



CITY OF BLACK DIAMOND
October 29, 2015 Special Meeting Agenda
25510 Lawson St., Black Diamond, Washington

6:00 P.M. – CALL TO ORDER, FLAG SALUTE, ROLL CALL

NEW BUISNESS:

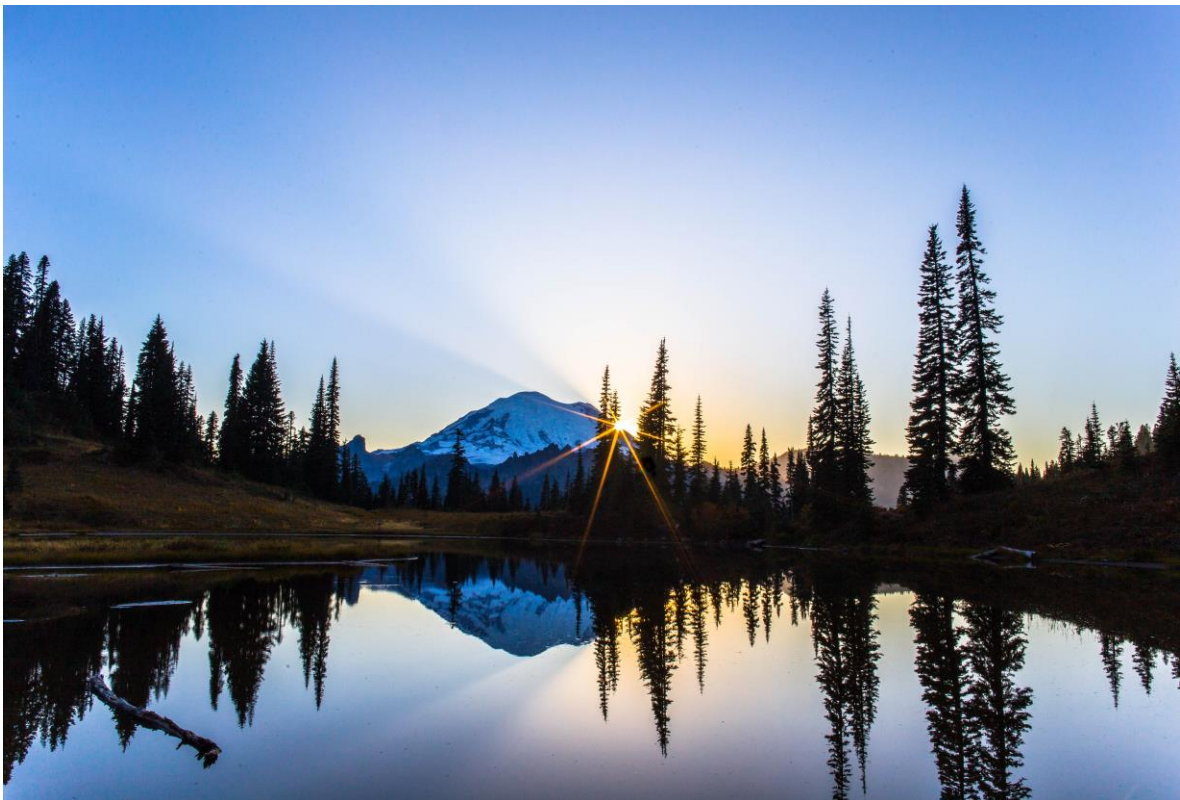
1) Work Session – Proposed 2016 Preliminary Budget for Public Works and Capital Funds

Ms. Miller

ADJOURNMENT:

Black Diamond Preliminary Budget

2016



Many photographs shared in this budget document are courtesy of Craig Goodwin

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Note: The General Fund is not included in this document

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Black Diamond Elected Officials



Back Row: Ron Taylor, Craig Goodwin, Tamie Deady - Mayor Pro-tem
Front Row: Erica Morgan, Mayor Carol Benson, Janie Edelman

Mayor
Carol Benson
Appointed Position
Expires 12/31/2015

Position 3
Janie Edelman
Two Year Term
Expires 12/31/2015

Position 1
Tamie Deady
Mayor Pro-tem
Four Year Term
Expires 12/31/2015

Position 4
Craig Goodwin
Expires 12/31/2015

Position 2
Erika Morgan
Four Year Term
Expires 12/31/17

Position 5
Ron Taylor
Four Year Term
Expires 12/31/2015

Special Revenue Funds

These are funds established by governments to collect money that must be used for a specific project. Special revenue funds provide an extra level of accountability and transparency to taxpayers that their tax dollars will go toward an intended purpose.



Seahawk Fever in Black Diamond – Raising the 12 Flag

Street Fund

Street Department responsibilities include maintaining, planning and upgrading public streets and sidewalks. Major maintenance activities include maintaining the street signs, pavement stripes and markings, roadside brush, trees and vegetation control, street lights, pavement, signals, sidewalks and shoulder grading. Other activities include managing the right of way, street capital planning, seeking grant funds and addressing traffic safety issues. The City provides these services for 28 miles of roads at a cost of \$11/household per month.

Street revenue from gas tax is the primary source of funds for the Street Department. Road upkeep is expensive. For example, street lighting alone costs the City \$31,000 per year. In September 2015 the City established a Transportation Board District (TBD), which receives \$20 per car registered to Black Diamond residents or businesses. This money is required to be used exclusively for road maintenance and operations. In recent years, including 2016, the Street Fund has required a transfer of additional Real Estate Excise Tax (funds for street improvement projects) to maintain the City's roads and sidewalks.

Street Fund 101		Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
REVENUE								
1	Street Gas Tax	86,206	86,017	84,600	40,984	90,594	5,994	7%
2	Right of Way Permit	3,084	8,416	5,200	9,731	15,000	9,800	188%
3	Chg for Service/Civil Inspection	8,033	2,412	550	1,216	1,600	1,050	191%
4	Subtotal Operating Revenue	97,323	96,846	90,350	51,931	107,194	16,844	19%
5	Developer Sal & Ben Reimb.	36,696	18,660	19,774	18,654		(19,774)	-100%
6	LGIP Investment Interest	351	150	100	96	140	40	40%
7	Transfer in from TBD Fund	-	-	-	-	60,000	60,000	
8	Transfer in - REET II	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	0%
9	Subtotal Other Revenue	37,047	68,810	69,874	68,750	110,140	40,266	58%
10	Total All Revenue	134,371	165,655	160,224	120,681	217,334	57,110	36%
11	Beginning Cash and Investments	262,584	186,952	142,222	153,589	111,645	(30,577)	-21%
12	Total Street Sources	396,955	352,607	302,446	274,270	328,979	26,533	9%

Street Fund 101		Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
EXPENDITURES								
1	Salaries and Benefits	121,918	114,764	123,554	69,596	102,040	(21,514)	-17%
2	Supplies	7,946	6,101	9,900	3,479	10,347	447	5%
3	Services and Charges	70,139	70,216	71,327	38,094	92,904	21,577	30%
4	Total Operating Expenditures	200,003	191,081	204,781	111,168	205,291	510	0%
5	Transfer for Equipment-CIP	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	0%
6	Total Expenditures	210,003	201,081	214,781	121,168	215,291	510	0%
7	Three Months Cash and Investments	56,202	47,770	51,195	-	51,323	128	0%
8	Unreserved C&I Balance	130,750	103,756	36,470	153,102	62,365	25,895	71%
9	Total Ending Cash & Investments	186,952	151,526	87,665	153,102	113,688	26,023	30%
10	Total Street Uses	396,955	352,607	302,446	274,270	328,979	26,533	9%



Lawson Sidewalk



Railroad Avenue

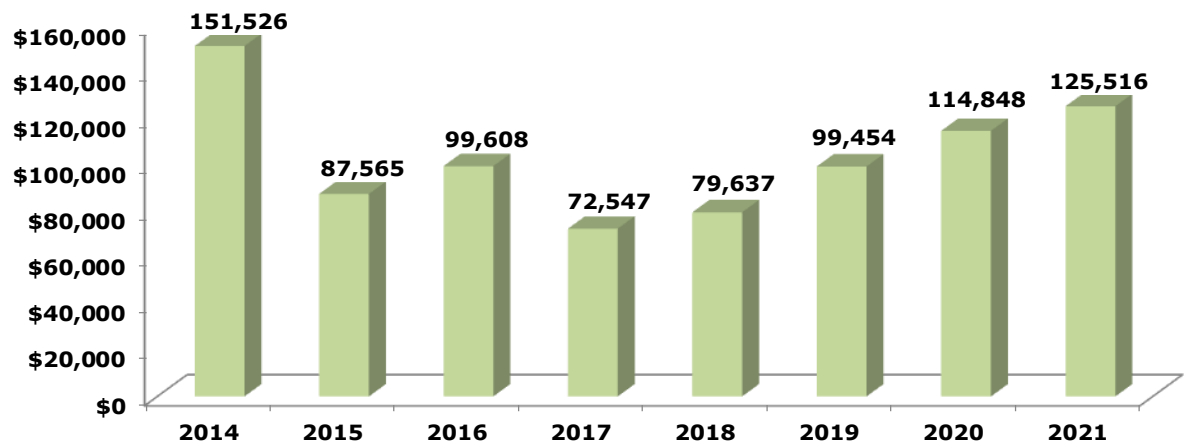


Road Rehab 288th Street Overlay

Street Fund 101 - 6 year Forecast

	2014 Actual	2015 Budget	Prelim 2016 Budget	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Budget	
1 Gas Tax (31.60 per capita)	86,017	84,600	90,594	91,500	91,500	92,415	93,339	94,272	1%
2 Right of Way Permits	8,416	5,200	15,000	15,300	15,606	15,918	16,236	16,561	2%
3 Other Revenue	2,562	650	1,740	1,775	1,810	1,847	1,883	1,921	2%
4 Fund Agreement	18,660	19,774							
5 Transfer In-REET II **	50,000	50,000	50,000						
6 Transfer in- TBD-Car Tab Fee			60,000	100,000	140,000	160,000	163,200	166,464	2%
7 Total Operating Revenue	165,655	160,224	217,334	208,575	248,916	270,180	274,659	279,219	
8 Street Fund Expenditures									
9 Salaries	100,100	117,813	99,828	101,825	101,825	103,861	105,938	108,057	2%
10 Benefits	42,292	46,772	43,712	45,898	48,192	50,602	53,132	55,789	5%
11 Grant/Proj Adm -alloc	(27,628)	(40,931)	(41,500)	(20,000)	(21,000)	(22,050)	(23,153)	(24,310)	5%
12 Supplies	6,101	9,900	10,347	10,864	11,408	11,978	12,577	13,206	5%
13 Street Lights	29,663	31,000	31,000	32,550	34,178	35,886	37,681	39,565	5%
14 Other Services & Charges	40,553	40,327	51,904	54,499	57,224	60,085	63,090	66,244	5%
15 Transfers to Cap Equip	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
16 Total Operating Spending	201,081	214,881	205,291	235,636	241,826	250,363	259,265	268,550	
Change in Reserves	(35,426)	(54,657)	12,043	(27,061)	7,090	19,817	15,394	10,669	
Ending Reserves	151,526	87,565	99,608	72,547	79,637	99,454	114,848	125,516	
	75.36%	40.75%	48.52%	30.79%	32.93%	39.72%	44.30%	46.74%	
Policy Reserves-10%	20,108	214,881	205,291	23,564	24,183	25,036	25,927	26,856	

Projected Street Fund Ending Fund Balance



** REET 2 transfer for Capital Operating Costs legislation expires in 2016. Unknown if this will be re-authorized by State Legislators.

