H-4049.1	

HOUSE BILL 2970

State of Washington

58th Legislature

2004 Regular Session

By Representatives Clements, Chandler and Crouse

Read first time 01/26/2004. Referred to Committee on Local Government.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to rate-based user charges for municipal water,
- 2 sewer, natural gas, and drainage services; and amending RCW 35.58.220,
- 3 35.67.020, 35.92.020, 36.89.080, 36.94.140, 53.08.040, 57.08.005, and
- 4 82.02.020.

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- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 **Sec. 1.** RCW 35.58.220 and 1999 c 153 s 34 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
 - If a metropolitan municipal corporation shall be authorized to perform the function of metropolitan water supply, it shall have the following powers in addition to the general powers granted by this chapter:
- 12 (1) To prepare a comprehensive plan for the development of sources 13 of water supply, trunk supply mains and water treatment and storage 14 facilities for the metropolitan area.
- 15 (2) To acquire by purchase, condemnation, gift or grant and to 16 lease, construct, add to, improve, replace, repair, maintain, operate 17 and regulate the use of metropolitan facilities for water supply within 18 or without the metropolitan area, including buildings, structures, 19 water sheds, wells, springs, dams, settling basins, intakes, treatment

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plants, trunk supply mains and pumping stations, together with all lands, property, equipment and accessories necessary to enable the metropolitan municipal corporation to obtain and develop sources of water supply, treat and store water and deliver water through trunk supply mains. Water supply facilities which are owned by a city or special district may be acquired or used by the metropolitan municipal corporation only with the consent of the legislative body of the city or special district owning such facilities. Cities and special districts are hereby authorized to convey or lease such facilities to metropolitan municipal corporations or to contract for their joint use on such terms as may be fixed by agreement between the legislative body of such city or special district and the metropolitan council, without submitting the matter to the voters of such city or special district.

- (3) To fix rates and charges for water supplied by the metropolitan municipal corporation. <u>Charges imposed under this section for capital costs must be recovered using rate-based user charges.</u>
- (4) To acquire by purchase, condemnation, gift or grant and to lease, construct, add to, improve, replace, repair, maintain, operate and regulate the use of facilities for the local distribution of water in portions of the metropolitan area not contained within any city, or water-sewer district that operates a water system, and, with the consent of the legislative body of any city or the water-sewer district, to exercise such powers within such city or water-sewer district and for such purpose to have all the powers conferred by law upon such city or water-sewer district with respect to such local distribution facilities. All costs of such local distribution facilities shall be paid for by the area served thereby.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 35.67.020 and 2003 c 394 s 1 are each amended to read 29 as follows:
 - (1) Every city and town may construct, condemn and purchase, acquire, add to, maintain, conduct, and operate systems of sewerage and systems and plants for refuse collection and disposal together with additions, extensions, and betterments thereto, within and without its limits. Every city and town has full jurisdiction and authority to manage, regulate, and control them and, except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, to fix, alter, regulate, and control the rates and charges for their use.

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(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, the rates charged under this section must be uniform for the same class of customers or service and facilities furnished. In classifying customers served or service and facilities furnished by such system of sewerage, the city or town legislative body may in its discretion consider any or all of the following factors:

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- 7 (a) The difference in cost of service and facilities to the various 8 customers;
- 9 (b) The location of the various customers within and without the 10 city or town;
- 11 (c) The difference in cost of maintenance, operation, repair, and 12 replacement of the various parts of the system;
- 13 (d) The different character of the service and facilities furnished 14 various customers;
- 15 (e) The quantity and quality of the sewage delivered and the time 16 of its delivery;
- 17 (f) The achievement of water conservation goals and the 18 discouragement of wasteful water use practices;
- 19 (g) Capital contributions made to the system, including but not 20 limited to, assessments;
- (h) The nonprofit public benefit status, as defined in RCW 22 24.03.490, of the land user; and
- 23 (i) Any other matters which present a reasonable difference as a ground for distinction.
 - or surface water sewer systems or the portion of the rate allocable to the storm or surface water sewer system of combined sanitary sewage and storm or surface water sewer systems shall be reduced by a minimum of ten percent for any new or remodeled commercial building that utilizes a permissive rainwater harvesting system. Rainwater harvesting systems shall be properly sized to utilize the available roof surface of the building. The jurisdiction shall consider rate reductions in excess of ten percent dependent upon the amount of rainwater harvested.
 - (4) Rates or charges for on-site inspection and maintenance services may not be imposed under this chapter on the development, construction, or reconstruction of property.
- 37 (5) A city or town may provide assistance to aid low-income persons 38 in connection with services provided under this chapter.

