

Capital Facilities Appendix

Introduction

The Capital Facilities Appendix is presented in two parts:

Part One: Capital facilities inventories. This section presents summaries of existing inventories and needs projections for capital facilities. Municipal facilities are those that are owned and operated by the City, or for which the City has a capital plan, such as a community center, City offices, maintenance facilities, and stormwater facilities. Municipal capital facilities such as parks, trails, and recreation facilities, and the City's transportation system are addressed at length in their respective Elements. Their capital requirements are summarized in **Table CF-1**. Other public facilities or services are those that may not be owned and operated by the City, or that are provided through contractual arrangements with the City, such as Police, Fire, Sewer, Water, Stormwater Management, and Schools. These are also presented in this section.

Part Two: Capital facilities revenue and sources. This section provides a description followed by a summary discussion comparing projected capital facilities needs against funding capacity. The Growth Management Act requires that a balance be maintained between needs and funding.

The Capital Facilities goals and policies, which provide overall direction for capital facilities decisions, are presented in the Capital Facilities Element.

General Growth Projections

According to the growth projections, which form the basis of the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan, the City of Newcastle could experience an increase of up to approximately 863 additional households over the next twenty years.

After reviewing the projections and underlying assumptions, it was determined that for planning purposes, the most prudent course was to assume a uniform allocation of the projected growth over the 20-year period rather than trying to predict year by year economic cycles.

To be sure, growth will not occur precisely as projected over the next six- year or even the 20-year period. Local governments have the opportunity to re-evaluate their forecast in light of the actual growth experienced, revise their forecast if necessary, and adjust the number or timing of capital facilities that are needed

This Capital Facilities Plan is anticipated to be updated annually as part of the City's budget process, thereby ensuring that the Plan reflects the most current actual statistics related to growth in Newcastle, and that capital facilities are slated for implementation in accordance with both the level of service standards and the City's concurrency policies.

Method for Using Levels of Service

Levels of service (LOS) usually are quantifiable measures of the amount of public facilities that are provided to the community. Levels of service also may measure the quality of some public facilities. Typically, measures of LOS are expressed as ratios of facility capacity to demand (i.e., actual or potential users). This Comprehensive Plan provides level of service (LOS) standards for information purposes only, but may be useful for projecting some capital facilities needs.

Because the need for capital facilities is determined largely by the adopted LOS, the key to influencing the Capital Facilities Plan is to influence the selection of the LOS standards. LOS standards are measures of the quality of life of the community. The standards should be based on Newcastle's vision of its future and its values. Traditional approaches to capital facilities planning rely on technical experts to determine the need for capital improvements. In the scenario-driven approach, these experts play an important advisory role, but they do not control the determination. Their role is to define and implement a process for the review of various scenarios, to analyze data, and to make suggestions based on technical considerations.

The final, legal authority to establish an LOS rests with the City Council because the City Council enacts the LOS that reflects the community's vision. The City Council's decision should be influenced by 1) formal recommendations of the Planning Commission; 2) providers of public facilities; 3) formal advisory groups; 4) the general public through workshops and other public involvement programs and 5) staff with appropriate experience and expertise.

Part One: Capital Facilities Inventory

Capital Facilities Inventory-Public Facilities

Community Meeting Facility

The City currently owns no dedicated community meeting facility.

City Offices

The City currently leases 8,000 gross square feet space in a building located at 13020 Newcastle Way.

Maintenance Buildings

The City currently has no permanent maintenance facilities or outbuildings.

Stormwater Management Facilities

The City contracts with CCUD for stormwater maintenance and operations.

Parks

The City currently owns a total of 69.4 acres of developed and undeveloped park land. Community parks represent the majority of this acreage with 55.1 acres, and mini-parks are the second largest category, with 14.3 acres. Additional information regarding parks, trails, and recreation facilities is located in the Parks, Trails, and Recreation Element and Appendix of this plan.