Note: 2017 Transportation Benefit District forecast includes a car tab fee increase from \$20 to \$40 .

Fire Impact Fee Fund

Per City Ordinance 12-980, Fire Impact Fees have been put in place for new development and building expansions within the City limits. For a new residential home in Black Diamond, the fee is \$1,783.13.

The implementation of the fee came after a 2011 Fire Impact Fee Study, which developed the methodology and to ensure compliance with Washington laws and City Code. Future capital costs will be funded with a combination of impact fees and city funds.

Fire Impact Fees Fund	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
REVENUE							
1 Fire Impact Fees	10,366	18,616	10,000	12,482	17,830	7,830	78%
2 LGIP Interest Income				271	200		
3 Subtotal Revenue	10,366	18,616	10,000	12,753	18,030	8,030	80%
4 Transfer in Fire Equipment Fund				15,366			
5 Total Fire Impact Fee Revenue	10,366	18,616	10,000	28,119	18,030	8,030	80%
6 Beginning Cash and Investments		10,366	5,000	13,616	43,575	38,575	772%
7 Total Fire Impact Fee Sources	10,366	28,982	15,000	41,735	61,605	46,605	311%

Fire Impact Fees Fund	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
EXPENDITURES							
1 Transfer to Fire Equipment Fund		15,366	10,000			(10,000)	-100%
2 Subtotal Expenditures		15,366	10,000			(10,000)	-100%
3 Ending C & I Balance	10,366	13,616	5,000	41,735	61,605	56,605	1132%
4 Total Fire Impact Fee Uses	10,366	28,982	15,000	41,735	61,605	46,605	311%



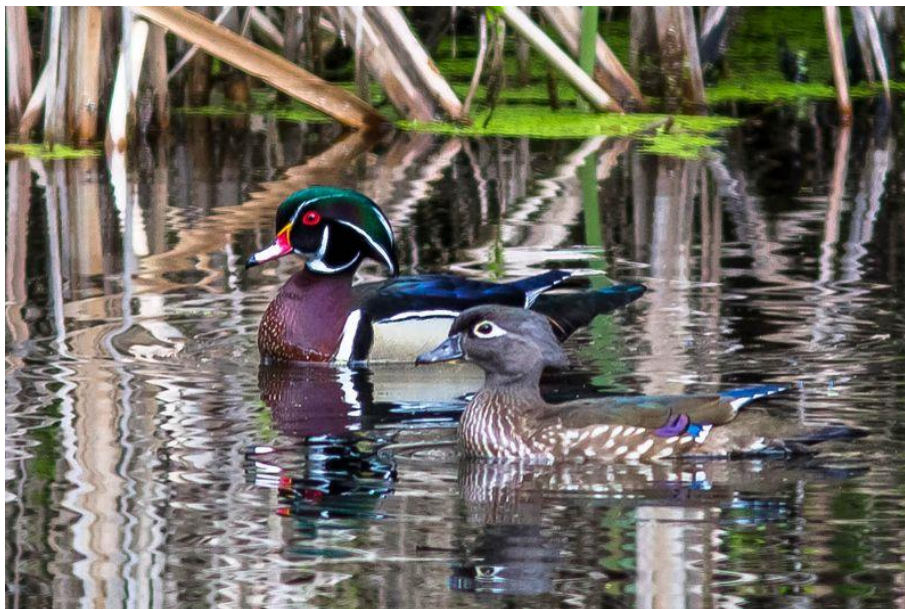
Labor Day 2015 Fire Truck Display

Transportation Benefit District Fund

In order to address declining revenues that support the Street Department, the City has established a new fund, the Transportation Benefit District. The City has authorizing a twenty dollar (\$20.00) vehicle license fee pursuant to RCW 36.73.065 and RCW 82.80.140. Currently there are more than 75 TBD districts in Washington State. Due to a lag in distribution and start up, the City expects to receive about seven months of TBD revenue in 2016.

Transportation Benefit District Fund 108					Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015				
1 REVENUE							
2	TBD Car Tab Fees				60,000	60,000	
3	Total TBD Sources				60,000	60,000	

Transportation Benefit District Fund 108					Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015				
EXPENDITURES							
1	Transfer to Street Fund				60,000	60,000	
2	Total TBD Uses				60,000	60,000	



Lake Sawyer inhabitants include Wood Ducks

Internal Service Funds

This fund is used for operations serving other funds or departments within the City.

Black Diamond has one such fund, Equipment Replacement that collects money from other departments to build up resources to replace capital equipment, such as Police and Fire vehicles as well as Public Works equipment.



Miners Day is held on the second Saturday in July on Railroad Avenue. It is a whole day of old timey fun with vendors, contests, races, live music and entertainment, chalk art, and roaming characters of the old times.



Equipment Replacement Funds

Equipment Replacement Funds include Fire, Public Works and Police equipment replacements. Some examples of equipment are police and fire vehicles, and equipment for parks and street and utility operations.

Fire Equipment Fund 510 - 100	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Budget 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
REVENUE							
1 LGIP Investment Interest	28	11	-	51	50	50	
2 Fire Equipment Surplus	2,201	-	125,000	-	-	(125,000)	-100%
3 Loan for Fire Engine		-	240,000	-	-	(240,000)	-100%
4 Subtotal Revenue	2,229	11	365,000	51	50	(364,950)	-100%
5 Transfer in Reet 1		69,219	-	-	25,000	25,000	
6 Transfer from Fire Impact Fund		15,366	10,000	-	-	(10,000)	-100%
8 Subtotal Transfers In	-	84,585	10,000		25,000	15,000	150%
9 Beginning Cash and Investments	1,378	3,507	73,950	83,962	48,876	(25,074)	-34%
10 Total Fire Equip Fund Sources	3,607	88,103	448,950	84,013	73,926	(375,024)	-84%

Fire Equipment Fund 510 - 100	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Budget 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
EXPENDITURES							
Fire Truck Repairs & Maint							
1 External	100	4,141	10,000	9,771	38,926	28,926	289%
2 Capital Facility Study					25,000	25,000	
3 Future Fire Bldg/Equip		-	365,000	-	-	(365,000)	-100%
4 Fire SCBA Air Bottles		-	20,000	10,000	10,000	(10,000)	-50%
5 Transfer to Fire Impact Fund		-	-	15,366	-	-	
6 Subtotal Expenditures	100	4,141	395,000	35,137	73,926	(321,074)	-81%
7 Ending Cash and Investments	3,507	83,962	53,950	48,876	-		
8 Total Fire Equipment Uses	3,607	88,103	448,950	84,013	73,926	(375,024)	-84%



Public Works Equipment Fund 510 - 200					Prelim Budget 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
REVENUE							
1	LGIP Investment Interest- Public Works	198	200	200	188	200	-
2	Public Works Equipment Surplus	472	5,600	-	-	-	-
3	Subtotal Revenue	670	5,800	200	188	200	-
4	Transfer in From REET 2		-	7,000	7,000	7,000	-
5	Transfer in From Water Operating	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
6	Transfer in From Sewer Operating	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
7	Transfer in from Stormwtr Fund	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
8	Transfer in From Street Fund	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
9	Subtotal Transfers In	40,000	40,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	-
10	Beginning Cash and Investments	150,321	153,793	170,710	183,501	253,096	82,386 48%
11	Total Public Works Equip Sources	190,991	199,594	217,910	230,689	300,296	82,386 38%

Public Works Equipment Fund 510 - 200					Prelim Budget 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
EXPENDITURES							
1	Surplus Costs PW Vehicles	123	244	-	-	-	-
2	Various Mower		10,537	15,000	6,151	6,000	(9,000) -60%
3	PW Shop Heat & Air		-	-	4,757	-	-
4	Utility Truck Purchase	32,707	-	-	-	-	-
5	Computers & Radios for Utilities	838	-	-	1,000	-	-
6	PW Sander/Snow Plow		-	-	-	20,000	20,000
7	Shop Generator	3,531	-	-	-	-	-
8	Grader Engine Repair		5,311	-	543	-	-
9	4 wheel Dr. Truck		-	45,000	-	50,000	5,000 11%
10	Vactor		-	-	9,955	-	-
11	Subtotal Expenditures	37,199	16,092	60,000	22,407	76,000	16,000 27%
12	Ending Cash and Investments	153,792	183,501	157,910	208,282	224,296	66,386 42%
13	Total Public Works Equip Uses	190,991	199,594	217,910	230,689	300,296	82,386 38%



Police Equipment Fund 510 - 300					Prelim Budget 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
Actual 2013					Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015
REVENUE							
1	Vehicle Conversion Grant-Radar		1,000	-	-	-	-
2	LGIP Investment Interest- Police	8	11	-	23	20	
3	Police Sale of Surplus	1,641	1,275	-	-	-	
4	Subtotal Revenue	1,649	2,286	-	23	20	
5	Transfer from REET 1	10,000	20,000	-	-	-	
6	Subtotal Transfers In	10,000	20,000	-	-	-	
7	Beg Cash & Invest- Police Equip	11,051	21,993	27,347	28,296	9,800	
8	Total Police Equipment Sources	22,700	44,279	27,347	28,319	9,820	(17,527) -64%

Police Equipment Fund 510 - 300					Prelim Budget 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
Actual 2013					Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015
EXPENDITURES							
1	Surplus Costs Police	707	50	500	-	500	-
2	Police Radios		5,871	9,300	-	9,320	20
3	Police Vehicle Conversion Costs		10,061	-	855	-	-
4	Subtotal Expenditures	707	15,983	9,800	855	9,820	20
5	Ending Cash and Investments	21,993	28,296	17,547	27,464	-	(17,547) -100%
6	Total Police Equipment Uses	22,700	44,279	27,347	28,319	9,820	(17,527) -64%



Utility Funds

Utility funds are used for services provided to the public on a user charge basis, similar to the operation of a commercial enterprise. Black Diamond has Water, Wastewater and Stormwater utilities.



Black Diamond is adjacent to gorgeous views of Green River

Water Fund 401

The Water Department provides safe high quality reliable drinking water to the residents of Black Diamond except for the residents on the Covington Water District around Lake Sawyer. The water utility is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the City's springs, fences, access roads, power lines, backup power, control systems, water storage tanks, water treatment systems, pump stations, water main, water quality testing, fire hydrants, meter reading and maintenance, and billing. The average Black Diamond household receives very high quality drinking water delivered to their house under pressure to drink, wash dishes, wash clothes, shower and bathe, brush teeth, cook, water plants and landscape, mop and clean, flush toilets and provide fire protection all for approximately \$57 per month.

Water use has gone down in recent years and the city has not been able to collect sufficient revenues to meet the needs of the utility, thus the City has not been able to set aside any operations revenue toward pipe replacement in recent years.

