

RESOLUTION NO. 512

A RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING A SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT CHARGE FOR WATER SUPPLY, TREATMENT, TRANSMISSION, AND DISTRIBUTION.

WHEREAS, the City of Stayton Systems Development Charge Ordinance, Ordinance No. 691, provides for the setting of systems development charges upon completion of an analysis of projected capital improvements to be constructed and adoption of a methodology explaining how the systems development charges are calculated; and

WHEREAS, Stayton City Code Section 13.12.220, enacted by Ordinance No. 691, specifies that such charges shall be set by separate resolution of the Stayton City Council;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE STAYTON CITY COUNCIL HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: IMPOSITION OF SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT CHARGES.

This resolution shall establish the methodology and be the basis for imposing a systems development charge (SDC) on those activities which create demand for capital improvements used for the water supply, storage, treatment, transmission, and distribution system within the City of Stayton.

SECTION 2. SCOPE

The charge imposed by this resolution is separate from and in addition to any applicable taxes, fees, assessments, charges, including but not limited to systems development charges, which may be required by the City of Stayton or imposed as a condition of a land use or development approval.

SECTION 3: IMPROVEMENT FEE

The system development charge imposed by this resolution is an improvement fee.

SECTION 4: METHODOLOGY

The Stayton City Council hereby adopts the following methodology as the basis for the systems development charge imposed by this resolution and authorized by Ordinance No. 691.

- a. The adopted "Master Utilities Plan," (James M. Montgomery Consulting Engineers, December, 1980); the "Stayton/Sublimity Water Needs" (Boatwright Engineering, February, 1991); and the "Stayton Comprehensive Plan," (acknowledged April 25, 1991), shall be considered the primary source documents upon which the charges imposed under this resolution are promulgated and constitute the improvement plan described in Stayton City Code, Section 13.12.230 of the systems development ordinance.
- b. The City of Stayton water system has the following components:

Water Rights:                      16.66 cfs =                      7,463 gpm    10,746,720 gpd

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|  |           |                |
|--|-----------|----------------|
| Water Filtration Pond Design Capacity: | 9,000 gpm | 12,960,000 gpd |
| Water Plant Operating Capacity         |           | 8,000,000 gpd  |
| Normal Daily Demand (Winter)           |           | 1,125,000 gpd  |
| Normal Daily Demand (Summer)           |           | 4,500,000 gpd  |
| Peak 1-Day Demand (Summer)             |           | 7,500,000 gpd  |
| Storage:                               |           | 6,900,000 gal  |

Emergency Source of Supply: Connection with City of Salem 36-inch transmission main at Schedule M station on Holly Street.

The existing water system is adequate to serve most of the existing demands for water supply, treatment, transmission, and distribution. Current water storage is slightly deficient and does not meet the 7.3 million gallon requirement in the Master Utilities Plan. The city needs to add up to 400,000 gallons in water storage capacity to solve current system deficiencies. Fireflows are inadequate at various spots in the existing distribution system. The city needs to upgrade water mains in older areas of the city to solve these deficiencies. Systems development charges may not be used to solve these deficiencies. The city does have excess capacity in the water supply and water treatment facility to meet the demands of new growth. The City of Stayton can impose a reimbursement fee from new development to cover the capital costs for the remaining water supply and treatment capacity of the facility. No reimbursement fee is proposed.

- c. The Stayton Comprehensive Plan, Table PF-1, page 31, lists capital improvement from the "Master Utilities Plan" to solve system deficiencies and to meet the projected water system demands for the northwest and southeast sections of the City of Stayton to serve new developments.
- Exhibit A, attached and by this reference made a part of this resolution, lists the projected water system projects required to meet the demands of new growth in the City of Stayton.
- e. The estimated cost of future water system capital improvements benefitting the City of Stayton is estimated to be \$3,954,000.
  - f. The city estimates that future demands will be placed on the system by both residential and non-residential users. According to the Master Utilities Plan sewer demands can be directly correlated with water demands. The Master Utilities Plan compared prior usage and determined that after cannery water usage was subtracted, water usage was divided 71 percent residential and 29 percent non-residential (commercial/industrial/public/semi-public, etc.). The city estimates residential use will generate 70 percent of the demand for future water and sewer services.
  - g. The Stayton Comprehensive Plan, Table LU-6, estimates a projected need for 4600 dwelling units in the Stayton Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) with an average density of 2.5 persons per dwelling unit. As of April, 1990 there were approximately 1968 dwelling units within the UGB and a projected demand of an additional 2633 dwelling units to reach the projected planning population of 11,500 people.