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(6) Under this chapter, after July 1, 1998, any requirements for pumping the septic tank of an on-site sewage system should be based, among other things, on actual measurement of accumulation of sludge and scum by a trained inspector, trained owner's agent, or trained owner. Training must occur in a program approved by the state board of health or by a local health officer.

- (7) Before adopting on-site inspection and maintenance utility services, or incorporating residences into an on-site inspection and maintenance or sewer utility under this chapter, notification must be provided, prior to the applicable public hearing, to all residences within the proposed service area that have on-site systems permitted by the local health officer. The notice must clearly state that the residence is within the proposed service area and must provide information on estimated rates or charges that may be imposed for the service.
- (8) A city or town shall not provide on-site sewage system inspection, pumping services, or other maintenance or repair services under this section using city or town employees unless the on-site system is connected by a publicly owned collection system to the city or town's sewerage system, and the on-site system represents the first step in the sewage disposal process. Nothing in this section shall affect the authority of state or local health officers to carry out their responsibilities under any other applicable law.
- 24 <u>(9) Capital costs for sewerage and refuse collection must be</u> 25 recovered using rate-based user charges.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 35.92.020 and 2003 c 394 s 2 are each amended to read 27 as follows:
 - (1) A city or town may construct, condemn and purchase, purchase, acquire, add to, alter, maintain, and operate systems, plants, sites, or other facilities of sewerage as defined in RCW 35.67.010, or solid waste handling as defined by RCW 70.95.030. A city or town shall have full authority to manage, regulate, operate, control, and, except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, to fix the price of service and facilities of those systems, plants, sites, or other facilities within and without the limits of the city or town.
- 36 (2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, the rates charged 37 shall be uniform for the same class of customers or service and

facilities. In classifying customers served or service and facilities furnished by a system or systems of sewerage, the legislative authority of the city or town may in its discretion consider any or all of the following factors:

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- (a) The difference in cost of service and facilities to customers;
- (b) The location of customers within and without the city or town;
- 7 (c) The difference in cost of maintenance, operation, repair, and 8 replacement of the parts of the system;
- 9 (d) The different character of the service and facilities furnished 10 to customers;
- 11 (e) The quantity and quality of the sewage delivered and the time 12 of its delivery;
- 13 (f) Capital contributions made to the systems, plants, sites, or other facilities, including but not limited to, assessments;
- 15 (g) The nonprofit public benefit status, as defined in RCW 16 24.03.490, of the land user; and
 - (h) Any other factors that present a reasonable difference as a ground for distinction.
 - (3) The rate a city or town may charge under this section for storm or surface water sewer systems or the portion of the rate allocable to the storm or surface water sewer system of combined sanitary sewage and storm or surface water sewer systems shall be reduced by a minimum of ten percent for any new or remodeled commercial building that utilizes a permissive rainwater harvesting system. Rainwater harvesting systems shall be properly sized to utilize the available roof surface of the building. The jurisdiction shall consider rate reductions in excess of ten percent dependent upon the amount of rainwater harvested. Capital costs for sewerage and solid waste handling must be recovered using rate-based user charges.
 - (4) Rates or charges for on-site inspection and maintenance services may not be imposed under this chapter on the development, construction, or reconstruction of property.
 - (5) A city or town may provide assistance to aid low-income persons in connection with services provided under this chapter.
 - (6) Under this chapter, after July 1, 1998, any requirements for pumping the septic tank of an on-site sewage system should be based, among other things, on actual measurement of accumulation of sludge and

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scum by a trained inspector, trained owner's agent, or trained owner.
Training must occur in a program approved by the state board of health or by a local health officer.