Water Fund	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
REVENUE							
1 Water Charges	466,250	582,792	642,000	380,942	660,000	18,000	3%
2 Water Late Fees & Name Changes	17,068	18,409	18,000	12,867	19,000	1,000	6%
3 Water Meter and Setting	2,000	4,110	6,000	1,381	2,500	(3,500)	-58%
4 Water Miscellaneous Rev	1,755	28,733	-	660	1,200	1,200	
5 Subtotal Operating Revenue	487,073	634,044	666,000	395,851	682,700	16,700	3%
6 Funding Staff Reimbursement	39,520	18,660	-	-	2,500	2,500	
7 LGIP and Miscellaneous	137	5,973	100	96	200	100	100%
8 Debt Service - Developer Contribution	669,596	99,362	98,891	98,499	102,848	3,957	4%
9 Transfer from Water Capital Fund	150,000	80,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	-	0%
10 Subtotal Other Revenue	859,253	203,995	108,991	138,595	115,548	6,557	6%
11 Total Water Revenue	1,346,326	838,039	774,991	534,446	798,248	23,257	3%
12 Beginning C & I Balance	107,982	125,340	129,219	160,301	161,635	32,416	25%
13 Total Water Sources	1,454,308	963,379	904,210	694,747	959,883	55,673	6%
Water Fund	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
EXPENDITURES							
1 Salaries and Benefits	159,044	166,579	179,260	101,958	185,066	5,806	3%
2 Supplies	24,407	27,646	29,154	19,138	33,846	4,692	16%
3 Services and Charges	182,254	212,181	214,034	101,188	241,601	27,567	13%
4 Total Operating Expenditures	365,705	406,406	422,448	222,284	460,513	38,065	9%
5 Transfer for Equipment-CIP	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0%
7 WW Interfund Loan for Meters	46,221	46,460	46,460	46,460	0	(46,460)	-100%
8 Debt Service	907,042	335,212	306,285	332,292	320,430	14,145	5%
9 Transfer to Water portion Comp Plan		5,000					
10 Subtotal Other Expenditures	963,263	396,672	362,745	388,752	330,430	(46,460)	-13%
11 Total Expenditures	1,328,968	803,078	785,193	611,036	790,943	5,750	1%
12 Three Months Cash and Investments	91,426	95,937	104,935		115,128	10,193	10%
13 Unreserved C&I Balance	33,914	64,364	14,082	83,711	53,812	39,730	282%
14 Total Ending Cash & Investments	125,340	160,301	119,017	83,711	168,940	49,923	42%
15 Total Water Uses	1,454,308	963,379	904,210	694,747	959,883	55,673	6%

Water Fund 6 Year Forecast

City of Black Diamond, WA Water Utility Fund Six Year Forecast		NO MPD Growth		10/15/2015 DRAFT					MODEL A	
Water Fund	2014 Actual	2015 Budget	2016 Budget	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2020 Budget		
1 Rate Increase	01/14 15%	01/15 15%								
2 Operating Begin Cash Bal	125,340	129,219	161,635	168,940	167,101	165,240	170,012	170,098		
3										
4 Operating Revenue	608,708	642,000	660,000	675,000	688,500	702,270	702,270	716,315	2%	
5 Misc. Revenue	31,289	24,100	25,400	25,908	26,426	26,955	26,955	27,494	2%	
6 Funding Reimbursement	18,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7 Developer Debt Reimb	99,382	98,891	102,848	97,902	96,923	95,954	94,995	94,995		
8 Transfer from Reserve	80,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	10,000		
9 Total Water Revenue	838,039	774,991	798,248	818,810	826,849	840,179	834,220	848,804		
10 Water Fund Expenditures										
11 Salaries & Bene	181,776	208,190	217,566	221,917	226,356	230,883	230,883	235,500	2%	
12 Allocation to Capt Projects	(15,197)	(28,930)	(32,500)	(20,000)	(20,400)	(20,808)	(21,224)	(21,649)	2%	
13 Caustic	13,646	12,500	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	0%	
14 Supplies	14,000	16,654	19,848	20,245	20,650	21,063	21,063	21,484	2%	
15 Electricity & Utilities	30,285	36,490	31,575	31,575	31,575	31,575	31,575	31,575	0%	
16 Insurance	41,456	28,335	26,056	27,359	28,727	30,163	30,163	31,671	5%	
17 Repairs & Maintenance	19,605	11,150	25,394	25,902	26,420	27,080	27,757	28,451	2%	
18 Services & Charges	44,465	67,059	83,074	84,735	86,430	86,430	86,430	88,159	2%	
19 B&O & Util Tax	71,370	71,000	75,500	78,520	80,090	81,692	81,692	83,326	2%	
20 Transfers to Cap Equip/Comp PI	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		
21 Sub Total Operating Uses	416,406	432,448	470,513	494,253	503,848	512,079	512,339	522,518		
22 Tacoma Water Debt										
23 PWTf Debt Svs	336,090	306,285	320,430	318,896	317,362	315,828	314,294	312,761		
24 Water Meters- Sewer Loan	46,920	46,460								
25 New Debt Ser-CBDG Prj				7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500		
26 Subtotal Debt Service	383,010	352,745	320,430	326,396	324,862	323,328	321,794	320,261		
27 Total Water Fund Uses	799,416	785,193	790,943	820,649	828,710	835,407	834,133	842,779		
28										
29 Change in Cash & Inv	38,623	(10,202)	7,305	(1,839)	(1,861)	4,772	86	6,025		
30										
31 Ending Cash & Invest Bal	163,963	119,017	168,940	167,101	165,240	170,012	170,098	176,123		

Cash & Investment Balance needs to cover three months of operating expenditures per city resolutions No. #08-850 & 13-866.

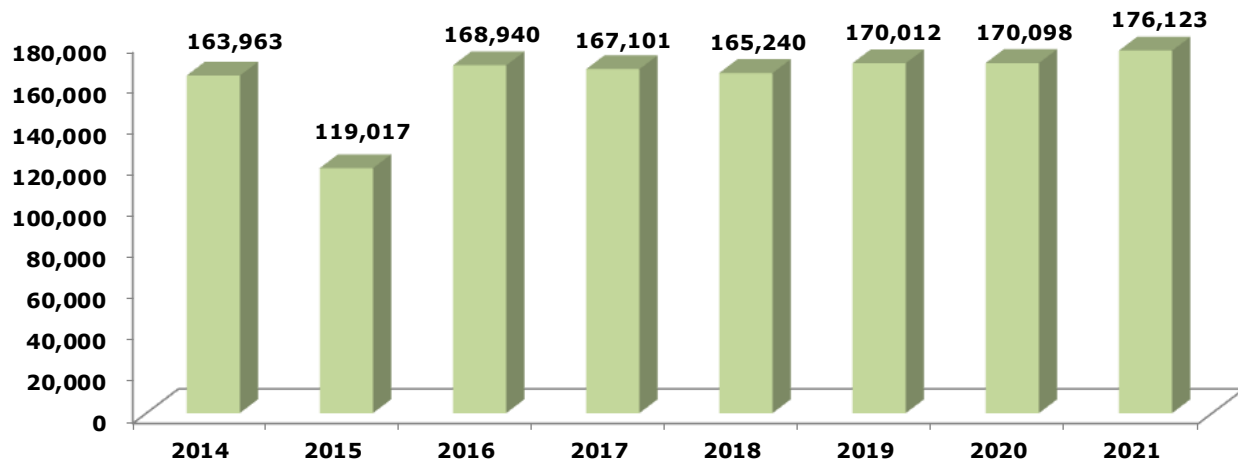
2017 & beyond includes revenue from water sales to 10 additional homes due to completion of Shake n Bake project

The six year forecast does not include any additional revenue from Yarrow Bay development

The Water Operating Fund will need to have continual support of \$10,000 to \$20,000 per year unless rates are increase or growth increases.

The Operating Revenue only covers operating expenditures and debt. Water Capital improvements will need to be funded by Water Capital Facility Charges or rate increases.

Projected Water Fund - Ending Fund Balance



Water Debt Analysis

City of Black Diamond, Washington

2016

Budgeted Water Debt Analysis as of December 31, 2015-For 2016 Budget

									2016					
Issue Date	Issue Amount	Type	Purpose	Maturity Date	12/31/2015 debt owed	2016 Principal	2016 Interest	2016 Debt Svs	Water Operating	Water Capt Res	Total Water	Developer Reimb	Total Debt Service	
1995	200,000	PWTF	Wtr Repair	2015	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
2006	180,000	PWTF	Cor Contrl	2022	78,750	11,250	394	11,644	11,644		11,644	0	11644	
2005	3,407,063	PWTF	Tac 500mg	2024	1,773,625	197,070	8,868	205,938	165,938	40,000	205,938		205,938	
	256,064	PWTF	Tac city 1st	2024										
	1,784,693	PWTF	Pump Fac, Res & lines	2024	885,771	98,419	4,429	102,848				102,848	102,848	
	5,447,820	PWTF			2,659,396	295,489	13,297	308,786	165,938	40,000	205,938	102,848	308,786	
2004	11,334,510	Tac Water	Tac Wtr 1	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	17,162,330				2,659,396	306,739	13,691	320,430	177,582	40,000	217,582	102,848	320,430	
Total net Water fund 2013 Debt Service									\$177,582	\$40,000	\$217,582	102,848	320,430	
2011	230,000	Int. Loan	Meters Sys	2015	0	0	0	0	\$0		\$0		0	
Totals	17,392,330				2,659,396	306,739	13,691	320,430	177,582	40,000	217,582	102,848	320,430	

Less developer Responsibility Palmer

\$885,771

Net City Liability 1,773,625

*Black diamond hold a letter of credit from Palmer Coking for their balance owing of \$885,771 of PWTF Loan.
included 2016 Est Interest.
10/27/2015



Rafting on Green River

Sewer Fund 407

The Sewer Department collects sewage from the homes and businesses in the old section of Town for treatment and discharge. The area around Lake Sawyer is primarily served by individual on site waste water disposal septic system and a small area at the Northwest end of the Lake served by the Soos Creek Sewer system. The sewer utility provides for the planning, operation and maintenance of 17.5 miles of sewer lines and manholes, and 4 pump stations and provides local customer service and billing. This sewer utility also contracts with the King County for transmission and sewage treatment plant in Renton for treatment, discharge and bio-solids handling. The City provides the local sewer collection services for approximately \$25/household per month.

The revenue collected by the sewer utility has not been covering the cost of the operations, maintenance, administration and services provided for several years now. At some point the City will need to raise the local charges to bring the fund into balance.