Level of Service Standards

Community Meeting Facility

One of the primary concerns expressed by the citizens of Newcastle during the visioning process during the original plan development was that there was no

community gathering place. The City has indicated that approximately 5000 square feet would be needed for a typical Community Meeting Facility. The size of these facilities varies from city to city, depending on their particular needs.

Public Works

LOS for public works/maintenance functions is inappropriate since Newcastle contracts for most of its public services.

Stormwater Management Facilities

The City adopted a storm and surface water comprehensive plan in 1999. The plan identifies and models the system, documents water quality issues, recommends a stormwater facilities program, and outlines the stormwater CIP

Future Needs

Community Meeting Facility

The citizens of Newcastle have spoken to the need for a community meeting facility for various occasions. There may be opportunities in the future to share this type of facility with other quasi-public development.

City Offices

The City has determined that there is need to build or purchase a permanent facility for City offices. An evaluation still needs to be conducted as to the size and location of this facility.

Maintenance Building

There is a need to house City vehicles and other equipment and to provide a common place for routine maintenance and storage of seasonal equipment.

Stormwater Management Facilities

The development of stormwater facilities is largely driven by developer improvements.

Other Public Facilities and Services

Capital Facilities Inventory-Other Public Facilities and Services

Police Facilities

The King County Sheriff's Office provides several key public safety services on a regional basis and at no additional charge to Newcastle. These include homicide investigations, child find, and search and rescue.

Sheriff's deputies are assigned to the Newcastle Police Department and are considered part of the City staff. The Chief of Police is a sergeant with King County Sheriff's Office and reports to both the Newcastle City Manager and the Sheriff's local precinct commander. The City provides office space for police functions.

Fire Facilities

The City of Newcastle contracts with the City of Bellevue for fire and emergency services: fire protection services, emergency medical services, emergency preparedness capabilities, and hazardous materials response. Fire and emergency services staff are under the direction and control of the Bellevue Fire Chief and are not considered part of Newcastle staff. Bellevue Fire Station #9 is located just outside Newcastle's city limit off of Newcastle Way.

Sewer Facilities

The City of Newcastle receives sewer service from the Coal Creek Utility District (formerly known as King County Water District No. 107). The sources for the information in this section are the 2002 Interim and Final Comprehensive Sewer System Plans, which are adopted by reference within the City of Newcastle Comprehensive Plan.

Coal Creek Utility District (the District) collects wastewater and conveys it to King County Metro (Metro - which provides wastewater treatment and disposal as well as interception/transmission of collected wastewater). The District's sanitary sewer system flows into Metro's Eastside Interceptor and the wastewater is treated at the Renton treatment facility. Currently, Metro's wastewater treatment consists of primary treatment, secondary treatment, and bio-solids processing.

Water Facilities

The City of Newcastle receives its potable water service from Coal Creek Utility District (formerly King County Water District No. 7). The District currently provides water service to eight square miles of land including most of the Newcastle city limits and potential annexation areas. The City of Newcastle geographically makes up more than ninety-five percent of the total district water service area.

School Facilities

Two School Districts, Renton and Issaquah, currently provide school facilities and services within the City of Newcastle. Issaquah plans for facility expansion, and Renton anticipates exceeding school capacities, however it indicates that capacity issues will be addressed through the use of portables. The City annually adopts by reference the most recently adopted Capital Facility Plans for both the Renton and Issaquah School Districts.

Part Two: Capital Facilities Revenue and Sources

Summary of Six and Twenty Year Capital Facilities Costs

The City's Six Year CIP is included in the City's overall budget, which is annually updated and available for review through the City Clerk's Office and is considered a part of this Capital Facilities Plan. A summary of the City's 20-year Capital Facilities Plan is presented in CF-1 at the end of this chapter.

Capital Facilities Revenue and Sources

A wide range of revenue sources is available to the City of Newcastle for use in addressing capital facilities. There are three types of revenue sources for capital facilities, Multi-use, Single Use, and, less commonly, General Fund, described below.

