5514.E AMH LG H4421.1

ESB 5514 - H COMM AMD By Committee on Local Government

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:

3 "Sec. 1. RCW 35.23.535 and 1995 c 301 s 37 are each amended to 4 read as follows:

No taxes shall be imposed for maintenance and operating charges of city owned water, light, power, or heating works or systems.

Rates shall be fixed by ordinance for supplying water, light, power, or heat for commercial, domestic, or irrigation purposes sufficient to pay for all operating and maintenance charges. No rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs may be charged for any vacant lot in a manufactured housing community, as defined in RCW 59.20.030, unless the lot is receiving individually water, light, power, or heat services or the landlord voluntarily elects to continue the rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs during the period the lot is vacant. If the rates in force produce a greater amount than is necessary to meet operating and maintenance charges, the rates may be reduced or the excess income may be transferred to the city's current expense fund.

Complete separate accounts for municipal utilities must be kept under the system and on forms prescribed by the state auditor.

The term "maintenance and operating charges," as used in this section includes all necessary repairs, replacement, interest on any debts incurred in acquiring, constructing, repairing and operating plants and departments and all depreciation charges. This term shall also include an annual charge equal to four percent on the cost of the plant or system, as determined by the state auditor to be paid into the current expense fund, except that where utility bonds have been or may hereafter be issued and are unpaid no payment shall be required into the current expense fund until such bonds are paid.

1 **Sec. 2.** RCW 35.58.220 and 1999 c 153 s 34 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

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- (1) 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:
- $((\frac{1}{1}))$ (a) To prepare a comprehensive plan for the development of sources of water supply, trunk supply mains and water treatment and storage facilities for the metropolitan area.
- $((\frac{2}{2}))$ (b) To acquire by purchase, condemnation, gift or grant and to lease, construct, add to, improve, replace, repair, maintain, operate and regulate the use of metropolitan facilities for water supply within or without the metropolitan area, including buildings, structures, water sheds, wells, springs, dams, settling basins, intakes, treatment 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. 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.
- 29 $((\frac{3}{3}))$ (c) To fix rates and charges for water supplied by the 30 metropolitan municipal corporation.
 - $((\frac{4}{}))$ (d) 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.
- (2) No rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs may be charged for any vacant lot in a manufactured housing community, as defined in RCW 59.20.030, unless the lot is receiving individually water services or the landlord voluntarily elects to continue the rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs during the period the lot is vacant.
- 10 **Sec. 3.** RCW 35.67.020 and 2003 c 394 s 1 are each amended to read 11 as follows:

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- (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.
- (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:
- 26 (a) The difference in cost of service and facilities to the various 27 customers;
- 28 (b) The location of the various customers within and without the 29 city or town;
- 30 (c) The difference in cost of maintenance, operation, repair, and replacement of the various parts of the system;
- (d) The different character of the service and facilities furnished various customers;
- 34 (e) The quantity and quality of the sewage delivered and the time 35 of its delivery;
- 36 (f) The achievement of water conservation goals and the 37 discouragement of wasteful water use practices;

1 (g) Capital contributions made to the system, including but not 2 limited to, assessments;

- (h) The nonprofit public benefit status, as defined in RCW 24.03.490, of the land user; and
- (i) Any other matters which present a reasonable difference as a ground for distinction.
- (3)(a) 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.
- (b) No rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs may be charged for any vacant lot in a manufactured housing community, as defined in RCW 59.20.030, unless the lot is receiving individually storm or surface water sewer system or sanitary sewage system services or the landlord voluntarily elects to continue the rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs during the period the lot is vacant.
- (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 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 35.92.010 and 2002 c 102 s 2 are each amended to read 14 as follows:

A city or town may construct, condemn and purchase, purchase, acquire, add to, alter, maintain and operate waterworks, including fire hydrants as an integral utility service incorporated within general rates, within or without its limits, for the purpose of furnishing the city and its inhabitants, and any other persons, with an ample supply of water for all purposes, public and private, including water power and other power derived therefrom, with full power to regulate and control the use, distribution, and price thereof: PROVIDED, That the rates charged must be uniform for the same class of customers or service. Such waterworks may include facilities for the generation of electricity as a by-product and such electricity may be used by the city or town or sold to an entity authorized by law to distribute electricity. Such electricity is a by-product when the electrical generation is subordinate to the primary purpose of water supply.

In classifying customers served or service furnished, the city or town governing body may in its discretion consider any or all of the following factors: The difference in cost of service to the various customers; location of the various customers within and without the city or town; the difference in cost of maintenance, operation, repair, and replacement of the various parts of the system; the different character of the service furnished various customers; the quantity and quality of the water furnished; the time of its use; the achievement of water conservation goals and the discouragement of wasteful water use

practices; capital contributions made to the system including, but not limited to, assessments; and any other matters which present a reasonable difference as a ground for distinction. No rate shall be charged that is less than the cost of the water and service to the class of customers served. No rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs may be charged for any vacant lot in a manufactured housing community, as defined in RCW 59.20.030, unless the lot is receiving individually water services or the landlord voluntarily elects to continue the rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs during the period the lot is vacant.