Sewer Fund 407		Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
REVENUE								
1	User Charges	692,136	705,607	737,000	436,598	742,000	5,000	1%
2	Operating Revenue	692,136	705,607	737,000	436,598	742,000	5,000	1%
3	Misc Reimbursements	7,797	3,694	2,500	840	4,000	1,500	60%
4	Developer PW Director Reimb.	38,199	18,660					
5	Investment Interest	108	100	100	124	260	160	160%
6	Insur Recov/Civil Insp Fee & Misc	595			1,072			
7	Transfer from Capital/Operating	85,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	100,000	20,000	25%
8	Total Other Revenue	131,699	102,454	82,600	82,036	104,260	21,660	26%
9	Total Revenue	823,835	808,061	819,600	518,634	846,260	26,660	3%
10	Total Beg Cash and Investments	87,738	126,682	118,383	141,292	117,641	(742)	-1%
11	Total Wastewater Sources	911,573	934,743	937,983	659,926	963,901	25,918	3%

Sewer Fund		Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
EXPENDITURES								
1	Salaries and Benefits	169,383	164,804	176,112	107,445	184,190	8,078	5%
2	Supplies	11,037	10,575	12,184	6,068	12,326	142	1%
3	Services and Charges	121,646	121,414	139,140	64,897	149,723	10,583	8%
4	Subtotal Operating Expenditures	302,066	296,793	327,436	178,410	346,239	18,803	6%
5	King County Metro	472,825	481,658	511,700	301,187	518,000	6,300	1%
6	Total Operating Expenditures	774,891	778,451	839,136	479,597	864,239	25,103	3%
7	Transfer for Equipment-CIP	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	
8	Transfer for Sewer Comp Plan		5,000					
9	Total All Expenditures	784,891	793,451	849,136	489,597	874,239	25,103	3%
10	Three Months Cash & Investments	75,517	78,500	81,859		89,662	7,803	10%
11	Unreserved C & I Balance	51,165	62,792	6,988		0	(6,988)	-100%
12	Total Ending Cash & Investments	126,682	141,292	88,847	170,329	89,662	815	1%
13	Total Wastewater Uses	911,573	934,743	937,983	659,926	963,901	25,918	3%

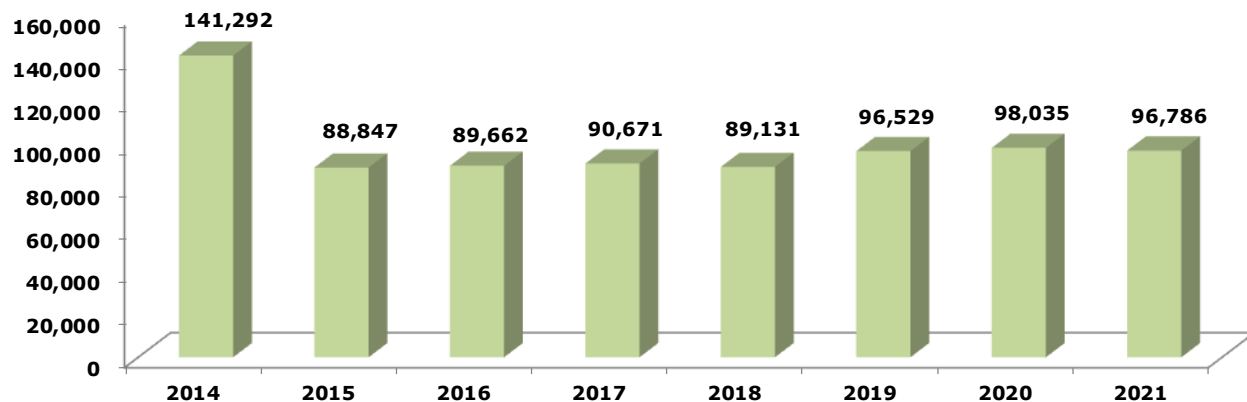
Sewer Fund 6 Year Forecast

City of Black Diamond		No MPD Growth		Draft		10/15/2015		Model A		
Sewer Utility Operating Fund										
Six Year Forecast-2015										
Sewer Fund	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
	Actual	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget		
1 City Monthly Sewer Rate	19.52	19.97	20.37	20.78	21.19	21.62	22.05	22.49	2%	
2 Operating Begin Cash Bal	126,682	118,383	117,641	89,662	90,671	89,131	96,529	98,035		
3										
4 Operating Revenue-City	223,949	225,300	224,000	230,876	235,494	240,203	240,203	245,007	2%	
5 Operating Revenue-Metro	481,658	511,700	518,000	550,004	554,769	565,864	577,182	588,729		
6 Misc Revenue	3,794	2,600	4,260	4,388	4,519	4,519	4,519	4,655	3%	
7 Funding Reimbursement	18,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8 Transfer fr Reserves/Rate Inc	80,000	80,000	100,000	140,000	140,000	150,000	150,000	150,000		
9 Sewer Operating Revenue	808,061	819,600	846,260	925,268	934,782	960,587	971,905	988,391		
10 Sewer Fund Expenditures										
11 Salaries & Benefits	179,992	206,498	216,690	221,024	225,444	229,953	234,552	239,243	2%	
12 Allocation to Capital Proj	(15,197)	(30,386)	(32,500)	(22,500)	(23,400)	(24,336)	(25,309)	(26,322)	2%	
13 Supplies	10,575	12,184	12,326	12,573	12,824	13,080	13,342	13,609	2%	
14 Insurance	14,257	14,622	14,700	15,435	16,207	17,017	17,868	18,761	5%	
15 Services & Charges	56,570	70,718	80,623	82,235	83,880	83,880	83,880	85,558	2%	
16 B&O & Util Tax	50,596	53,800	54,400	55,488	56,598	57,730	58,884	60,062	2%	
17 Metro Reimbursement	481,658	511,700	518,000	550,004	554,769	565,864	577,182	588,729		
18 Transfers to Cap Equip	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		
19 Sub Total Operating Uses	793,451	849,136	874,239	924,259	936,322	953,189	970,399	989,640		
20										
21 Change in Cash & Inv	14,610	(29,536)	(27,979)	1,009	(1,540)	7,398	1,506	(1,249)		
22										
23 Ending Cash & Invest Bal	141,292	88,847	89,662	90,671	89,131	96,529	98,035	96,786		

Cash & Investment Balance needs to cover three months of operating expenditures per City resolutions No. #08-850 & 13-866.

Growth or rate increases will need to be in place to cover costs. While the Sewer Reserves still has approximately \$585,000 at the end of 2016, the reserves would be depleted by 2019 if growth, rate increases or structural changes are not made. The Metro rate increases cause increases in State and City taxes which need to be covered out of the City share of the rate. The modest inflationary increases to the city portion are not keeping pace with expenditure increases. A rate study is planned for spring of 2016.

Projected Sewer Fund - Ending Fund Balance



Stormwater Fund 410

The stormwater Utility maintains 9 storm ponds, 9 miles of storm pipe, 572 catch basins, two bio-infiltration systems, one stormwater filter system and approximately 20 miles of ditches and flow paths. These activities help preserve the public road system and protect the environment. The City also is in charge of various activities dealing with controlling storm water quality including education, enforcing stormwater codes on construction and new development, monitoring private stormwater systems maintenance, monitoring the effectiveness of City programs, monitoring water quality in the City, participation in WIRA 9 Water Quality Initiative providing coverage for the from the Endangered Species Act claims and reporting to Department of Ecology. In summary this utility mitigates the storm water impact of urban living on the environment for \$16 per month per household.

Stormwater Fund	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
REVENUE							
1 Stormwater Charges	293,430	331,801	334,000	214,189	343,000	9,000	3%
2 Subtotal Operating Revenue	293,430	331,801	334,000	214,189	343,000	9,000	3%
3 Civil & Insp Fee, Miscellaneous	8,214	4,048			6,800	6,800	
4 YarrowBay-PW Dir Reimburse	41,720	18,505					
5 Investment Interest	60	86	100	86	120	20	20%
6 Total Revenue	343,424	354,440	334,100	214,275	349,920	15,820	5%
7 Total Beg. Cash and Investments	82,200	81,656	106,292	90,498	105,818	(474)	0%
8 Total Stormwater Sources	425,624	436,096	440,392	304,773	455,738	15,346	3%

Stormwater Fund	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
EXPENDITURES							
2 Salaries and Benefits	165,373	166,063	165,506	107,759	182,548	17,042	10%
3 Supplies	10,949	10,599	13,594	6,468	13,186	(408)	-3%
4 Services and Charges	124,918	143,836	154,474	65,763	165,062	10,588	7%
5 Subtotal Operating Expenditures	301,240	320,498	333,574	179,990	360,796	27,222	8%
6 Transfer for Equipment-CIP	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		
7 Debt Service	10,010	10,100					
8 Transfer for SW portion Comp Plan		5,000					
9 Total All Expenditures	321,250	345,598	343,574	189,990	370,796	27,222	8%
10 Three Month Cash and Investments	75,047	80,125	83,393		81,822	(1,571)	-2%
11 Unreserved C & I Balance	6,609	10,373	13,425	114,783			
12 Total Ending Cash & Investments	81,656	90,498	96,818	114,783	84,942	(11,876)	-12%
13 Total Stormwater Uses	402,906	436,096	440,392	304,773	455,738	15,346	3%

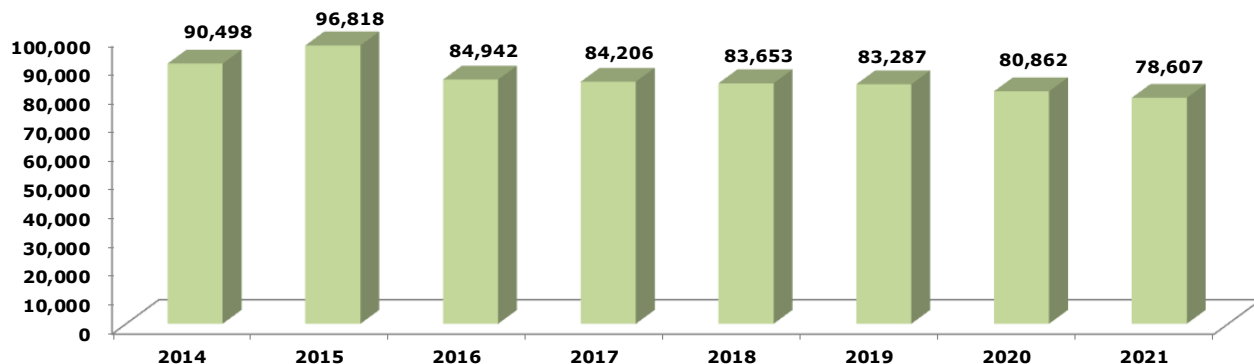
Stormwater Fund 6 Year Forecast

Stormwater Utility Fund Six Year Financial Forecast									DRAFT	
Stormwater Fund	2014 Actual	2015 Budget	2016 Budget	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Budget		
1 Possible Monthly Rates	16.00	16.00	16.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00		
2 Operating Begin Cash Bal	81,656	106,292	105,818	84,942	84,206	83,653	83,267	80,862		
3										
4 Operating Revenue-City	331,801	334,000	343,000	390,326	398,133	406,095	406,095	414,217	2%	
5 Misc Revenue	4,134	100	6,920	100	100	100	100	100		
6 Funding Reimbursement	18,505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7 Total Stormwater Fund Source	354,440	334,100	349,920	390,426	398,233	406,195	406,195	414,317		
8 Stormwater Fund Expenditures										
9 Salaries & Bene	175,260	198,835	215,048	219,349	223,736	228,211	228,211	232,775	2%	
10 Proj Mgmt-S&B allocation	(15,197)	(33,329)	(32,500)	(20,000)	(20,400)	(20,808)	(20,808)	(21,224)	2%	
11 Supplies	10,599	13,594	13,186	13,450	13,719	13,993	13,993	14,273	2%	
12 Services & Charges	74,421	86,334	96,072	97,993	99,953	101,952	103,991	106,071	2%	
13 Add Street Cleaning & Mtc.				0	0	0	0	0		
14 B&O & Util Tax	75,415	68,140	68,990	70,370	71,777	73,213	73,213	74,677	2%	
15 Transfers to Cap Equip/Comp	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	
16 Sub Total Operating Uses	335,498	343,574	370,796	391,162	398,785	406,561	408,600	416,572		
17 Debt Svs-Sewer Loan	10,100									
18 Total Stormwater Fund Uses	345,598	343,574	370,796	391,162	398,785	406,561	408,600	416,572		
19										
20 Change in Cash & Inv	8,842	(9,474)	(20,876)	(736)	(553)	(366)	(2,405)	(2,255)		
21										
22 Ending Cash & Invest Bal	90,498	96,818	84,942	84,206	83,653	83,287	80,862	78,607		

Cash & Investment Balance needs to cover three months of operating expenditures per city resolutions No. #08-850 & 13-866.