1. *Multi-use*: taxes, fees, loans, and grants which may be used for virtually any type of capital facility (but which may become restricted if and when adopted for a specific type of capital facility);
2. *Single use*: taxes, fees, loans, and grants which may be used only for a particular type of capital facility; and
3. *General fund*: these monies are typically used for operations, rather than capital improvements. No further discussion of this fund is provided in the appendix.

Multi-Use Revenue Sources

Property Tax

Property tax levies are most often used by local governments for operating and maintenance costs. They are not commonly used for capital improvements.

The 2002 property tax rate in Newcastle is currently \$2.49 per \$1,000 of assessed value (AV). The maximum rate allowed by state law is \$3.60 per \$1,000 AV. The City has the option to set its rate at any level up to the maximum.

Under state law, local governments are prohibited from raising the property tax levy more than six percent of the highest amount levied in the last three years (before adjustments for new construction and annexations). This is known as the “106 percent lid.” However, the state authorizes temporary or permanent increases above the 106 percent lid, up to a statutory limit under local voter approval. The City of Newcastle has not proposed a temporary lid lift.

General Obligation Bonds & Lease-Purchase (Property Tax Excess Levy)

There are two types of General Obligation (GO) bonds: voter-approved and Councilmanic.

Voter-approved bonds increase the property tax rate, with increased revenues dedicated to paying principal and interest on the bonds. Local governments are authorized in “excess levies” to repay voter-approved bonds. Excess levies are increased in the regular property tax levy above statutory limits. Approval requires a 60 percent majority vote in favor and a turn-out of at least 40 percent of the voters from the preceding general election.

Councilmanic bonds are authorized by a jurisdiction's legislative body without the need for voter approval. Principal and interest payments for Councilmanic bonds come from general government revenues, without a corresponding increase in property taxes. Therefore, this method of bond approval does not utilize a dedicated funding source for repaying the bond holders. Lease-purchase arrangements are also authorized by vote of the legislative body and do not require voter approval.

The amount of the local government debt allowable for GO bonds is restricted by law to 7.5 percent of the taxable value of the property within the City limits. This may be divided as follows:

General Purpose Bonds	2.5 percent
Utility Bonds	2.5 percent
Open Space and Park Facilities	2.5 percent

Of the 2.5 percent for General Purpose Bonds, the City may issue up to 1.5 percent in the form of Councilmanic bonds.

As of October 2002, the City had no Councilmanic GO and no voter-approved GO debt. The total unused debt capacity available for the City in 2002 is \$75,538,863. The City can double that ceiling for essential public facility expenditures. See Essential Public Facilities section following Implementation and Amendments section.

If Bonds were used to fund capital facilities, the impact on the individual taxpayer would vary widely depending upon the amount and term of the bonds.

Real Estate Excise Tax

RCW 82.46 authorizes local governments to collect a real estate excise tax levy of 0.25 percent of the purchase price of real estate within the city limits. The Growth Management Act authorizes collection of another 0.25 percent. Both the first and second 0.25 percents are required to be used for financing capital facilities specified in local governments' capital facilities plans.

The first and second 0.25 percent may be used for the following capital facilities:

1. The planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, bridges, domestic water systems, and storm and sanitary sewer systems.
2. The planning, construction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of parks and recreational facilities.

In addition, the first 0.25 percent may be used for the following:

- a. The acquisition of parks and recreational facilities.
- b. The planning, acquisition, construction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of law enforcement facilities, protection of facilities, trails, libraries, administrative and judicial facilities, and river and/or floodway/flood control projects and housing projects subject to certain limitations.

The City of Newcastle has enacted both of the 0.25 percent real estate excise taxes. The King County Assessors Office determines the value of the property and the seller of the property is responsible for the payment of these assessed taxes. The total 2002 budget estimate is \$515,000 allocated to capital facilities.

