

## **INITIATIVE 976**

WHAT IT WOULD DO & WHAT YOU CAN (AND CAN'T) DO



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#### **Review of Initiative Process**

- Background Process Overview
- Initiative to the Legislature (compared to Initiative to the People)
- Overview of Legal Challenges to Initiatives

#### I-976: Get the facts

- What would it do?
- Who would it affect?

#### What Cities Can (and Can't) Do - Election Guidelines

- MAY provide Information and Educational Materials
- No Public Funds or Public Resources May be used For or Against
- Guidelines for Actions by Elected Bodies, Elected Officials, and Candidates

Resources & Questions

Alice Ostdiek | Aostdiek@sycr.com | www.sycr.com

Stradling Attorneys at Law

# GENDA ITEM #1

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#### **Review of Initiative Process**

- Background Process Overview
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## What Cities Can (and Can't) Do – Election Guidelines • MAY provide Information and Educational Materials • No Public Funds or Public Resources May be used For or Against

Alice Ostdiek | Aostdiek@sycr.com | www.sycr.com



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# EVIEW OF INITIATIVE ROCESS



#### Wash. Constitution Article 2, Section 1

Direct Legislation (Amendment 7, 1911)

- ✓ Initiative
- ✓ Referendum

#### Initiative

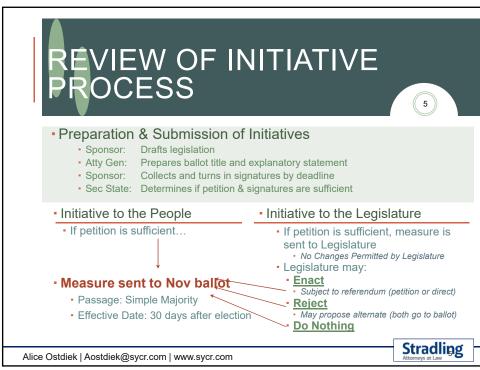
- To the People
  - Signatures 8% of number of votes cast for Governor
  - Filing deadline 4 months before election date
- To the Legislature
  - Signatures 8% of number of votes cast for Governor
  - Filing deadline 10 days before regular session

#### Referendum

- Referred by Petition of the People
  - Signatures 4% of number of votes cast for Governor
- Filing deadline 90 days after final adjournment
- Referred by Legislature

Alice Ostdiek | Aostdiek@sycr.com | www.sycr.com







# REVIEW OF INITIATIVE PROCESS



## Legal Challenges to Initiatives



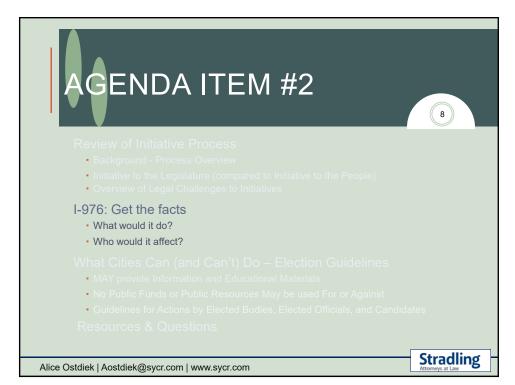
#### • When may they be filed?

- Before the election
- Procedural challenges to election/voting process (wording of ballot title, explanatory statement, voters pamphlet)
- Substantive challenges disfavored before election except for challenges alleging that the measure is "beyond the scope of the initiative power"
- After the election
  - Challenges to both form and substance may be brought; challenges to election procedure difficult
  - May seek injunction against measure going into effect
- What kinds of challenges may be filed?
  - Any legal challenge may be limited in scope and may not invalidate entire initiative.
  - Challenges may be facial or as-applied
  - · "Severability" may save parts of measure

Alice Ostdiek | Aostdiek@sycr.com | www.sycr.com



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### I-976 OVERVIEW – THE BALLOT TITLE

### BALLOT MEASURE SUMMARY:

#### This measure would...

- repeal or remove authority to impose certain vehicle taxes and fees:
- o limit state and local license fees to \$30 for motor vehicles weighing 10,000 pounds or less, except charges approved by voters after the measure's effective date;
- o base vehicle taxes on Kelley Blue Book value;
- o require regional transit authorities to retire bonds early where allowed; and
- either reduce or repeal taxes pledged to bonds depending on whether bonds are retired by 2020.