Stormwater Scenario includes the adopted 2014 rates @ 16.00 per month. A rate study is planned for spring of 2016. A potential \$2.00 rate increase was calculated for 2017 to show how this would affect cash balances. 2017 Revenues also include revenue from the completion of 10 shake n Bake homes. Operating Revenue does not support Street Cleaning and Maintenance which has been covered by DOE Grants the past few years. It is not known if these grants will be available in the future. Growth from Yarrow Bay projects are not included in the calculations.

Projected Stormwater Fund - Ending Fund Balance



Capital Funds

Capital projects funds are used to account for the construction or acquisition of buildings, equipment and roads. Depending on its use, a fixed asset may instead be financed by a special revenue fund or a proprietary fund. A capital project fund exists only until completion of the project.



Before



After



Gomer Evans and friends refurbished the Green River Queen Float for the 2015 Labor Day Parade, making an appearance for the first time in over 50 years!

Real Estate Excise Tax 1 – 311 (REET 1)

Washington State levies a real estate excise tax (REET) on all property sales of 1.28% of a property's full selling price. A locally-imposed tax is also authorized, though the rate and uses of the funds differ by population size and whether the city or county is planning under the Growth Management Act (GMA). All cities are allowed to levy a 0.25% tax on property sales (REET 1), cities and counties that are planning under the GMA may also levy a second quarter percent tax (REET 2).

Black Diamond levies both REET 1 and REET 2, combined to bring total Real Estate Excise Tax to 1.78%. Every city in King County levies both REET 1 and 2, with the exception of Skykomish, which collects .25%. In 2011 the Washington State Legislature authorized for five years the usage of up to \$100,000 in REET money for the maintenance of capital assets. This Fund is specifically to be used for General Government Capital Projects, Fund 310, and General Government Capital Expenditures in the 510 Fund.

REET 1 General Government Capital Project Fund	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Budget 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
REVENUE							
REET 1 .25% Home Sales Excise tax	57,929	65,059	75,000	53,635	95,000	20,000	27%
LGIP Investment Interest	381	178	150	101	150	-	0%
Subtotal Revenue	58,310	65,237	75,150	53,736	95,150	20,000	27%
Beginning Cash and Investments REET 1	283,984	229,144	202,121	186,508	133,341	(68,780)	-34%
Total REET 1 Sources	342,294	294,381	277,271	240,244	228,491	(48,780)	-18%
EXPENDITURES							
Trans. to 310 General Gov Capital Fund	103,150	62,873	126,277	111,077	96,000	(30,277)	-24%
Trans. to 510 Fund - Equip Replacement	10,000	45,000	7,000	7,000	32,000	25,000	357%
Subtotal Expenditures	113,150	107,873	133,277	118,077	128,000	(5,277)	-4%
Ending Cash and Investments REET 1	229,144	186,508	143,994	122,167	100,491	(43,503)	-30%
Total REET 1 Uses	342,294	294,381	277,271	240,244	228,491	(48,780)	-18%

General Government Capital Projects Fund 310

The 310 General Government Capital Project Fund is primarily funded by REET 1 and grants. Projects planned for 2016 include funds to acquire land for the Ginder Creek Trail. Also money has been set aside for the Comp Plan Update, Police and Government Technology, and In Forest closing costs.

Fund 310 General Government Capital Projects	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Budget 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
REVENUE							
1 Transfers in From REET 1	103,150	62,873	126,277	111,077	96,000	(30,277)	-24%
2 King County Cons. Futures Grant					35,000	35,000	
3 Aquatic Weed Grant King County					16,424	16,424	
4 King County Parks Tax Levy	8,579	9,202	10,000	4,681	9,000	(1,000)	-10%
5 Trans in from PW Funds for Comp Plan		15,000					
6 Comp Plan Update Grant		9,000	9,000			(9,000)	-100%
7 Tree Mitigation		(25)	500			(500)	-100%
8 DOE Grant for Lake S. Weed Mgmt	2,984	6,635					
9 Grant Matching		21,000					
10 Subtotal Revenue	114,714	123,684	145,777	115,758	156,424	10,647	7%
11 Beginning Cash and Inv. Projects	261,546	280,382	100,409	201,200	170,819	70,410	70%
12 Total Gen Govt Project Sources	376,259	404,067	246,186	316,958	327,243	81,057	33%

Fund 310 General Government Capital Projects	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Budget 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
EXPENDITURES							
2 Council Chamb, Police & Court Updates	214	43,033		26,008	4,374	4,374	
4 Ginder Creek Trail & Trail Projects		14,444	10,000		90,000	80,000	800%
6 Grant Matching for Projects		21,000	2,500		7,500	5,000	200%
11 Gen Govt and Court Technology	23,841	28,685	33,909	1,944	40,653	6,744	20%
11 Police Technology	16,729	11,059	26,590	2,071	30,532	3,942	15%
16 Tree Mitigation	1,187	426	500		88	(412)	-82%
18 Trans. Benefit District Costs					14,000	14,000	
20 In Forest Open Space Land	147	5,905			19,096	19,096	
21 Lake Sawyer Weed Management	12,825			16,423			
25 Comp Plan Update-Prof Svs		15,978	157,487	63,101	96,000	(61,487)	-39%
28 Capital Facility Allocation	870	18,119	15,200		25,000	9,800	64%
Prior Projects	40,064	44,219					
Subtotal Expenditures	95,877	202,868	246,186	109,547	327,243	81,057	33%
Ending Cash and Investments Proj.	280,382	201,200	-	207,411		-	
Total Gen Govt Project Uses	376,260	404,067	246,186	316,958	327,243	81,057	33%

Real Estate Excise Tax 2

The collection of REET 2 is authorized by RCW 8245.010 can be used for capital projects. This part of the real estate excise tax may only be levied by cities that plan under the Growth Management Act.

Specifically, one quarter percent of the real estate excise tax is to be used for public works projects for 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, storm and sanitary sewer systems, planning, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of parks.

Midyear in 2011 the Washington State Legislature authorized for five years the usage of up to \$100,000 of REET monies for the maintenance of capital assets. REET 2 monies in Black Diamond are transferred to Fund 320 for Street and Public Works capital projects.

For detailed projects, see the 320 Fund section on the next page.

321 REET 2 Public Works Capital Projects Fund						Prelim Budget 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
REVENUE								
1	REET 2 1/4% REET Tax-K/C	57,929	65,059	75,000	53,635	95,000	20,000	27%
2	LGIP Investment Interest	453	188	500	96	120	(380)	-76%
3	Subtotal Revenue	58,382	65,248	75,500	53,731	95,120	19,620	26%
4	Beg Cash & Investments-REET 2	329,674	278,056	171,357	155,904	116,024	(55,333)	-32%
5	Total REET 2 Sources	388,056	343,304	246,857	209,635	211,144	(35,713)	-14%

321 REET 2 Public Works Capital Projects Fund						Prelim Budget 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
6	EXPENDITURES							
7	Transfer out 320 PW Capital	80,000	77,700	80,000	70,000	60,000	(20,000)	-25%
8	Transfer out to Street Fund	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	0%
9	Transfer to Rock Cr Br Project	-	53,700	-	-	-	-	
10	Transfer to Makers GFC Project	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	
11	Transfer to 5th Ave Wtr Project	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	
12	Subtotal Expenditures	110,000	187,400	130,000	120,000	110,000	(20,000)	-15%
13	Ending Cash & Investments-REET 2	278,056	155,904	116,857	89,635	101,144	(15,713)	-13%
14	Total REET 2 Uses	388,056	343,304	246,857	209,635	211,144	(35,713)	-14%

Public Works Capital Projects Fund 320

The Public Works Capital Projects Fund 320 receives funds largely from grants and REET 2, for street, sidewalk, trail and capital facilities projects. Projects in the budget for 2016 include Roberts Drive rehabilitation, a sidewalk project, Jones Lake overlay, citywide chip and seal, and general street overlays and repairs.

Fund 320 Public Works Capital Projects	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Budget 2016	Bdgt inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
REVENUE							
1 TIB Gr-Roberts Drive					1,225,903	1,225,903	
2 CDBG Grant Sidewalk Project					210,000	210,000	
3 TIB Grant Jones Lake					135,219	135,219	
4 TIB Grant Chip Seal					117,087	117,087	
5 Transfer in Grant Matching	14,000	23,931	-	-	69,035	69,035	
6 Transfer in REET 2	80,000	137,400	80,000	70,000	60,000	(20,000)	-25%
7 TIB Grant Roberts Drive Rehab	-	-	-	25,864	-	-	
8 TIB Gr-Lawson SW	-	269,199	-	-	-	-	
9 DOT Grant-Traffic Safety Signs	-	20,431	-	-	-	-	
10 TIB Grant (288th)	143,507	-	-	-	-	-	
11 TIB Grant (Roberts Sidewalk)	69,802	-	-	-	-	-	
12 FEMA - Storm Cleanup	250	-	-	-	-	-	
13 Sales of Surplus/Scrap	-	771	-	-	-	-	
14 Transfer in Street Preservation	-	17,417	-	-	-	-	
15 Transfer in 288th Project	-	24,405	-	-	-	-	
16 Subtotal Revenue	307,559	493,553	80,000	95,864	1,817,244	1,737,244	2172%
Beginning Cash and Inv. Projects	181,022	158,544	-	140,329	225,967	225,967	
Total Pub Works Project Sources	488,581	652,097	80,000	236,193	2,043,211	1,963,211	2454%

Fund 320 Public Works Capital Projects	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Budget 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
EXPENDITURES							
1 2 Street Overlays, Chip, Seal & Signs	182,080	92,808	30,000	2,146	178,097	148,097	494%
2 13 Grant Matching for Projects	46,200	83,931	40,000		48,646	8,646	22%
3 16 Abrahms Project	8,426	3,046		1,733			
4 20 Roberts Drive Rehab		9,314		25,864	1,431,224	1,431,224	
5 23 Jones Lake Overlay					165,244	165,244	
6 25 Capital Projects Allocation			10,000	22	10,000		0%
7 28 Sidewalk Project CDBG					210,000	210,000	
8 Lawson Creek Sidewalk		284,640		293			
9 Roberts Sidewalk	81,923	24,405					
10 Capital Facility Plan		13,625					
11 Subtotal Expenditures	318,629	511,768	80,000	30,058	2,043,211	1,963,211	2454%
12 Ending Cash and Investments Proj.	169,952	140,329		206,135	-		
13 Total Pub Works Project Uses	488,581	652,097	80,000	236,193	2,043,211	1,963,211	2454%

WSFFA Fund 402

The Water Supply Facility Funding Agreement (WSFFA) holds the budget for implementation of various water source, storage, springs rehabilitation and water transmission projects, funded by major property owners within the City according to the Water Supply and Facilities Funding Agreements.