- (7) Before adopting on-site inspection and maintenance utility services, or incorporating residences into an on-site inspection and maintenance or sewer utility under this chapter, notification must be provided, prior to the applicable public hearing, to all residences within the proposed service area that have on-site systems permitted by the local health officer. The notice must clearly state that the residence is within the proposed service area and must provide information on estimated rates or charges that may be imposed for the service.
- (8) A city or town shall not provide on-site sewage system inspection, pumping services, or other maintenance or repair services under this section using city or town employees unless the on-site system is connected by a publicly owned collection system to the city or town's sewerage system, and the on-site system represents the first step in the sewage disposal process. Nothing in this section shall affect the authority of state or local health officers to carry out their responsibilities under any other applicable law.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 36.89.080 and 2003 c 394 s 3 are each amended to read 22 as follows:
 - (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) of this section, any county legislative authority may provide by resolution for revenues by fixing rates and charges for the furnishing of service to those served or receiving benefits or to be served or to receive benefits from any storm water control facility or contributing to an increase of surface water runoff. In fixing rates and charges, the county legislative authority may in its discretion consider:
 - (a) Services furnished or to be furnished;
 - (b) Benefits received or to be received;
- 32 (c) The character and use of land or its water runoff 33 characteristics;
- 34 (d) The nonprofit public benefit status, as defined in RCW 35 24.03.490, of the land user;
- (e) Income level of persons served or provided benefits under thischapter, including senior citizens and disabled persons; or

1 (f) Any other matters which present a reasonable difference as a ground for distinction.

- (2) The rate a county may charge under this section for storm water control facilities shall be reduced by a minimum of ten percent for any new or remodeled commercial building that utilizes a permissive rainwater harvesting system. Rainwater harvesting systems shall be properly sized to utilize the available roof surface of the building. The jurisdiction shall consider rate reductions in excess of ten percent dependent upon the amount of rainwater harvested.
- (3) Rates and charges authorized under this section may not be imposed on lands taxed as forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW or as timber land under chapter 84.34 RCW. Charges imposed under this section for capital costs must be recovered using rate-based user charges.
- (4) The service charges and rates collected shall be deposited in a special fund or funds in the county treasury to be used only for the purpose of paying all or any part of the cost and expense of maintaining and operating storm water control facilities, all or any part of the cost and expense of planning, designing, establishing, acquiring, developing, constructing and improving any of such facilities, or to pay or secure the payment of all or any portion of any issue of general obligation or revenue bonds issued for such purpose.
- Sec. 5. RCW 36.94.140 and 2003 c 394 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Every county, in the operation of a system of sewerage and/or water, shall have full jurisdiction and authority to manage, regulate, and control it. Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, every county shall have full jurisdiction and authority to fix, alter, regulate, and control the rates and charges for the service and facilities to those to whom such service and facilities are available, and to levy charges for connection to the system.
- (2) The rates for availability of service and facilities, and connection charges so charged must be uniform for the same class of customers or service and facility. In classifying customers served, service furnished or made available by such system of sewerage and/or

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water, or the connection charges, the county legislative authority may consider any or all of the following factors:

- (a) The difference in cost of service to the various customers within or without the area;
- (b) The difference in cost of maintenance, operation, repair and replacement of the various parts of the systems;
- (c) The different character of the service and facilities furnished various customers;
- 9 (d) The quantity and quality of the sewage and/or water delivered and the time of its delivery;
- 11 (e) Capital contributions made to the system or systems, including, 12 but not limited to, assessments;
 - (f) The cost of acquiring the system or portions of the system in making system improvements necessary for the public health and safety;
 - (g) The nonprofit public benefit status, as defined in RCW 24.03.490, of the land user; and
 - (h) Any other matters which present a reasonable difference as a ground for distinction.
 - (3) The rate a county may charge under this section for storm or surface water sewer systems or the portion of the rate allocable to the storm or surface water sewer system of combined sanitary sewage and storm or surface water sewer systems shall be reduced by a minimum of ten percent for any new or remodeled commercial building that utilizes a permissive rainwater harvesting system. Rainwater harvesting systems shall be properly sized to utilize the available roof surface of the building. The jurisdiction shall consider rate reductions in excess of ten percent dependent upon the amount of rainwater harvested. Charges imposed under this section for capital costs must be recovered using rate-based user charges.
 - (4) A county may provide assistance to aid low-income persons in connection with services provided under this chapter.
 - (5) The service charges and rates shall produce revenues sufficient to take care of the costs of maintenance and operation, revenue bond and warrant interest and principal amortization requirements, and all other charges necessary for the efficient and proper operation of the system.