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For such purposes any city or town may take, condemn and purchase, purchase, acquire, and retain water from any public or navigable lake or watercourse, surface or ground, and, by means of aqueducts or pipe lines, conduct it to the city or town; and it may erect and build dams or other works across or at the outlet of any lake or watercourse in this state for the purpose of storing and retaining water therein up to and above high water mark; and for all the purposes of erecting such aqueducts, pipe lines, dams, or waterworks or other necessary structures in storing and retaining water, or for any of the purposes provided for by this chapter, the city or town may occupy and use the beds and shores up to the high water mark of any such watercourse or lake, and acquire the right by purchase, or by condemnation and purchase, or otherwise, to any water, water rights, easements or privileges named in this chapter, or necessary for any of said purposes, and the city or town may acquire by purchase or condemnation and purchase any properties or privileges necessary to be had to protect its water supply from pollution. Should private property be necessary for any such purposes or for storing water above high water mark, the city or town may condemn and purchase, or purchase and acquire such private property. For the purposes of waterworks which include facilities for the generation of electricity as a by-product, nothing in this section may be construed to authorize a city or town that does not own or operate an electric utility system 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.

Sec. 5. RCW 35.92.020 and 2003 c 394 s 2 are each amended to read 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.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, the rates charged 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:
 - (a) The difference in cost of service and facilities to customers;
 - (b) The location of customers within and without the city or town;
- (c) The difference in cost of maintenance, operation, repair, and replacement of the parts of the system;
- (d) The different character of the service and facilities furnished to customers;
- (e) The quantity and quality of the sewage delivered and the time of its delivery;
 - (f) Capital contributions made to the systems, plants, sites, or other facilities, including but not limited to, assessments;
 - (g) The nonprofit public benefit status, as defined in RCW 24.03.490, of the land user; and
- 29 (h) Any other factors that present a reasonable difference as a 30 ground for distinction.
 - (3)(a) 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.

- (b) No rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs may be charged for any vacant lot in a manufactured housing community, as defined in RCW 59.20.030, unless the lot is receiving individually storm or surface water sewer system or sanitary sewage system services or the landlord voluntarily elects to continue the rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs during the period the lot is vacant.
- (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 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. 6.** RCW 36.89.080 and 2003 c 394 s 3 are each amended to read 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;

- 12 (c) The character and use of land or its water runoff 13 characteristics;
- 14 (d) The nonprofit public benefit status, as defined in RCW 15 24.03.490, of the land user;
 - (e) Income level of persons served or provided benefits under this chapter, including senior citizens and ((disabled)) persons with disabilities; or
 - (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.
 - (4) No rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs may be charged for any vacant lot in a manufactured housing community, as defined in RCW 59.20.030, unless the lot is receiving individually storm water control facility services or the landlord voluntarily elects to continue the rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs during the period the lot is vacant.
- 37 <u>(5)</u> The service charges and rates collected shall be deposited in 38 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.
- 8 **Sec. 7.** RCW 36.94.140 and 2005 c 324 s 2 are each amended to read 9 as follows:

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- (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 water, or the connection charges, the county legislative authority may consider any or all of the following factors:
- 23 (a) The difference in cost of service to the various customers 24 within or without the area;
 - (b) The difference in cost of maintenance, operation, repair and replacement of the various parts of the systems;
- 27 (c) The different character of the service and facilities furnished 28 various customers;
- 29 (d) The quantity and quality of the sewage and/or water delivered 30 and the time of its delivery;
- (e) Capital contributions made to the system or systems, including,but not limited to, assessments;
- 33 (f) The cost of acquiring the system or portions of the system in making system improvements necessary for the public health and safety;
- 35 (g) The nonprofit public benefit status, as defined in RCW 36 24.03.490, of the land user; and

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

- (3)(a) 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.
- (b) No rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs may be charged for any vacant lot in a manufactured housing community, as defined in RCW 59.20.030, unless the lot is receiving individually storm or surface water sewer system or sanitary sewage system services or the landlord voluntarily elects to continue the rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs during the period the lot is vacant.
- (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.
- (6) A connection charge under this section for service to a manufactured housing community, as defined in RCW 59.20.030, applies to an individual lot within that community only if the system of water or sewerage provides and maintains the connection.
- **Sec. 8.** RCW 54.24.080 and 1995 c 140 s 3 are each amended to read 30 as follows:
 - (1) The commission of each district which shall have revenue obligations outstanding shall have the power and shall be required to establish, maintain, and collect rates or charges for electric energy and water and other services, facilities, and commodities sold, furnished, or supplied by the district. The rates and charges shall be fair and, except as authorized by RCW 74.38.070 and by subsections (2) and (3) of this section, nondiscriminatory, and shall be adequate to

provide revenues sufficient for the payment of the principal of and interest on such revenue obligations for which the payment has not otherwise been provided and all payments which the district is obligated to set aside in any special fund or funds created for such purpose, and for the proper operation and maintenance of the public utility and all necessary repairs, replacements, and renewals thereof.