#### **BALLOT TITLE**

Initiative Measure No. 976 concerns motor vehicle taxes and fees.

This measure would repeal, reduce, or remove authority to impose certain vehicle taxes and fees; limit annual motor-vehicle-license fees to \$30, except voter-approved charges; and base vehicle taxes on Kelley Blue Book value.

Should this measure be enacted into law:

- ☐ Yes
- No

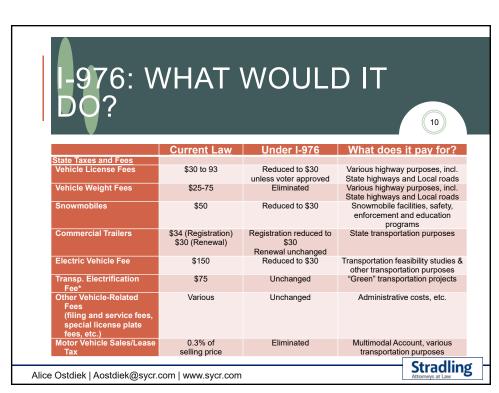
Effective date: 30 days after election, except certain provisions pertaining to Sound Transit.

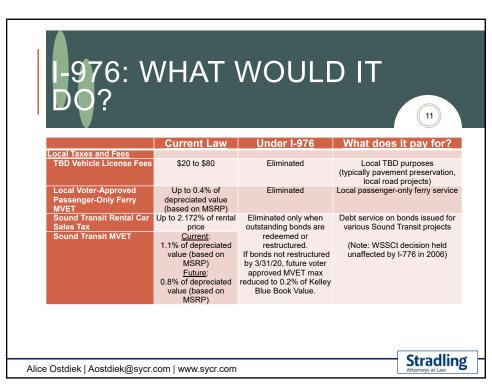
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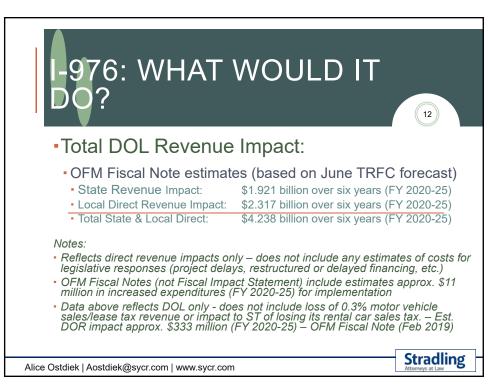
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### MÉASURING LOCAL IMPACTS

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#### **OFM Fiscal Note estimates**

Local Direct Revenue Impact: \$2.317 billion over six years (2020-2025)

#### Three Important Points!

- Includes <u>only</u> lost TBD revenues, ST lost MVET revenues; does not include lost rental car tax revenues
- Sound Transit cuts do make up a large portion of the total. This number assumes that ST redeems or defeases bonds and becomes subject to the reductions in the initiative immediately.
- Not based on forecasts based on historical 2018 actuals
- The Local total produced by OFM is based on 2018 actuals, not forecast data, and reflects only direct loss of tax or fee revenue.
- · Does not include lost revenues from State
- OFM Local Impact estimate does not reflect reductions in local revenues that come from State allocations or distributions of transportation revenues, State grants, and other State-funded programs.
- Local governments will <u>also</u> feel the State revenue impact in the form of cuts to <u>State programs</u>.
   that fund local projects, which are unknown until the <u>State Legislature acts</u>.

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#### **OFM Fiscal Note estimates**

Local Direct Revenue Impact: \$2.317 billion over six years (2020-2025)

#### Transportation Benefit District Impacts

- Transportation Benefit Districts will lose all VLF revenues.
- Voter-approved TBD sales tax is not affected and will continue.
- TBD Estimates:
- \$58 million collected in calendar year 2018 (Statewide)
- OFM estimates of fiscal impact are based on this collection number, not forecast data
- · Currently, according to DOL:
- 61 jurisdictions collect VLFs, mostly \$20, 10 are between \$20 and \$40, Seattle \$80
- Legal challenges and TBD Revenues?