Business and Occupation Tax

RCW 35.11 authorizes cities to collect this tax on the gross or net income of businesses, not to exceed a rate of 0.2 percent. Revenue may be used for capital facilities acquisition, construction, maintenance, and operations. Voter approval is required to initiate the tax or increase the tax rate. The City has not utilized this revenue source.

Local Option Sales Tax (Retail)

Local governments may collect a tax on retail sales of up to 1.0 percent. Counties, with voter approval, may collect an additional 0.1 percent which may be used only for criminal justice purposes (public transportation-benefit authorities may levy up to 0.6 percent). Voter approval is required for all local option sales tax increases.

Business License Fees

The City currently requires all businesses operating within the city limits to have a business license. The cost is \$25 per year.

State Retail Sales Tax

In 2002, Newcastle budgeted \$710,000 in retail sales tax to be expended on maintenance and operating costs. Criminal justice tax revenues (one percent) totals \$172,400.

Utility Tax

RCW 35A.52 authorizes cities to collect a tax on gross receipts of electrical, gas, garbage, telephone, cable TV., water, sanitary sewer, and stormwater management providers. Service users pay the tax as part of their utility bill.

State law limits the utility tax to 6 percent of the total receipts for cable TV, electricity, gas, steam (not applicable to Newcastle), and telephone, unless a majority of the voters approved a higher rate. There are no restrictions on the tax rates for City-owned sewer, water, solid waste, and stormwater. Revenue can be used for capital facilities acquisition, construction, and maintenance. Currently the City does not collect utility taxes on sanitation, sanitary sewer or water, cable TV, electricity, gas, or telephone.

Community Development Block Grants

Approximately \$8.5 million in community development block grant (CDBG) funding is available annually statewide through the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development for public facilities, economic development, and housing projects which benefit low- and moderate-income households. Funds may not be used for maintenance and operations. Newcastle has not yet received any CDBG funding.

The City has not utilized this funding source. It is not possible to accurately forecast revenues from CERB loans or grants.

Public Works Trust Fund Grants and Loans (PWTF)

The state Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development provides low-interest loans for capital facilities planning, emergency planning, and construction of bridges, roads, domestic water, sanitary sewer, and storm sewer. Applicants must have a capital facilities plan in place and must be levying the original 0.25 percent real estate sales tax (see real estate excise tax, above). Construction and emergency planning projects must be for reconstruction of existing capital facilities only. Capital improvement planning projects are limited to planning for streets and utilities.

Loans for construction projects require a local match generated only from local revenues or state-shared entitlement (gas tax) revenues. The required local match is 10 percent of a 3 percent loan, 20 percent for a 2 percent loan, and 30 percent for a 1 percent loan.

Emergency planning loans are at a 5 percent interest rate. If state or federal disaster funds are received, they must be applied to the loan for the life of the project (20 years). Future PWTF funding cannot be reliably forecast.

Surface Water Management Funds

Surface Water Management (SWM) is the Division of the King County Department of Natural Resources that addresses problems caused by stormwater runoff in unincorporated King County and participating cities, including Newcastle. Typical problems include flooding of homes and roads, erosion of hillsides and streambanks,

water pollution and damage to fish habitat. Unlike wastewater (sewage), most stormwater flows untreated into pipes, ponds, and ditches that empty into streams, wetlands, and lakes.

SWM was created by the King County Council in 1987 in response to stormwater runoff problems caused by increasing urbanization. As the County's population grows and land development activities increase, roofs, pavement, and parking lots replace natural soil and plant cover. Higher volumes of runoff enter streams and lakes at faster speeds carrying more contaminants.

About 80 percent of the Division's funding comes from the surface water management fee. In SWM's service area (the western third of unincorporated King County) the fee for single family homes has been \$85.02 since 1991, and is billed along with property tax statements. The rate for commercial property owners varies depending on parcel acreage and amount of impervious surfaces, such as buildings and parking lots. The rest of SWM's funding comes from federal and state grants, contracts with cities and contributions from flood control districts.