Sec. 6. RCW 53.08.040 and 1989 c 298 s 1 are each amended to read 1 2 as follows:

3 A district may improve its lands by dredging, filling, bulkheading, providing waterways or otherwise developing such lands for industrial 4 and commercial purposes. A district may also acquire, construct, 5 install, improve, and operate sewer and water utilities to serve its 6 7 own property and other property owners under terms, conditions, and rates to be fixed and approved by the port commission. A district may 8 also acquire, by purchase, construction, lease, or in any other manner, 10 and may maintain and operate other facilities for the control or elimination of air, water, or other pollution, including, but not 11 12 limited to, facilities for the treatment and/or disposal of industrial 13 wastes, and may make such facilities available to others under terms, 14 conditions and rates to be fixed and approved by the port commission. Rates imposed under this section for capital costs must be recovered 15 using rate-based user charges. Such conditions and rates shall be 16 sufficient to reimburse the port for all costs, including reasonable 17 amortization of capital outlays caused by or incidental to providing 18 such other pollution control facilities: PROVIDED, That no part of 19 such costs of providing any pollution control facility to others shall 20 21 be paid out of any tax revenues of the port: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, 22 That no port shall enter into an agreement or contract to provide sewer and/or water utilities or pollution control facilities if substantially 23 similar utilities or facilities are available from another source (or 24 25 sources) which is able and willing to provide such utilities or facilities on a reasonable and nondiscriminatory basis unless such 26 other source (or sources) consents thereto. 27

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In the event that a port elects to make such other pollution control facilities available to others, it shall do so by lease, lease purchase agreement, or other agreement binding such user to pay for the use of said facilities for the full term of the revenue bonds issued by the port for the acquisition of said facilities, and said payments shall at least fully reimburse the port for all principal and interest paid by it on said bonds and for all operating or other costs, if any, incurred by the port in connection with said facilities: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That where there is more than one user of any such facilities, each user shall be responsible for its pro rata share of such costs and payment of principal and interest. Any port intending to provide

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- 1 pollution control facilities to others shall first survey the port
- 2 district to ascertain the potential users of such facilities and the
- 3 extent of their needs. The port shall conduct a public hearing upon
- 4 the proposal and shall give each potential user an opportunity to
- 5 participate in the use of such facilities upon equal terms and
- 6 conditions.

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7 **Sec. 7.** RCW 57.08.005 and 2003 c 394 s 5 are each amended to read 8 as follows:

A district shall have the following powers:

- (1) To acquire by purchase or condemnation, or both, all lands, property and property rights, and all water and water rights, both within and without the district, necessary for its purposes. The right of eminent domain shall be exercised in the same manner and by the same procedure as provided for cities and towns, insofar as consistent with this title, except that all assessment or reassessment rolls to be prepared and filed by eminent domain commissioners or commissioners appointed by the court shall be prepared and filed by the district, and the duties devolving upon the city treasurer are imposed upon the county treasurer;
- 20 (2) To lease real or personal property necessary for its purposes 21 for a term of years for which that leased property may reasonably be 22 needed;
 - (3) To construct, condemn and purchase, add to, maintain, and supply waterworks to furnish the district and inhabitants thereof and any other persons, both within and without the district, with an ample supply of water for all uses and purposes public and private with full authority to regulate and control the use, content, distribution, and price thereof in such a manner as is not in conflict with general law and may construct, acquire, or own buildings and other necessary district facilities. Where a customer connected to the district's system uses the water on an intermittent or transient basis, a district may charge for providing water service to such a customer, regardless of the amount of water, if any, used by the customer. District waterworks may include facilities which result in combined water supply and electric generation, if the electricity generated thereby is a byproduct of the water supply system. That electricity may be used by the district or sold to any entity authorized by law to use or

distribute electricity. Electricity is deemed a byproduct when the electrical generation is subordinate to the primary purpose of water supply. For such purposes, a district may take, condemn and purchase, acquire, and retain water from any public or navigable lake, river or watercourse, or any underflowing water, and by means of aqueducts or pipeline conduct the same throughout the district and any city or town therein and carry it along and upon public highways, roads, and streets, within and without such district. For the purpose of constructing or laying aqueducts or pipelines, dams, or waterworks or other necessary structures in storing and retaining water or for any other lawful purpose such district may occupy the beds and shores up to the high water mark of any such lake, river, or other watercourse, and may acquire by purchase or condemnation such property or property rights or privileges as may be necessary to protect its water supply For the purposes of waterworks which include from pollution. facilities for the generation of electricity as a byproduct, nothing in this section may be construed to authorize a district to condemn electric generating, transmission, or distribution rights or facilities of entities authorized by law to distribute electricity, or to acquire such rights or facilities without the consent of the owner;

