
Local Government Committee

SB 6892

Brief Description: Concerning the time limits of school impact fee expenditures.

Sponsors: Senators Fraser, Brandland, Pridemore, McAuliffe and Rasmussen.

Brief Summary of Bill
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allows school impact fees to be expended or encumbered within 10 years of receipt.• Requires the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to develop criteria for extending the use of school impact fees.

Hearing Date: 2/26/08

Staff: Lyset Cadena (786-7291).

Background:

Planning jurisdictions may impose impact fees on development activity as part of the financing of public facilities needed to serve new growth and development. This financing must provide a balance between impact fees and other sources of public funds and cannot rely solely on impact fees. Additionally, impact fees:

- may only be imposed for system improvements, a term defined in statute, that are reasonably related to the new development;
- may not exceed a proportionate share of the costs of system improvements; and
- must be used for system improvements that will reasonably benefit the new development.

Impact fees may be collected and spent only for qualifying public facilities that are included within a capital facilities plan element of a comprehensive plan. "Public facilities," within the context of impact fee statutes, are the following capital facilities that are owned or operated by government entities:

- public streets and roads;
- publicly owned parks, open space, and recreation facilities;

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- school facilities; and
- fire protection facilities in jurisdictions that are not part of a fire district.

Impact fees must be expended or encumbered within six years of receipt, unless there exists an extraordinary or compelling reason for fees to be held longer than six years. Extraordinary or compelling reasons must be identified in written findings by the governing body of the county, city, or town.

Summary of Bill:

School impact fees must be expended or encumbered within 10 years of receipt, unless there exists an extraordinary or compelling reason for fees to be held longer than 10 years. Extraordinary or compelling reasons must be identified in written findings by the governing body of the county, city, or town.

The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction must develop criteria for extending the use of school impact fees from six to 10 years. The extension also requires an evaluation of each respective school board on the appropriateness of the extension.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Not requested.

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