Surface water management fees are used to:

- replace, upgrade and maintain drainage systems -- stormwater control structures, settling ponds, catch basins, culverts and other facilities -- in neighborhoods that have had a history of serious flooding
- restore streambanks and fish habitat damaged by uncontrolled runoff
- protect lakes, streams and wetlands and try to prevent future problems by implementing watershed management plans
- send out field investigators to respond to citizen complaints about drainage or water pollution problems and to provide technical assistance where needed
- encourage community stewardship of water resources through streamside plantings, storm drain stenciling, educational workshops and small grants to citizen groups and businesses
- respond to flood hazards by staffing the Flood Warning Center, providing emergency referrals and coordination and maintaining river control facilities: pumping systems, levees, dikes, and revetments.

The Surface Water Management Fund transfers money internally to the General Fund for related administration functions. Related administrative functions can include records management, payroll costs, budgeting, accounts payable, management costs, salaries and benefits, debt service, and State Business and Occupation (B&O) taxes. This is in addition to the cost of repairs and improvements to the Storm/Surface Water systems in the City.

Storm Drain Utility Fee

The state authorizes cities and counties to charge a fee to support storm drain capital improvements. The fee is usually a flat rate per residential equivalency. Residential equivalencies are based on average amount of impervious surface. Commercial property is commonly assessed a rate based on a fixed number of residential equivalencies. Newcastle does not currently have a storm drain utility. If such a utility were established, at a rate of \$2.64 per dwelling (the median state-wide rate in 1995 according to the City Engineers Association of Washington), estimated

revenues from 1996-2002 for capital facilities only (not including funding for maintenance) would amount to \$8,538 and from 2003-2016 would amount to \$19,921, for a 20-year total of \$28,459.

Single-Use Revenue Sources

Cultural Arts, Stadium/Conventional Facilities

Special-Purpose Districts

RCW 67.38.130 authorizes cultural arts, stadium/convention special purpose districts with independent taxing authority to finance capital facilities. The District requires a majority voter approval for formation, and has a funding limit of \$0.25 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

Typically, such a special-purpose district would serve a larger geographical area than the single city. Revenue would be based on the tax base of the area within the special service district. If Newcastle were to propose a cultural arts or stadium/convention special purpose district with the same boundaries as the City, at a maximum allowable levy rate of \$0.25 per \$1,000 AV, estimated revenues would amount to \$766,501 from 1996-2002 and \$1,788,503 from 2003-2016, for a 20-year total of \$2,555,004.

Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

EMS Levy

The state authorizes a \$0.50 per \$1,000 AV property tax levy which may be enacted by fire and hospital districts, cities and towns, and counties.

Newcastle has not enacted an EMS levy because it is serviced by the county-wide Medic One. According to state law, if the County's EMS levy applies to the City, then the City cannot enact an EMS levy for the City itself.

Fire Impact Fees

RCW 82.02.050-090 authorizes a charge (impact fee) to be paid by new development for its "fair share" of the cost of fire protection and emergency medical facilities required to serve the development. Impact fees must be used for capital facilities necessitated by growth, and not to correct existing deficiencies in levels of service. Impact fees cannot be used for operating expenses. Newcastle does not currently collect fire impact fees.

A fire impact fee for the City of Newcastle can be generated by multiplying the current level of service by the cost of related capital facilities to determine the cost per capita, then multiplying by the number of persons per dwelling unit to determine the cost per dwelling unit.

The City does not currently charge a fire impact fee because it does not directly operate fire protection capital facilities.