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- (4) To purchase and take water from any municipal corporation, private person, or entity. A district contiguous to Canada may contract with a Canadian corporation for the purchase of water and for the construction, purchase, maintenance, and supply of waterworks to furnish the district and inhabitants thereof and residents of Canada with an ample supply of water under the terms approved by the board of commissioners;
- (5) To construct, condemn and purchase, add to, maintain, and operate systems of sewers for the purpose of furnishing the district, the inhabitants thereof, and persons outside the district with an adequate system of sewers for all uses and purposes, public and private, including but not limited to on-site sewage disposal facilities, approved septic tanks or approved septic tank systems, on-site sanitary sewerage systems, inspection services and maintenance services for private and public on-site systems, point and nonpoint water pollution monitoring programs that are directly related to the sewerage facilities and programs operated by a district, other facilities, programs, and systems for the collection, interception,

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treatment, and disposal of wastewater, and for the control of pollution from wastewater with full authority to regulate the use and operation thereof and the service rates to be charged. Under this chapter, after July 1, 1998, any requirements for pumping the septic tank of an onsite sewage system should be based, among other things, on actual measurement of accumulation of sludge and scum by a trained inspector, trained owner's agent, or trained owner. Training must occur in a program approved by the state board of health or by a local health Sewage facilities may include facilities which result in combined sewage disposal or treatment and electric generation, except that the electricity generated thereby is a byproduct of the system of Such electricity may be used by the district or sold to any entity authorized by law to distribute electricity. Electricity is deemed a byproduct when the electrical generation is subordinate to the primary purpose of sewage disposal or treatment. For such purposes a district may conduct sewage throughout the district and throughout other political subdivisions within the district, and construct and lay sewer pipe along and upon public highways, roads, and streets, within and without the district, and condemn and purchase or acquire land and rights of way necessary for such sewer pipe. A district may erect sewage treatment plants within or without the district, and may acquire, by purchase or condemnation, properties or privileges necessary to be had to protect any lakes, rivers, or watercourses and also other areas of land from pollution from its sewers or its sewage treatment plant. For the purposes of sewage facilities which include facilities that result in combined sewage disposal or treatment and electric generation where the electric generation is a byproduct, nothing in this section may be construed to authorize a district to condemn electric generating, transmission, or distribution rights or facilities of entities authorized by law to distribute electricity, or to acquire such rights or facilities without the consent of the owners; (6)(a) To construct, condemn and purchase, add to, maintain, and operate systems of drainage for the benefit and use of the district, the inhabitants thereof, and persons outside the district with an adequate system of drainage, including but not limited to facilities and systems for the collection, interception, treatment, and disposal of storm or surface waters, and for the protection, preservation, and rehabilitation of surface and underground waters, and drainage

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facilities for public highways, streets, and roads, with full authority to regulate the use and operation thereof and, except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the service rates to be charged.

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- (b) The rate a district may charge under this section for storm or surface water sewer systems or the portion of the rate allocable to the storm or surface water sewer system of combined sanitary sewage and storm or surface water sewer systems shall be reduced by a minimum of ten percent for any new or remodeled commercial building that utilizes a permissive rainwater harvesting system. Rainwater harvesting systems shall be properly sized to utilize the available roof surface of the building. The jurisdiction shall consider rate reductions in excess of ten percent dependent upon the amount of rainwater harvested.
- (c) Drainage facilities may include natural systems. Drainage facilities may include facilities which result in combined drainage facilities and electric generation, except that the electricity generated thereby is a byproduct of the drainage system. electricity may be used by the district or sold to any entity authorized by law to distribute electricity. Electricity is deemed a byproduct when the electrical generation is subordinate to the primary purpose of drainage collection, disposal, and treatment. purposes, a district may conduct storm or surface water throughout the district and throughout other political subdivisions within the district, construct and lay drainage pipe and culverts along and upon public highways, roads, and streets, within and without the district, and condemn and purchase or acquire land and rights of way necessary for such drainage systems. A district may provide or erect facilities and improvements for the treatment and disposal of storm or surface water within or without the district, and may acquire, by purchase or condemnation, properties or privileges necessary to be had to protect any lakes, rivers, or watercourses and also other areas of land from pollution from storm or surface waters. For the purposes of drainage facilities which include facilities that also generate electricity as a byproduct, nothing in this section may be construed to authorize a district to condemn electric generating, transmission, or distribution rights or facilities of entities authorized by law to distribute electricity, or to acquire such rights or facilities without the consent of the owners;