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Alice Ostdiek | Aostdiek@sycr.com | www.sycr.com

## OW DO I MEASURE OCAL IMPACTS?



#### OFM Fiscal Note estimates

Local Direct Revenue Impact: \$2.317 billion over six years (2020-

#### When estimating your local impacts, make sure to include:

- Direct revenue losses TBD revenues to your jurisdiction (if any)
- Recalculate a forecast?
- Indirect revenue losses:
- Shared/interlocal revenues w/ TBD VLF source
- · Revenues from State programs
  - Direct allocations & distributions
- · Grant and Loan program that may be impacted
- Estimates of increased costs to be incurred?
- Project delays? Terminations? Cancellations? Increased borrowing costs?
- Other economic impacts?
- Traffic congestion? Effect of delayed State highway, rail or other multimodal projects?

Alice Ostdiek | Aostdiek@sycr.com | www.sycr.com



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## ATE IMPACTS: ARS ARE FUNGIBLE -



#### State Transportation Spending

- - Includes both operating and capital
  - WSDOT accounts for 86% of all State transportation spending (including debt service)
  - 2019-21 Biennium -
- \$6.887 billion \$1.7 billion for debt service
- WSDOT administers many programs that affect local government projects
- Direct Local Programs \$349.5 million (in 2019-21)
- Other programs also affect local projects:
- Highway programs
- WSF (for jurisdictions served by ferry systems)
- · Aviation & Public Transportation
- Rail programs

**Major WSDOT Programs** State Transportation Speriding

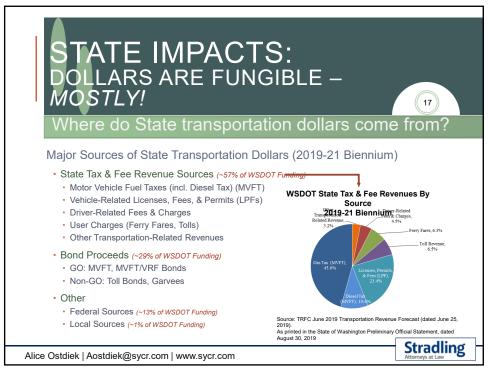
State adopts Biennial Transportation Budge (WSDOT portion of Local Biennium Transportation Budget)

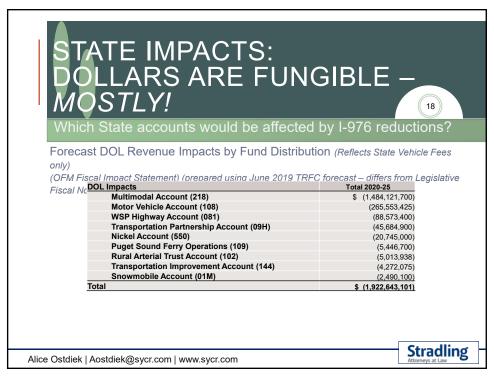
Includes both operating and capital (\$ in millions)

> \$3,745.6 44.2% Highway Construction Debt Service 1,718.1 20.3 WSF (Cap & Op) 998.9 11.8 519 1 6 1 Highway Maintenance Local Programs (Cap & Op) 349.5 4.1 Other Operating Prog's 348 4 4 1 Aviation & Public Transportation 276.9 3.3 Facilities/Traffic Op 212.8 2.5 Rail Programs 180 7 2 1 Toll Maintenance & Op's 118.4 1.4

Alice Ostdiek | Aostdiek@sycr.com | www.sycr.com

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# E IMPACTS: LARS ARE FUNGIBLE –

- Largest State impact will be to Multimodal Account (\$1.5) billion over six years), which funds local programs such as: Regional Mobility Grant Program

  - Rural Mobility Grant Program
  - · Highway Safety
  - Puget Sound Ferry Operating and Capital programs
  - Washington State Patrol
- Rail Capital and Operating
- Transportation Improvement Board
- Bicycle/Pedestrian
- Safe Routes to School
- · Direct allocations to cities and counties

Alice Ostdiek | Aostdiek@sycr.com | www.sycr.com



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- The 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1944) restricts certain vehicle license fees (VLFs), gas taxes and certain other revenues to being used for "State Highway Purposes"
  - A "highway funds" designation does <u>not</u> protect VLFs from reduction or repeal
  - Highway projects (and particularly local projects) are funded from a variety of sources

Wash. Const., Art. 2, Sec. 40 (18th Amendment, approved November 1944) Highway Funds. All fees collected by the State of Washington as license fees for motor vehicles and all excise taxes collected by the State of Washington on the sale, distribution or use of motor vehicle fuel and all other state revenue intended to be used for highway purposes, shall be paid into the state treasury and placed in a special fund to be used exclusively for highway purposes.