Roads, Bridges, and Mass Transit

Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax

RCW 82.36 authorizes this tax, which is administered by the state Department of Licensing and paid by gasoline distributors. Cities and counties receive 11.53 percent and 22.78 percent, respectively, of motor vehicle fuel tax receipts. Revenues must be spent for "highway purposes" including the construction, maintenance, and operation of City streets, county roads, and highways. In 1996, \$ 175,000 in fuel tax

revenue is budgeted in Newcastle, of which \$100,000 is for operating, maintenance, and debt service costs, and \$75,000 is for capital facilities.

Local Option Fuel Tax

RCW 82.80 authorizes this county-wide local option tax equivalent to 10 percent of the state-wide motor vehicle fuel tax and a special fuel tax of 2.3 cents per gallon. Revenues are distributed back to the county and its cities on a weighted per capita basis (1.5 for population in unincorporated areas and 1.0 for population in incorporated areas). Revenues must be spent for “highway purposes.” King County has not enacted this local option fuel tax.

Commercial Parking Tax

RCW 82.80 authorizes a tax for commercial parking businesses, but does not set rates. Revenues must be spent for “general transportation purposes” including highway purposes, public transportation, high-capacity transportation, transportation planning and design, and other transportation-related activities.

Newcastle does not have a commercial parking tax at this time.

Transportation Benefit District

RCW 35.21.225 authorizes cities to create transportation districts with independent taxing authority for the purposes of acquiring, constructing, improving, providing, and funding any city street, county road, or state highway improvement within the district. Special district's tax base is used to finance capital facilities.

The District may generate revenue through property tax excess levies, general obligation bonds (including Councilmanic bonds), local improvement districts, and development fees (see related discussions, above, for background on each of these). Voter approval is required for bonds and excess property tax levies. Council approval is required for Councilmanic bonds, special assessments, and development fees.

Transportation improvements funded with district revenues must be consistent with state, regional, and local transportation plans; necessitated by existing or reasonable foreseeable congestion levels attributable to economic growth; and partially funded by local government or private developer contributions, or a combination of such contributions.

To date, no jurisdiction in the state has formed a transportation benefit district.

A transportation benefit district would address specific transportation projects reducing congestion caused by economic development. Consequently, the amount of revenue is a function of the cost of the project, rather than a levy rate, assessment amount, or fee schedule. It is, therefore, not possible to reliably forecast revenue from this source.

Road Impact Fees

RCW 82.02.050-090 authorizes cities and counties to exact road impact fees from new development for its “fair share” of the system improvement costs of roads necessary to serve the development. Impact fees must be used for capital facilities necessitated by growth and not to correct existing deficiencies in level of service. Impact fees cannot be used for operating expenses.

Newcastle currently collects traffic impact fees based on an adopted ordinance and fee schedule. In addition, Newcastle collects fees for development impacting Coal Creek Parkway under King County Mitigated Payment System (MPS).

National Highway Systems Grants

The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) awards grants for construction and improvement of National Highway System (NHS) components. In order to be eligible, projects must be a component of the NHS and be on the regional transportation improvement program.

Ultimately, the NHS will include all interstate routes, a large percentage of urban and rural principal arterials, defense strategic highway networks, and strategic highway connectors. In the interim, the NHS will consist of highways classified as principal arterials.

Funds are available on an 86.5 percent federal, 13.5 percent local match based on the highest ranking projects from the regional Transportation Improvement Board (TIB) list. Newcastle does not currently have any eligible projects.

It is not possible to forecast reliably how much, if any, revenue the City would receive from this source.

Surface Transportation Program (STP) Grants

Puget Sound Regional Council provides grants for road construction, transit, capital projects, bridge projects, transportation planning, and research and development. Projects must be on the regional TIP list, and must be for roads with higher functional classifications and local or rural minor collectors

Funds are available on an 86.5 percent federal/13.5 percent local match based on highest ranking projects from the regional TIP list.

Newcastle has not received any STP or Transportation Improvement Account grant revenue.