WSSFA Fund 402	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
REVENUE							
1 Developer Contribution	13,997	88,761	120,000		560,000	440,000	367%
2 Investment Interest	131	63		85	150	150	
3 PCC Contribution Springs 3		29,059				-	
4 Subtotal Revenue	14,128	117,883	120,000	85	560,150	440,150	367%
5 Beg Cash and Investments	120,011	59,851	70,000	157,282	70,000	-	0%
6 Total WSFFA Sources	134,139	177,734	190,000	157,367	630,150	440,150	232%

WSSFA Fund 402	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
EXPENDITURES							
1 Permit, Water Rights, Engr, Ease.	359			7,770	300,000	300,000	
2 Design Engr Springs Task 3	57,028	20,319	120,000	17,079	100,000	(20,000)	-17%
3 Chlorine					90,000	90,000	
4 Legal, Management, Admin	517	132			70,000	70,000	
5 BD Staff Allocation	13,869					-	
6 Transfer Out	2,515					-	
7 Subtotal Expenditures	74,288	20,451	120,000	24,849	560,000	440,000	367%
8 Ending Cash and Investments	59,851	157,283	70,000	132,518	70,150	150	0.2%
9 Total WSFFA Uses	134,139	177,734	190,000	157,367	630,150	440,150	232%



Lake Sawyer Boat Launch Park

Water Capital Fund 404

Capital Projects associated with the water utility are included here. The City collects capital facility charges from new customers when they connect to the water system to cover the cost of new capacity, adding project and upgrades to the existing water system, and to cover debt service for the acquisition of water supply. Very little capital facility funds have been collected in recent years because of very little growth in the City. Net revenue from customer charges after paying for regular maintenance and operations are to cover the cost of system replacement projects in this fund. However the water operations fund has not been able to generate net revenue in order to set aside funds for repair or replacement projects.

Water Capital Fund 404	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Estimate Year End 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
REVENUE							
1 CDBG Grant	146,857				191,171	191,171	
2 Loan from Drink Wtr State Fund					140,000	140,000	
3 Water Connection Charges	23,906	26,439	20,400	4,183	41,830	21,430	105%
4 Transfers in from Reserves	30,000				56,000	56,000	
5 Loan from Wastewater			157,000			(157,000)	-100%
6 Transfer in Grant Matching	32,200						
7 LGIP Interest	625	368	600	254		(600)	-100%
8 Misc Deposit and Corr.	2,515	1,000					
9 Subtotal Revenue	236,103	27,807	178,000	4,437	429,001	251,001	141%
10 Beg Cash & Investments	504,126	441,809	292,027	331,666	287,700	(4,327)	-1%
11 Total Water Capital Sources	740,228	469,616	470,027	336,104	716,701	246,674	52%

Water Capital Fund 404	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Estimate Year End 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
1 EXPENDITURES							
2 Downtown Water Replacement		44		48,158	356,171	356,171	
3 Water Comp Plan			80,000	357	111,000	31,000	39%
4 Telemetry					13,000	13,000	
5 7 Water Rate Study					5,000	5,000	
6 Transfer to Water Fund for De	150,000	80,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	-	0%
7 Reservoir Evaluation	-	31,796	157,000	12,140	9,600	(147,400)	-94%
8 5th Ave Water Main Replace	145,653	3,313					
9 Replace Poles at Spring	-	22,797					
10 Subtotal Expenditures	295,653	137,949	247,000	100,654	504,771	257,771	104%
11 Ending Cash & Investments	444,575	331,666	223,027	235,450	211,930	(11,097)	-5%
12 Total Water Capital Uses	740,228	469,616	470,027	336,104	716,701	246,674	52%



Swinging Bridge – spring water pipeline



Spring water overflow to Green River

Sewer Capital Fund 408

This Capital Fund holds the budget for Sewer Capital projects identified in the most recent Capital Improvement Plan. The City staff is continuing with the infiltration and inflow investigation and repairs as staff times allows and decommission the Old Sewer Lagoon.

408 Wastewater Capital Project Fund	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
REVENUE							
1 Connection Hook Up Fees	6,400	7,871	6,000	6,350	16,540	10,540	176%
2 Debt Repayment	116,349	56,584	46,000	46,460		(46,000)	-100%
3 Sale of Scrap		758					
4 Transfer in from Reserves					10,000		
5 LGIP Interest	1,273	798	700	711		(700)	-100%
6 Subtotal Revenue	124,022	66,011	52,700	53,521	26,540	(26,160)	-50%
7 Beg Cash & Investments	870,554	900,860	703,353	791,642	711,000	7,647	1%
8 Total Wstwtr Capital Sources	994,576	966,871	756,053	845,162	737,540	(18,513)	-2%

408 Wastewater Capital Project Fund	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
EXPENDITURES							
9 Wastewater Rate Study	2,767				3,000	3,000	
10 Infiltration and Inflow					25,000	25,000	
11 Morganville Sewer Lift Station		30,830		31,543			
12 Decommission Old Sewer Lagoon	5,951	9,592		10,616	15,000	15,000	
13 Lawson Lift Station		40,017					
14 Transfer out to Sewer I & I Project					10,000		
15 Transfer out to Wastewater Oper.	85,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	100,000	20,000	25%
16 Subtotal Expenditures	93,718	160,439	80,000	122,159	153,000	73,000	91%
17 Ending Cash & Investments	900,858	806,432	676,053	8,906	584,540	(91,513)	-14%
18 Total Wastewater Capital Uses	994,576	966,871	756,053	131,065	737,540	(18,513)	-2%



Taking care of business

Stormwater Capital Fund 410

Stormwater capital funds provide the City with stormwater improvement projects. The City has been fortunate to receive Department of Ecology grants in recent years.

410 Stormwater Capital Projects Fund	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
REVENUE							
1 Grant Matching		60,000					
2 Stormwater DOE Grants			30,000	143,791	50,000	20,000	67%
3 Department of Ecology Grant	113,171						
4 Subtotal Revenue	113,171	60,000	30,000	143,791	50,000	20,000	67%
5 Beg Cash & Investments	(53,014)			20,528			
6 Total Storm Capital Sources	60,156	60,000	30,000	164,319	50,000	20,000	67%

410 Stormwater Capital Projects Fund	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Budget 2015	Thru July 2015	Prelim Bdgt 2016	Bdgt \$ Chg inc/(dec)	Bdgt % Chg inc/(dec)
EXPENDITURES							
7 EXPENDITURES							
8 Stormwtr Pond Design & Misc		34,446		59,714			
9 Stormwater Improvements	36,805		30,000	44,974	50,000	20,000	67%
10 Street Sweeping	23,351						
11 Subtotal Expenditures	60,156	34,446	30,000	104,688	50,000	20,000	67%
12 Ending Cash & Investments		25,554		59,631		-	
13 Total Storm Capital Uses	60,156	60,000	30,000	164,319	50,000	20,000	67%



Contech Training - Storm Filter Maintenance



City of Black Diamond

Financial Management Policies

Per Resolution 08-560

Updated for Long Term Planning Per Resolution 13-866

Background and Purpose

Financial policies provide guidelines for City of Black Diamond's leaders to ensure sound decision-making that safeguards core services while moving the community forward to achieve its vision. Good financial management ensures the City is able to withstand economic fluctuations, maintain focus on the entire financial picture, and adjust to the changing service needs of the community of Black Diamond.

This policy incorporates past financial practices in defining the current policies to be used by the City to meet its obligations and operate in a financially prudent manner. These policies have been established to provide general fiscal guidelines and are intended to provide sound direction in the management of the City's financial affairs.

Operating Budget Policies

General budget policies ensure service levels are reasonable and attainable and that budget documents detailing revenues and expenditures accurately reflect Council and community goals. The City of Black Diamond budget procedures are in compliance with the Revised Code of Washington, Chapter 35A.33. The City budgets annually on the calendar year beginning January 1st and ending December 31st. The City Council shall adopt the budget by Ordinance at the fund level. Amendments to the budget that change fund totals will be adopted by the Council through an Ordinance, which is usually done mid-year and year-end.

Citizen Involvement

Citizen involvement shall be encouraged in the budget decision-making process through public hearings and study sessions.

Service Level Determinations

The City Council will establish municipal service levels and priorities for the upcoming year to guide staff in developing goals, objectives and budget proposals.

Conservative Budgeting

The City will use a conservative budgeting approach and accepted analytical techniques including trending, per capita estimates of intergovernmental revenue and sales and property tax estimates based on prior year revenues adjusted for reasonable known growth factors. All positions will be budgeted for a full year.

Long Term Financial Planning

Long-term financial planning is the process of aligning financial capacity with long-term service objectives. Financial forecasting is the process of projecting revenues and expenditures over a long-term period, using assumptions about economic conditions, future spending scenarios, and other salient variables.

The City shall, utilizing best available, cost-effective practices, engage in collaborative long-term financial planning as part of its overall budget process. To provide insight into future financial planning, such long-term financial planning should combine financial forecasting and analysis with a strategic operational perspective. The overall goals of long-term financial planning* are to:

1. Balance-Budgets: Recognize the long-term impacts of today's decisions, setting the stage for balanced budgets in successive years by avoiding temporary solutions.
2. Reduce Conflict During Budgeting: Organize financial planning around a consensus-based set of service and financial goals, which sets boundaries on the budget process and creates an understanding of budget priorities.
3. Manage Growth: Optimize the City's ability to sustain operations and support service levels through a financial strategy that balances the needs of new and existing residents.
4. Stabilize Rates: Identify potential peaks and valleys in future revenues and expenses, allowing the City to take countervailing action ahead of time.
5. Provide Planned Services: Provide a process for making decisions about the level of service that government will provide over a multi-year period.

*Note: See, Government Finance Officers Association, Long-Term Financial Planning for Governments, www.gfoa.org/ltfp - ltfp@gfoa.org.

Maintenance of Facilities and Equipment

Adequate maintenance and replacement of the City's facilities, equipment and technology will be provided for in either the operating or capital budget. As practicable, these expenses will be forecasted in an equipment replacement fund in the operating budget.

Sustainable Revenue Sources

Ongoing operating program costs will not exceed the amount of ongoing revenue to finance those costs. The ongoing revenue will be identified along with new program costs. Cash balances in excess of the amount required to maintain strategic reserves will be used to fund one-time or non-recurring costs. In the event a fund has an emergency or economic downturn, resources from reserves may be used provided that they are replaced within the next five years.