- (2) The commission of a district may waive connection charges for properties purchased by low-income persons from organizations exempt from tax under section 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code as amended prior to the July 23, 1995. Waivers of connection charges for the same class of electric or gas utility service must be uniformly applied to all qualified property. Nothing in this subsection (2) authorizes the impairment of a contract.
- (3) In establishing rates or charges for water service, commissioners may in their discretion consider the achievement of water conservation goals and the discouragement of wasteful water use practices.
- (4) No rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs may be charged for any vacant lot in a manufactured housing community, as defined in RCW 59.20.030, unless the lot is receiving individually electric energy or water services or the landlord voluntarily elects to continue the rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs during the period the lot is vacant.
 - Sec. 9. RCW 57.08.081 and 2003 c 394 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Subject to RCW $57.08.005((\frac{(6)}{(6)}))(7)$, the commissioners of any district shall provide for revenues by fixing rates and charges for furnishing sewer and drainage service and facilities to those to whom service is available or for providing water, such rates and charges to be fixed as deemed necessary by the commissioners, so that uniform charges will be made for the same class of customer or service and facility. Rates and charges may be combined for the furnishing of more than one type of sewer or drainage service and facilities.
 - (2) In classifying customers of such water, sewer, or drainage system, the board of commissioners may in its discretion consider any or all of the following factors: The difference in cost to various customers; the location of the various customers within and without the

district; the difference in cost of maintenance, operation, repair, and 1 2 replacement of the various parts of the system; the different character of the service furnished various customers; the quantity and quality of 3 4 service and facility furnished; the time of its use; the achievement of water conservation goals and the discouragement of 5 wasteful practices; capital contributions made to the system including 6 7 but not limited to assessments; and any other matters which present a 8 reasonable difference as a ground for distinction. Rates shall be 9 established as deemed proper by the commissioners and as fixed by resolution and shall produce revenues sufficient to take care of the 10 costs of maintenance and operation, revenue bond and warrant interest 11 12 and principal amortization requirements, and all other charges 13 necessary for efficient and proper operation of the system. No rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs may be charged for any vacant 14 lot in a manufactured housing community, as defined in RCW 59.20.030, 15 unless the lot is receiving individually water, sewer, or drainage 16 system services or the landlord voluntarily elects to continue the 17 rates, charges, noncapital fees, or other costs during the period the 18 lot is vacant. Prior to furnishing services, a district may require a 19 deposit to guarantee payment for services. However, failure to require 20 21 a deposit does not affect the validity of any lien authorized by this 22 section.

(3) The commissioners shall enforce collection of connection charges, and rates and charges for water supplied against property owners connecting with the system or receiving such water, and for sewer and drainage services charged against property to which and its owners to whom the service is available, such charges being deemed charges against the property served, by addition of penalties of not more than ten percent thereof in case of failure to pay the charges at times fixed by resolution. The commissioners may provide by resolution that where either connection charges or rates and charges for services supplied are delinquent for any specified period of time, the district shall certify the delinquencies to the auditor of the county in which the real property is located, and the charges and any penalties added thereto and interest thereon at the rate of not more than the prime lending rate of the district's bank plus four percentage points per year shall be a lien against the property upon which the service was received, subject only to the lien for general taxes.

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- (4) The district may, at any time after the connection charges or rates and charges for services supplied or available and penalties are delinquent for a period of sixty days, bring suit in foreclosure by civil action in the superior court of the county in which the real property is located. The court may allow, in addition to the costs and disbursements provided by statute, attorneys' fees, title search and report costs, and expenses as it adjudges reasonable. The action shall be in rem, and may be brought in the name of the district against an individual or against all of those who are delinquent in one action. The laws and rules of the court shall control as in other civil actions.
- (5) In addition to the right to foreclose provided in this section, the district may also cut off all or part of the service after charges for water or sewer service supplied or available are delinquent for a period of thirty days.
- (6) A district may determine how to apply partial payments on past due accounts.
- (7) A district may provide a real property owner or the owner's designee with duplicate bills for service to tenants, or may notify an owner or the owner's designee that a tenant's service account is delinquent. However, if an owner or the owner's designee notifies the district in writing that a property served by the district is a rental property, asks to be notified of a tenant's delinquency, and has provided, in writing, a complete and accurate mailing address, the district shall notify the owner or the owner's designee of a tenant's delinquency at the same time and in the same manner the district notifies the tenant of the tenant's delinquency or by mail. district provides a real property owner or the owner's designee with duplicates of tenant utility service bills or notice that a tenant's utility account is delinquent, the district shall notify the tenant that it is providing the duplicate bills or delinquency notice to the owner or the owner's designee. After January 1, 1999, if a district fails to notify the owner of a tenant's delinquency after receiving a written request to do so and after receiving the other information required by this subsection (7), the district shall have no lien against the premises for the tenant's delinquent and unpaid charges."
 - Correct the title.

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 $\underline{\text{EFFECT:}}$ Removes repetitive language reiterating that a lot must be vacant for no fees to be charged.

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