Provided. That this section shall not be construed to include revenue from general or special taxes or excises not levied primarily for highway purposes, or apply to vehicle operator's license fees or any excise tax imposed on motor vehicles or the use thereof in lieu of a property tax thereon, or fees for certificates of ownership of motor vehicles

Alice Ostdiek | Aostdiek@sycr.com | www.sycr.com



## AGENDA ITEM #3

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Stradling Attorneys at Law

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## RULES OF ENGAGEMENT – PDC RESTRICTIONS

RCW 42.17A.555 - prohibition on use of public facilities for or against ballot measures, with several exceptions:

- Vote by the city council to take a position for or against a ballot measure
- Elected official response to question by media about position on a ballot measure
- "Normal and regular course" factual communications
- Distinction between elected and appointed officials
- No de minimis exception for use of city equipment, vehicles, or supplies
  - May not reimburse city for use

\*Disclaimer: This information is not intended as legal advice. Consult your legal counsel or the Public Disclosure Commission for specific guidance.

Alice Ostdiek | Aostdiek@sycr.com | www.sycr.com

Stradling Attorneys at Law



What is allowed

Members of an elected council may vote to support or oppose an initiative or referendum

- Notice of the meeting when the vote will be taken must include the title and number of the ballot proposition.
  - Council members or the public must have an equal opportunity to express an opposing view

Elected officials may make  ${\it statements}$  about support or opposition in  ${\it response}$  to a  ${\it specific}$   ${\it media inquiry}$ .

May attend an event and give their opinion about a ballot measure, as long as they are not being compensated by the city or using any public equipment, facility or vehicle (with exceptions for specific media inquiries).

Objective and fair presentations to community forums or groups on impacts of ballot measures

- Normal and regular conduct
- May use city technology/equipment

City employees or elected officials may use their job title with the city in a letter to the editor (written on their own time, not using city equipment).

- Clarify expressing own opinion, and not speaking for the city.

Contingency planning for impacts

Budget alternatives

Alice Ostdielo Aostdielo Sychpams www.sycr.com



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#### What is allowed:

All city officials may respond to requests for factual information as part of their normal job duty

Staff may prepare **communications** for city website, newsletter, or other publications to provide citizens with information

- Distribution of information to "**normal and regular**" recipients, using the publication's regular schedule
- If routinely provide objective and fair facts ballot measures or controversial issues, may present objective and fair facts
- If website or newsletter publishes resolutions or reports on council activity, may report on action taken on a resolution
  - Repeated distribution of the same information may be considered campaign activity by the PDC

#### Research and contingency planning

- Presentation of budget alternatives

Objective and fair presentations to community forums or groups on impacts of ballot measures

- Normal and regular conduct
- May use city technology/equipment

 ${\bf Alice\ Ostdiek\ |\ Aostdiek@sycr.com\ |\ www.sycr.com}$ 





#### What is allowed (continued):

May respond to **requests for public records** even if the records will be used to support or oppose a measure, as long as the record is not exempt from disclosure

City officials may on their own time during non-work hours, participate in campaign-related activities

- Clarify personal opinion and not on behalf of the city
- May not use city property or equipment

City employees may use their job title with the city in a letter to the editor (written on their own time, not using city equipment).

- Clarify expressing own opinion, and not speaking for the city

#### What is not allowed:

May not pressure city employees to participate in campaign activities, take a position, or coordinate informational activities with campaign work

Alice Ostdiek | Aostdiek@sycr.com | www.sycr.com



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#### What is allowed:

- A public agency may make its facilities available on a nondiscriminatory, equal access basis for political uses
  - Room rental fee, if applicable
- May make facilities available for a public forum
- Equal opportunity for presentation by both sides
- May use **city website**, **newsletter**, **or other publications** to provide citizens with factual information, if part of normal and regular course
- Employees with bumper stickers on personal vehicles may park in city lot
- City policy may allow wearing campaign buttons

#### What is not allowed:

- Use of city equipment (vehicles, city-provided uniforms) in campaign materials
- May not post signs advocating for or against ballot measures on city property

Alice Ostdiek | Aostdiek@sycr.com | www.sycr.com