Cost Recovery

All taxpayers should not pay for a service that benefits only certain individuals. Therefore, fees will be established where possible to recover costs of such services or programs. Fees for services will be reviewed and adjusted as necessary and at least once a year. Based on Council direction, general taxpayer revenues may be used to subsidize all or a portion of the cost of services.

Fund Balance Reserve Policies

Adequate fund balance and reserve levels help mitigate short-term emergencies and the effect of fluctuations in the economy, as well as assist in the financial strength of the City's bond ratings.

Operating Fund Balance Reserves

The City's goal is to achieve a 10% reserve of anticipated expenditures in the General Fund Balance over the next five years or more. The reserve will be used to meet seasonal cash flow demands, provide a financial cushion in an economic downturn and meet emergency needs. In the event that the fund balance falls below that amount, the City will work to restore the balance with cost reductions, rate increases and other measures within five fiscal years.

Contingency Reserve Fund

A Contingency Reserve Fund may also be maintained in accordance with state law (RCW 35.A.33.145) to meet any municipal extent that could have not been reasonably known at the time of adopting the annual budget. The target balance may be consistent with state law at \$.375 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

Utility Operating Policies

City utilities are enterprise funds and therefore need to maintain a revenue and expense structure that allows them to be self-supporting with adequate revenue that pays for maintenance, operations, debt service and capital costs. Adequate reserves, rate analyses and budgetary policies steer the utilities toward ongoing self-sufficiency.

Utility Rates and Fees

As enterprise funds, all utilities will be self-supporting through rates, connection charges and other fees. Whenever practical, smaller utility increases will be considered more frequently, to avoid large jump in rate payer bills. Revenue will pay maintenance, operation, debt service and provide funds for capital repairs and improvements. Rates and fees will be reviewed at least biennially and adjusted to adequately reflect the cost of services. Every five years a detailed rate analysis will take place to ensure financial solvency of the utilities.

Utility Fund Reserves

All utilities will be operated in a manner to ensure an ending annual reserved fund balance in an amount equal to 90 days of annual operational appropriations. In the event that the fund balance falls below that amount or a new utility is formed, the City will work to restore the balance to that level with cost reductions, rate increases and other measures within five fiscal years. The City may use reserves to "smooth" rate increases over a period of years and avoid large jumps in ratepayer bills.

Debt Management Policies

The City will maintain adequate available debt capacity to ensure funding for major, high priority projects.

The City of Black Diamond is an infrequent issuer of debt. Debt is primarily used to finance large capital investments. Various state laws limit the City's debt capacity. General obligation debt, backed by the full faith and credit of the City, is limited to 2.5% of the value of all taxable property within the City. That percentage includes councilmatic or non-voted debt (1.5% of property values), and Local Option Capital Asset Lending – a financing contract with the Office of the State Treasurer (39.94 RCW). Revenue bonds rely on a funding source, such as utility revenues, for debt repayment.

Interfund Loans

The City will use interfund borrowing when such borrowing is cost effective, thereby eliminating the administrative cost of borrowing when adequate funds are available internally within the City's own resources. The City will not charge interest for such interfund loans that are repaid within six months. For loans beyond six months, the City will set a reasonable timeline for repayment of between one and five years and use the State's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) rate.

Interfund loans are permitted to cover cash flow for capital projects, where federal or state grants are approved, but there is a timing issue between city expenditures and the actual reimbursement by the granting agencies. Interfund loans shall be approved by Council with a resolution.

Bond Rating

The City will strive to obtain the best bond rating possible to produce the lowest possible interest rate on each bond sale.

Cash Management and Investment Policies

At any one time the City may have several million dollars in various funds that are not needed until some point in the future for operations, capital purchases or the repayment of debt. By placing these revenues in State's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) until the funds are needed, the City is able to earn interest that in turn serves as a revenue source to reduce costs to the community. Cash and investment policies reduce the City's investment risk.

Cash Sufficiency

The City will at all times maintain sufficient cash on hand to meet reasonably expected expenditures for the operating period.

Investment Goals

The City's idle cash will be invested on a continuous basis to maximize income. Priority will be given to legality of investment practices, the safety of the asset, followed by liquidity in case a need arises where the City needs access to the funds, followed by yield or return.

Allocation of Investment Income

Where permitted, the City will pool its cash resources for investment purposes. Investment income will be re-allocated to the participating funds as much as practical.

Alternative Financing Schemes and Derivative Products

The City of Black Diamond shall not utilize alternative financing schemes or derivative products to avoid restrictions imposed by law or to utilize tax loop holes.

Capital Projects and Planning Policies

The City of Black Diamond owns considerable assets in roads, a sewer system, water system, storm water system, parks, buildings, equipment and other capital. The preservation, maintenance and future improvement of these facilities are a primary responsibility of the City. Capital items are defined as those projects and purchases costing more than \$5,000 and lasting three or more years.

Capital Improvement Plan

A Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a flexible, multi-year plan containing the City's planned capital improvement projects and the recommended financing methods for funding projects. All funds and departments are brought together in a single consolidated plan for an overall view of the City's capital improvement needs. The plan includes the capital facilities element of the City of Black Diamond Comprehensive Plan required by the Growth Management Act and other capital projects that may not fit into the capital facilities category.

Capital projects typically apply to: 1) one-time costs for acquisition, construction, improvement, replacement or renovation of land, structures and major equipment; 2) expenditures which take place over two or more years; 3) funding with debt because of significant costs to be shared by current and future beneficiaries; and 4) systematic acquisition or repair and maintenance over an extended period of time.

Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Participation

Citizen participation in the Capital Improvement Program is a priority for the City. Among the activities which shall be conducted to address the need are the following:

- a) The Capital Improvement Plan shall be provided to the City Council in a timely manner to allow time for the Council members to review the proposal with constituents before it is considered for adoption.

- b) Council study sessions on the Capital Improvement Plan will occur during the budget deliberations and shall be open to the public and advertised sufficiently in advance of the meetings to allow for the attendance of interested citizens.
- c) Prior to the adoption of the budget and Capital Improvement Plan, the City Council shall hold noticed public hearings to provide opportunities for citizens to express their opinions on the proposed plan.

All projects included in the Capital Improvement Plan shall be consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Internal Consistency

The CIP will be consistent with the Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan covering transportation, water, wastewater, stormwater, parks, recreation and general government facilities.

Funding Sources

City staff will analyze funding sources for all proposed capital improvement projects, including grant opportunities. Under Washington law, the City can only expend revenues from the Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) for capital items. Real estate excise tax of one-quarter of one percent on the sale of real property is currently dedicated to general government capital improvements and a second one-quarter of one percent is allocated to public works projects. Both allocations may be changed by the Council. These designated revenues are collected in the Special Revenue Funds and then transferred to the appropriate funds for expenditures of debt service or capital projects as budgeted. Each REET fund has established a targeted reserve of \$200,000 to \$250,000 to cover an emergency or economic downturn.

Relationship between Operating Budget and Capital Improvement Plan

The Capital Improvement Plan, as distinguished from the Operating Budget, is a multi-year financial plan for the acquisition, expansion, or rehabilitation of infrastructure, capital assets, or productive capacity of City services. Only those projects scheduled during the first year of the plan are adopted as part of the City's annual budget. Additionally, projects to be funded by bonds or "alternative funding" are budgeted when the funding is secured.

Accounting, Financial Reporting and Auditing Policies

The City was incorporated in 1959, and operates under the laws of the State of Washington applicable to a Non-Charter code City classification adopted in 1990 with a Mayor-Council form of government. The City is a general-purpose governmental entity that provides general government services including law enforcement, fire, street improvement, parks and general administrative services. In addition the City owns and operates a water, sewer and drainage system.

Accounting and Budgeting System

The City of Black Diamond will establish and maintain a high standard of accounting practices. Accounting and budgeting systems will at all times conform to the State of Washington Budgeting Accounting Reporting System (BARS) and federal and state regulations. Cities with populations under 25,000 are classified as category 2 cities and use the allowed accounting. The accounting is single-entry, cash basis accounting, which is a departure from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The city uses the revenue and expenditure classifications contained in the Budgeting, Accounting and Reporting System (BARS) manual. The manual is prescribed by the State Auditor's Office under the authority of Washington State Law, Chapter 43.09 RCW.

Financial Reporting

Reporting frequency –Monthly budget and actual reports are distributed to all departments. Quarterly reports, as a minimum frequency, are presented to the City Council.

Annual Report-Will be completed by May 30th and is distributed to the City Council, departments and the State Auditor's Office.

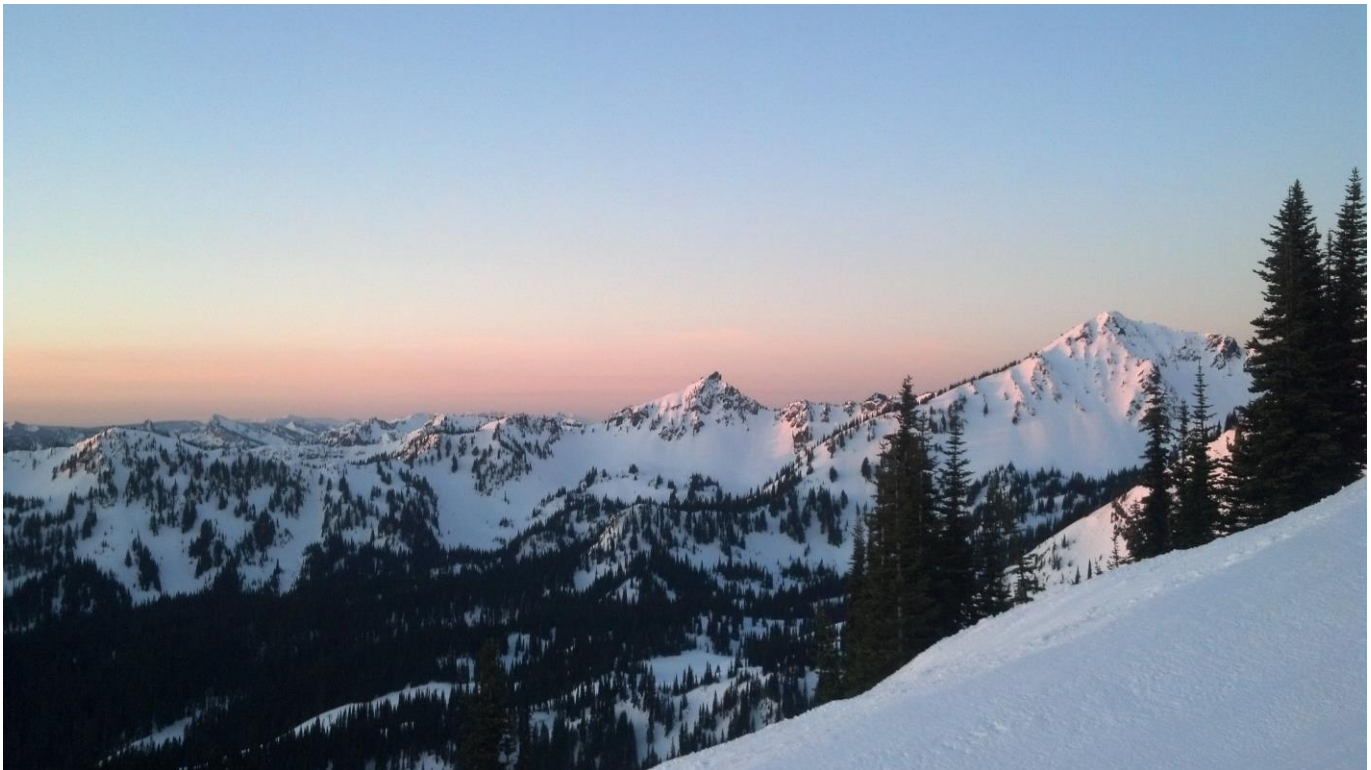
Reporting Improvements-The City will strive to continue to make improvements in its financial reporting so that information available to the public, the City's governing bodies and other city departments is clear and the best available for sound financial decisions.

