

Brief Description: Improving fiscal responsibility and budget discipline by replacing the spending limit with additional four-year balanced budget requirements.

Sponsors: Senators Rolfes, Braun and Mullet.

Brief History:

Committee Activity: Ways & Means: 2/03/20.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Eliminates the state's expenditure limit, restrictions on raising taxes in excess of the limit, and the state Expenditure Limit Committee.
- Adds Dedicated Marijuana Account, Liquor Revolving Fund, and Workforce Education Investment Account to the list of "related funds" that are subject to the legislative balanced operating budget requirement.
- Limits relief from the legislative balanced budget requirement due to Budget Stabilization Account appropriations to when an appropriation is allowed by majority vote due to low employment growth.
- Requires the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council to calculate the state's fiscal growth factor and biennially review and make recommendations to the Legislature on additional accounts to be added to the list of related funds.
- Requires the Governor to submit operating budget proposals that balance over a four-year period.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS & MEANS

Staff: Julie Murray (786-7711)

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: State Expenditure Limit. In 1993 voters adopted Initiative 601, which established the state expenditure limit. The expenditure limit restricts the amount that the state may spend from the General Fund-State (GFS) each fiscal year. The expenditure limit for each year is the prior year's actual GFS expenditures, adjusted for the fiscal growth factor, and further adjusted for revenue and program transfers into and out of the GFS. The fiscal growth factor is defined as inflation as measured by a 10-year rolling average growth of state personal income. The state Expenditure Limit Committee establishes, adjusts, and projects the expenditure limit. The state treasurer is prohibited from making payments from the GFS that exceed the limit.

Legislation to increase taxes that result in expenditures in excess of the state expenditure limit must be approved by the voters at the November general election and the adjustment to the limit is the amount of revenue generated in the first full fiscal year of its effect. The expenditure limit may be exceeded up to 24 months for spending in response to a natural disaster if approved by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature. Additional taxes in response to a natural disaster may be imposed after exhausting monies in the education construction fund and such taxes may only be imposed until 30 days following the general election unless extended by voters at the general election.

In 2015, the Legislature suspended the state expenditure limit until the 2021-23 fiscal biennium. The expenditure limit for fiscal year 2022 equals the state's actual GFS expenditures for fiscal year 2021, adjusted by the fiscal growth factor.

Legislative Balanced Budget Requirement. Legislation enacted in 2012 established requirements for the Legislature to pass a state operating budget that is balanced over a four-year period—the current biennium and the next ensuing biennium. The legislative balanced budget requirement applies to revenues and expenditures from the GFS and related funds. "Related funds" are defined as the Washington Opportunity Pathways Account and the Education Legacy Trust Account. The legislative balanced budget requirement does not apply to any bill that makes net reductions in general fund and related funds that is enacted between July 1st and February 15th of any fiscal year. In addition, the legislative balanced budget requirement does not apply in any fiscal biennium in which money is appropriated from the Budget Stabilization Account.

Economic and Revenue Forecast Council. The Economic and Revenue Forecast Council (ERFC) consists of the state treasurer, four legislators representing the two largest political caucuses of the Senate and House of Representatives, and two individuals appointed by the Governor. The ERFC director prepares, on a quarterly basis, state economic and revenue forecasts subject to the approval of the ERFC. The ERFC must approve four-year budget outlooks of the proposed Governor's budget and the enacted budget.

Governor Proposed Budgets. The Governor's proposed biennial budget must be submitted no later than the 20th day of December; supplemental budgets must be submitted no less than twenty days prior to the first day of the legislative session. Proposed budgets by the Governor are statutorily required to reflect the estimated revenues as approved by the ERFC, caseloads as approved by the Caseload Forecast Council and pension contributions rates as approved by the Pension Policy Council. The Governor may submit an additional budget

proposal that includes additional expenditures from proposed changes to existing revenue sources.

Summary of Bill: State Expenditure Limit. The state expenditure limit and the state Expenditure Limit Committee is repealed.

Legislative Balanced Budget Requirement. The Dedicated Marijuana Account, Liquor Revolving Fund, and Workforce Education Investment Account are added to the list of related funds subject to the legislative balanced operating budget requirement. Relief from the legislative balanced budget requirement is allowed only when money is appropriated from the Budget Stabilization Account due to low employment growth.

Economic and Revenue Forecast Council. The duty to calculate the state's fiscal growth factor is transferred to the ERFC. The ERFC will biennially review and make recommendations to the Legislature on additional accounts to be added to the list of related funds used in the legislative and Governor balanced budget requirement.

Governor Proposed Budgets. The Governor's proposed operating budget submittals must balance over the same four-year period and accounts as the legislative balanced budget requirement. Available fiscal resources and projected maintenance level costs are adjusted by proposed revenue legislation and proposed executive branch agency legislation. Proposed revenue legislation does not include legislation to appropriate monies from the Budget Stabilization Account. The Governor balanced budget requirement does not apply to any proposed legislation that makes net reductions in general fund and related funds to prevent the Governor from making across-the-board reduction in allotments to address a cash deficit in these funds.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Requested on January 31, 2020.

Creates Committee/Commission/Task Force that includes Legislative members: No.

Effective Date: The bill takes effect on July 1, 2020.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony: None.

Persons Testifying: No one.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying: No one.