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(7) To construct, condemn, acquire, and own buildings and other necessary district facilities;

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- (8) To compel all property owners within the district located within an area served by the district's system of sewers to connect their private drain and sewer systems with the district's system under such penalty as the commissioners shall prescribe by resolution. The district may for such purpose enter upon private property and connect the private drains or sewers with the district system and the cost thereof shall be charged against the property owner and shall be a lien upon property served;
- (9) Where a district contains within its borders, abuts, or is located adjacent to any lake, stream, ground water as defined by RCW 90.44.035, or other waterway within the state of Washington, to provide for the reduction, minimization, or elimination of pollutants from those waters in accordance with the district's comprehensive plan, and to issue general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, local improvement district bonds, or utility local improvement bonds for the purpose of paying all or any part of the cost of reducing, minimizing, or eliminating the pollutants from these waters;
- (10) Subject to subsection (6) of this section, to fix rates and charges for water, sewer, and drain service supplied and to charge property owners seeking to connect to the district's systems, as a condition to granting the right to so connect, ((in addition to)) the <u>actual</u> cost of the connection((, such reasonable connection charge as the board of commissioners shall determine to be proper in order that those property owners shall bear their equitable share of the cost of the system. For the purposes of calculating a connection charge, the board of commissioners shall determine the pro rata share of the cost of existing facilities and facilities planned for construction within the next ten years and contained in an adopted comprehensive plan and other costs borne by the district which are directly attributable to the improvements required by property owners seeking to connect to the The cost of existing facilities shall not include those system)). portions of the system which have been donated or which have been paid for by grants. The connection charge may include interest charges applied from the date of construction of the system until the connection, or for a period not to exceed ten years, whichever is shorter, at a rate commensurate with the rate of interest applicable to

the district at the time of construction or major rehabilitation of the system, or at the time of installation of the lines to which the property owner is seeking to connect. A district may permit payment of the cost of connection and the reasonable connection charge to be paid with interest in installments over a period not exceeding fifteen The county treasurer may charge and collect a fee of three dollars for each year for the treasurer's services. Those fees shall be a charge to be included as part of each annual installment, and shall be credited to the county current expense fund by the county treasurer. Revenues from connection charges excluding permit fees are to be considered payments in aid of construction as defined by department of revenue rule. Rates or charges for on-site inspection and maintenance services may not be imposed under this chapter on the development, construction, or reconstruction of property.

Before adopting on-site inspection and maintenance utility services, or incorporating residences into an on-site inspection and maintenance or sewer utility under this chapter, notification must be provided, prior to the applicable public hearing, to all residences within the proposed service area that have on-site systems permitted by the local health officer. The notice must clearly state that the residence is within the proposed service area and must provide information on estimated rates or charges that may be imposed for the service.

A water-sewer district shall not provide on-site sewage system inspection, pumping services, or other maintenance or repair services under this section using water-sewer district employees unless the on-site system is connected by a publicly owned collection system to the water-sewer district's sewerage system, and the on-site system represents the first step in the sewage disposal process.

Except as otherwise provided in RCW 90.03.525, any public entity and public property, including the state of Washington and state property, shall be subject to rates and charges for sewer, water, storm water control, drainage, and street lighting facilities to the same extent private persons and private property are subject to those rates and charges that are imposed by districts. In setting those rates and charges, consideration may be made of in-kind services, such as stream improvements or donation of property;

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- 1 (11) To contract with individuals, associations and corporations, 2 the state of Washington, and the United States;
 - (12) To employ such persons as are needed to carry out the district's purposes and fix salaries and any bond requirements for those employees;
 - (13) To contract for the provision of engineering, legal, and other professional services as in the board of commissioner's discretion is necessary in carrying out their duties;
 - (14) To sue and be sued;