Accounting System-A comprehensive accounting system is maintained to provide all financial information necessary to effectively operate the City.

Full Disclosure -All public reports are to contain full and complete disclosure of all material matters.

Audit Policy

The City will assist the State Auditor's Office in whatever way possible in conjunction with the preparation of the audit every two years and will implement modifications identified by the State Auditor to improve the City's internal controls and financial practices.



Black Diamond is on the way to (and not far from) Crystal Mountain Ski Resort

2016 Salary Schedule	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	5 & On
City Administrator	9,345	9,649	10,112	10,478	10,848
Assistant City Administrator	8,033	8,435	8,837	9,238	9,640
Court Administrator	5,891	6,159	6,427	6,694	6,962
Interim Court Administrator	5,305	-	-	-	-
Court Clerk (24% hourly)	18.54	20.09	21.63	23.18	24.72
Accounts Payable Clerk (hourly)	17.91	19.34	20.89	22.56	24.93
MDRT & Economic Director	7,498	7,899	8,301	8,703	9,104
City Attorney	8,161	8,569	8,997	9,447	9,919
City Clerk/HR Manager	7,498	7,899	8,301	8,703	9,104
Deputy City Clerk	4,499	4,814	5,128	5,443	5,757
Finance Director	7,498	7,899	8,301	8,703	9,104
Deputy Finance Director	6,631	7,013	7,396	7,778	8,161
Utility Clerk	3,213	3,481	3,749	4,017	4,284
Senior Accountant 73% (hourly)	25.79	27.08	28.43	29.86	31.35
Accountant 1 Journey (hourly)	16.61	17.43	18.30	19.22	20.18
Administrative Assistant 2	3,213	3,481	3,749	4,017	4,284
Administrative Assistant 1	2,356	2,544	2,731	2,919	3,106
Information Services Manager	6,962	7,364	7,766	8,167	8,569
Police Chief	10,236	10,585	11,008	11,287	11,692
Police Commander	8,422	8,702	8,984	9,264	9,588
Police Sergeant	8,292	8,757	-	-	-
Police Officer	5,037	5,645	6,255	6,863	7,440
Police Records Coordinator	4,499	4,814	5,128	5,443	5,757
Police Clerk 62.5% (hourly)	15.05	16.51	17.96	18.98	20.87
Facilities Equipment Coordinator	4,499	4,814	5,128	5,443	5,757
Human Resources Director	7,498	7,899	8,301	8,703	9,104
Community Dev/Natural Resources Dir	7,498	7,899	8,301	8,703	9,104
Permit Center Supervisor	5,891	6,159	6,427	6,694	6,962
Permit Technician	4,499	4,814	5,128	5,443	5,757
Permit Technician (60% hourly)	25.96	27.77	29.59	31.40	33.22
Compliance Officer	4,499	4,814	5,128	5,443	5,757
Senior Planner	5,355	5,622	5,903	6,198	6,508
Planner	4,499	4,814	5,128	5,443	5,757
Associate Planner	4,482	4,707	4,942	5,189	5,448
Assistant Planner	4,181	4,391	4,610	4,840	5,082
Building Official	6,962	7,364	7,766	8,167	8,569
Parks Department Director	7,498	7,899	8,301	8,703	9,104
Public Works Director	7,498	7,899	8,301	8,703	9,104
Utilities Superintendent	6,962	7,364	7,766	8,167	8,569
Capital Project/Program Manager	5,355	5,622	5,903	6,198	6,508
Construction Inspector	6,962	7,364	7,766	8,167	8,569
Public Utilities Operator	4,713	4,794	4,889	4,982	5,076
Public Works Administrative Asst 3	4,250	4,463	4,686	4,920	5,167
Utility Worker-Facility/Eq/Utility Worker	3,323	3,644	3,965	4,287	4,629
Utility Worker Seasonal (hourly)	13.24	-	-	-	-

2015 Budget Calendar for 2016 Budget

	Process	Committee Meeting	Workstudy Meeting	City Council Meeting	State Law Limitations
1	Budget requests and instructions go out to all departments				Sept 8
2	Finance prepares revenue sources and preliminary expenditures for salaries and benefits				N/A
3	Departments provide budget requests to City Administrator's Office				N/A
4	Estimates to be filed with the City Clerk and Administration				Sept 28
5	City Clerk submits to CAO the proposed preliminary budget setting forth the complete financial program				Oct 5
6	CAO provides Council with current info on Revenue from all sources as adopted in 2015 Budget, provides the Clerk's proposed Preliminary 2016 Budget for General Fund and 2016 budget totals for all funds		Oct 1		Oct 5
7	Finance Committee Meeting	Oct 8			Oct 30
8	Public Works Committee Meeting- 3:00 Public Safety Committee Meeting -1:00 Parks and Cemetery Committee-3:00 Finance Committee Meeting 3:00	Oct 16 Oct 16 Oct 22 Oct 29			Oct 30
9	Council Workstudy - Public Works budgets for revenue and expenditures for all Public Works budgets including Street, Water, Sewer, Stormwater, REET 1 & 2 and Gen Govt, Utilities & Capital Projects. 6:00 PM - Special Meeting		Oct 29		
10	City Clerk publishes notice of public hearing on 2016 Budget and filing of preliminary budget – once a week for two consecutive weeks – Draft budget submittal ready				Nov 2-13
11	Copies of preliminary budget made available to public				Nov 19
12	Public Hearing of Property Tax for 2016			Nov 5	Nov 5-19
13	Preliminary 2016 Budget Document Ready. City Council holds 1 st public hearing on revenue sources and expenditures for the upcoming budget year including possible increases in property tax revenue/Adopt Property Tax 2016			Nov 19	Nov 5-30
14	Council holds final public hearing on 2016 Budget, and Amends 2015 Budget			Dec 3	Dec 7
15	City Council adopts Final 2016 Budget and transmits to the State Auditor's Office (plus possible amendment to property taxes)			Dec 3/17	Dec 31

City of Black Diamond Statistics

City Hall Address:

24301 Roberts Drive
PO Box 599
Black Diamond, WA 98010

Phone: (360) 886-5700

Fax: (360) 886-2592

Class: Code

Form of Government: Mayor-Council

Model Traffic Ordinance: No

Wards: No

School Districts: Auburn School District No. 408, Enumclaw School District No. 216, Kent School District No. 415, Tahoma School District No. 409

Special Districts: Soos Creek Water and Sewer, Covington Water District, King County Ferry District, King County Flood Control Zone District, King County Public Hospital District No. 1, King County Rural Library District, Port of Seattle

Web Site: www.ci.blackdiamond.wa.us

Business Hours: 8:30am - 5:00pm

Council Meetings: 1st & 3rd Thu - 7:00pm

Work Sessions: On 2nd Thursdays – 6:00pm

County: King

Incorporation 1959: Although the City has been around for more than one hundred years as a coal mining town, the City of Black Diamond did not incorporate until 1959. It was determined by a favorable majority vote on January 20, 1959; and the first official meeting of the Black Diamond City Council was held on March 3, 1959.

Black Diamond location: on Hwy 169, south of Interstate 90, in southeast King County about 30 miles southeast of Seattle. It is near Renton (18 miles), and Enumclaw (8 miles). Black Diamond is positioned 47.31 degrees north of the equator and 122.00 degrees west of the prime meridian.

Population and land area: The population of Black Diamond is approximately 4,200 (2015). The amount of land area in Black Diamond is 5.207 sq. miles. The amount of surface water is 0.132 sq. miles. Black Diamond elevation is 628 feet above sea level.

Area Attractions: Hiking, Biking, Golfing, Fishing and Country Drives featuring

Black Diamond Historical Business District

Lake Sawyer Regional Park

Flaming Geyser State Park

Black Diamond Historical Museum

PO Box 232

32627 Railroad Ave at Baker Street

Black Diamond WA 98010

Phone: 360-886-2142

This museum in the old Railroad Depot has exhibits of 19th century machinery, coal mining, a jail and much more. Open on Thursdays - Call for hours - Free Admission

Major Businesses:

Anesthesia Supply Company

Enumclaw School District

City of Black Diamond

Palmer Coking Coal Co.

Average commute: 38 minutes

Educational Level: 90.6% high school diploma or higher

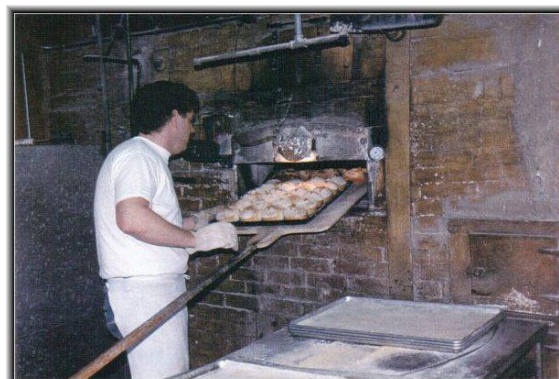
20.3% Bachelor's degree or higher *City-Data.com*

Sales Tax History

Year	Sales Taxes
2000	178,553
2001	171,913
2002	202,713
2003	178,703
2004	230,263
2005	227,760
2006	289,613
2007	305,497
2008	286,610
2009	249,526
2010	265,177
2011	297,333
2012	262,974
2013	290,795
2014	302,927

Property Tax History

	Assessed Valuation	New Construction	Final Assessed Valuation	Levy Rate
2000	294,620,050	8,162,011	302,782,061	2.206
2001	322,721,666	11,613,750	334,335,416	2.196
2002	353,992,917	4,667,520	358,660,437	2.097
2003	356,571,798	2,394,661	358,966,459	1.981
2004	401,497,572	1,943,946	403,441,518	1.904
2005	427,240,702	4,372,118	431,612,820	2.032
2006	446,214,893	3,578,995	449,793,888	2.003
2007	497,642,229	2,397,737	500,039,966	1.839
2008	560,299,568	7,314,478	567,614,046	1.651
2009	626,088,991	10,806,265	636,895,256	1.521
2010	552,382,312	2,739,869	555,122,181	1.777
2011	529,857,064	3,058,528	532,915,592	2.570
2012	536,580,666	2,514,106	539,094,772	2.593
2013	499,553,614	1,641,937	501,195,551	2.830
2014	548,399,243	4,187,903	552,587,146	2.620
2015	593,190,272	2,052,701	595,242,973	2.425
2016	660,150,221	4,917,496	665,067,717	2.242



The Black Diamond Historic Bakery