Federal Aid Bridge Replacement Program Grants

WSDOT provides grants on a state-wide priority basis for the replacement of structural deficient or functionally obsolete bridges. Funding is awarded on 80 percent federal/20 percent local match.

Federal Aid Emergency Relief Grants

WSDOT provides funding for restoration of roads and bridges on the federal aid system which are damaged by natural disasters or catastrophic failures. Funds are available on an 83.13 percent federal/16.87 percent local matching basis. Because emergencies cannot be predicted, it is not possible to forecast revenues from this source.

Urban Arterial Trust Account Grants (UATA)

The Washington State Transportation Improvement Board (TIB) provides funding for projects to alleviate and prevent traffic congestion. In order to be eligible, roads should be structurally deficient, congested by traffic, and have geometric deficiencies, or a high incidence of accidents. Funds are awarded on an 80 percent federal/20 percent local matching basis.

Transportation Improvement Account Grants (TIA)

The state TIB provides funding for projects designed to alleviate and prevent traffic congestion caused by economic development or growth. Eligible projects should be multi-agency, multi-modal, congestion, and economic development-related, and partially funded locally. Funds are awarded on a percentage basis with a local match. Newcastle received TIA funding beginning in 2000 for the Coal Creek Parkway Project.

Centennial Clean Water Fund (CCWF)

The Department of Ecology (DOE) issues grants and loans for the design, acquisition, construction, and improvement of water pollution control facilities and related activities to meet state and federal requirements to protect water quality.

State Revolving Fund Loans

DOE administers low-interest loans and low-interest guarantees for water pollution control projects. Applicants must demonstrate water quality need, have a facility plan for water quality treatment, show ability to repay a loan through a dedicated source of funding, and conform to other state and federal requirements. Newcastle does not have any programs to qualify for these funds. Consequently, revenues from this source are not forecast.

Solid Waste

Department of Ecology Grants

The state awards grants to local governments for a variety of programs related to solid waste, including a remedial action grant to assist with local hazardous waste sites, moderate risk/hazardous waste implementation grants, and waste composting grants. It is not possible to forecast revenue from this source.

Flood Control Special Purpose Districts

RCW 86.15.160 authorizes flood control special purpose districts with independent taxing authority (up to 50 cents per \$1,000 assessed value property tax levy limit without voter approval) to finance flood control capital facilities. In addition, the district can, with voter approval, use an excess levy to pay for general obligation debt. Newcastle does not have a flood control special district.

Surface Water Management

Storm Drainage Payment In Lieu of Assessment

In accordance with state law, the City could authorize storm drainage charges in lieu of assessments. The City does not currently collect a storm drainage facility charge per acre upon issuance of a building permit. Revenues from this charge are, or could be, deposited in the City's Storm Drainage Cumulative Reserve Fund. Revenues from this fund could be used for construction, maintenance and/or repair of storm drainage facilities, acquisition of property or related debt service.

Water Supply

Water Districts

Coal Creek Utility District serves Newcastle's planning area. Water districts have independent taxing authority, with a property tax levy limit of 50 cents per thousand of AV. Tax revenue is restricted to uses related to the purpose for which the water district was created.

User Fees

The state authorizes cities, counties, and special purpose utility districts to charge for water consumption, usually on the basis of volume of water consumed. Revenue may be used for capital facilities, operations, and maintenance. In Newcastle, Coal Creek Utility District charges and collects these fees.

Grants and Loans

Grants and loans are additional sources of revenue that may be used for capital projects.

The State Community Economic Revitalization Board (CERB) provides low-interest loans, and occasionally grants to finance sewer, water, access roads, bridges, and other facilities for specific private sector development. Funding is available only for projects which support specific private developments or expansion which promotes the trading of goods and services outside the state. The average requirement is to create one job per \$3,000 of CERB financing.

The Federal Economic Development Administration (EDA) provides grants for improvements that benefit economic development and reduce unemployment.

List of Capital Facility Tables

CF-1 Twenty-Year Capital Facility Program