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- h. Residential units will place 70 percent of the demand for expanded water supply, treatment, distribution, and storage facilities with a projected cost of \$2,767,800 and \$1,051.20 per dwelling unit. The maximum water systems development charge the City of Stayton may impose is \$1,051.20 per dwelling unit.
- i. Commercial units will place 30 percent of the demand for expanded water supply, treatment, distribution, and storage facilities with a projected cost of \$1,186,200.

In order to reach an equitable charge for commercial, industrial, public, semi-public, and all other buildings based on their demands for water facilities, a plumbing fixture unit equivalent will be used. Each residential dwelling has an average of 16 plumbing fixtures units per residence. The exact number of plumbing fixture units within each new commercial/industrial/other will be determined at the time of building permit application. Based on the maximum \$1,051.20 per dwelling unit charge divided by 16 fixture units per dwelling unit, the maximum water systems charge for all non-residential buildings may be \$65.70 per plumbing fixture unit.

#### SECTION 5. FEE

The water SDC collected in accordance with Section 13.12.240 of the Stayton City Code shall be:

- a. New Residential Structures: \$700.00 per new residential dwelling unit
- b. Residential Additions or Alterations: No fee.
- c. New Non-Residential Structures: \$700.00 minimum charge for the first 20 plumbing fixture units plus \$45.00 per plumbing fixture unit for each plumbing fixture unit beyond the first 20.
- d. Commercial Additions or Alterations: \$45.00 per plumbing fixture unit.

#### SECTION 6. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

- a. All funds derived from these charges shall be credited to the water systems development fees account of the Systems Development Fund.
- b. All expenditures from this fund will be in accordance with the system development charge ordinance and will be expended for water system capital improvements to meet the demands for future growth of the City of Stayton.

#### SECTION 7. EFFECTIVE DATE

This resolution shall be in full force and effect on Thursday, 1 July 1993.

#### SECTION 8. REVIEW

This resolution shall be reviewed on or before 1 July 1994.

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PASSED BY THE STAYTON CITY COUNCIL this 17th day of May 1993.

Date: 5-20-93 By: Willmer Van Vleet  
WILLMER VAN VLEET, Mayor

ATTEST

Date: 5-19-93 By: David W. Kinney  
DAVID W. KINNEY, City Administrator

dk:b(5-10-93)  
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## EXHIBIT A

WATER SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT CHARGES  
CITY OF STAYTON

## PROJECTED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN POPULATIONS:

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| City of Stayton                               | 11,500            |
| City of Sublimity                             | 4,025             |
| Current Housing Density (1990 Census)         | 2.70 per dwelling |
| Projected Housing Density (Stayton Comp Plan) | 2.50 per dwelling |

## PROJECTED NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS:

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Current number of Dwelling Units (1990 Census)           | 1,892         |
| Current number of Dwelling Units outside City w/in UGB   | <u>75</u>     |
| Total number of Dwelling Units w/in UGB                  | 1,968         |
| Projected # of Needed Dwelling Units (11,500/2.50)       | 4,600         |
| Less Current # of Dwelling Units in UGB                  | <u>-1,968</u> |
| Projected # of Needed Dwelling Units to meet UGB Demands | 2,633         |

## NEEDED WATER SYSTEM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

## A. Transmission and Distribution Improvements

|   |           |             |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| 1. 24" Transmission (Fern Ridge to Wilco Rd.) | 17,000 lf | \$1,071,000 |
| 2. 8"+ Grid network (north of Shaff Rd.)      | 40,000 lf | 840,000     |
| 3. 12" Hi-Level Transmission                  | 3,000 lf  | 700,000     |
| 4. 12" Shaff Rd. to High School               | 240 lf    | 74,400      |
| 5. 12"+ Golf Club Rd. (Shaff--Golf Course)    | 8,000 lf  | 288,000     |
| 6. 12" Shaff Rd.                              |           | 37,200      |
| 7. 12" First Ave. to north city limits        | 5,000 lf  | 172,500     |

## B. Water Supply and Treatment

|                                  |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. 4 cfs Water Rights            | 80,000  |
| 2. Treatment Plant Modifications | 190,900 |

## C. Water Storage

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. 2.0 MG Ground Level Storage Reservoir | <u>500,000</u> |
|--|----------------|

## TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF IMPROVEMENTS

\$3,954,000

**ESTIMATED RESIDENTIAL SHARE OF IMPROVEMENT COSTS**

Residential Share (total cost x 70%) = \$ 2,767,800.00

Residential Dwelling Unit Share = \$ 1,051.20  
( $\$2,767,800$  divided by 2633 projected dwelling units)

**ESTIMATED NON-RESIDENTIAL SHARE OF IMPROVEMENT COSTS**

Non-Residential Share (total cost x 30%) = \$ 1,186,200.00

Average Non-Residential Plumbing Unit Share = \$ 65.70  
( $\$1,051.20$  per res. unit divided by 16 plumbing units at  $\$65.70$  per unit)