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- 10 (15) To loan and borrow funds and to issue bonds and instruments 11 evidencing indebtedness under chapter 57.20 RCW and other applicable 12 laws;
- 13 (16) To transfer funds, real or personal property, property 14 interests, or services subject to RCW 57.08.015;
- 15 (17) To levy taxes in accordance with this chapter and chapters 16 57.04 and 57.20 RCW;
- 17 (18) To provide for making local improvements and to levy and collect special assessments on property benefitted thereby, and for paying for the same or any portion thereof in accordance with chapter 57.16 RCW;
- 21 (19) To establish street lighting systems under RCW 57.08.060;
- 22 (20) To exercise such other powers as are granted to water-sewer 23 districts by this title or other applicable laws; and
- 24 (21) To exercise any of the powers granted to cities and counties 25 with respect to the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation 26 of, and fixing rates and charges for waterworks and systems of sewerage 27 and drainage.
- 28 **Sec. 8.** RCW 82.02.020 and 1997 c 452 s 21 are each amended to read 29 as follows:

30 Except only as expressly provided in chapters 67.28 and 82.14 RCW, 31 the state preempts the field of imposing taxes upon retail sales of tangible personal property, the use of tangible personal property, 32 parimutuel wagering authorized pursuant to RCW 67.16.060, conveyances, 33 and cigarettes, and no county, town, or other municipal subdivision 34 shall have the right to impose taxes of that nature. 35 36 provided in RCW 82.02.050 through 82.02.090, no county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall impose any tax, fee, or charge, 37

either direct or indirect, on the construction or reconstruction of residential buildings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, or on any other building or building space or appurtenance thereto, or on the development, subdivision, classification, or reclassification of land. However, this section does not preclude dedications of land or easements within the proposed development or plat which the county, city, town, or other municipal corporation can demonstrate are reasonably necessary as a direct result of the proposed development or plat to which the dedication of land or easement is to apply.

This section does not prohibit voluntary agreements with counties, cities, towns, or other municipal corporations that allow a payment in lieu of a dedication of land or to mitigate a direct impact that has been identified as a consequence of a proposed development, subdivision, or plat. A local government shall not use such voluntary agreements for local off-site transportation improvements within the geographic boundaries of the area or areas covered by an adopted transportation program authorized by chapter 39.92 RCW. Any such voluntary agreement is subject to the following provisions:

- (1) The payment shall be held in a reserve account and may only be expended to fund a capital improvement agreed upon by the parties to mitigate the identified, direct impact;
- (2) The payment shall be expended in all cases within five years of collection; and
- (3) Any payment not so expended shall be refunded with interest at the rate applied to judgments to the property owners of record at the time of the refund; however, if the payment is not expended within five years due to delay attributable to the developer, the payment shall be refunded without interest.

No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall require any payment as part of such a voluntary agreement which the county, city, town, or other municipal corporation cannot establish is reasonably necessary as a direct result of the proposed development or plat.

Nothing in this section prohibits cities, towns, counties, or other municipal corporations from collecting reasonable fees from an applicant for a permit or other governmental approval to cover the cost to the city, town, county, or other municipal corporation of processing

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applications, inspecting and reviewing plans, or preparing detailed statements required by chapter 43.21C RCW.

This section does not limit the existing authority of any county, city, town, or other municipal corporation to impose special assessments on property specifically benefitted thereby in the manner prescribed by law.

Nothing in this section prohibits counties, cities, or towns from imposing or permits counties, cities, or towns to impose water, sewer, natural gas, drainage utility, and drainage system charges((÷ PROVIDED, That no such charge shall exceed the proportionate share of such utility or system's capital costs which the county, city, or town can demonstrate are attributable to the property being charged: PROVIDED FURTHER, That these provisions shall not be interpreted to expand or contract any existing authority of counties, cities, or towns to impose such charges)), however, utility or system capital costs must be recovered using rate-based user charges, unless alternate charges are authorized by law.

Nothing in this section prohibits a transportation benefit district from imposing fees or charges authorized in RCW 36.73.120 nor prohibits the legislative authority of a county, city, or town from approving the imposition of such fees within a transportation benefit district.

Nothing in this section prohibits counties, cities, or towns from imposing transportation impact fees authorized pursuant to chapter 39.92 RCW.

Nothing in this section prohibits counties, cities, or towns from requiring property owners to provide relocation assistance to tenants under RCW 59.18.440 and 59.18.450.

This section does not apply to special purpose districts formed and acting pursuant to Titles 54, 57, or 87 RCW, nor is the authority conferred by these titles affected.

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