

**COLLIER COUNTY WATER-SEWER DISTRICT**

# **Fiscal Year 2024 Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study**

**FINAL REPORT / JANUARY 19, 2024**



January 19, 2024

Honorable Chairman and Members of the  
Board of County Commissioners  
Collier County  
3299 Tamiami Trail East, Suite 303  
Naples, FL 34112-5746

Subject: **2024 Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study**

Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc. (Raftelis) has completed our review of the water and wastewater impact fees for the Collier County (County) Water-Sewer District (District) water and wastewater system (System), and has summarized the results of our analyses, assumptions, and conclusions in this report, which is submitted for your consideration. The purpose of our analysis was to review the existing impact fees and make recommendations as to the level of charges that should reasonably be in effect consistent with: i) the utility assets installed by the District; ii) the capital expenditure requirements identified in the District's multi-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP); iii) industry guidelines and Florida Statutes; and iv) County management objectives. The methodology for the determination of the capital costs to be included in proposed impact fees (i.e., available to be recovered) was also reviewed by the County's outside legal counsel and the fees as documented in this report reflect all of the recommendations from said counsel.

Based on our review, Raftelis is recommending that the water system impact fee be increased from \$3,382 to \$6,470 per Equivalent Residential Connection (ERC). For the wastewater system, we are recommending an increase in the impact fee from \$3,314 to \$5,614 per ERC. The combined water and wastewater fees with the proposed rate adjustments would be \$12,084, an increase of \$5,388 or 80.5% when compared with the existing combined fees of \$6,696. The proposed impact fees, based on the analyses and assumptions as documented in this report, are summarized on Table ES-1 following this letter and in the County's format which would be included in the amended Impact Fee Ordinance presented in Appendix C.

The proposed impact fees were based on the recovery: i) of capital-related costs that have been incurred for utility plants that has been placed into service and financed by the District which are estimated to have available capacity to serve new development; as well as ii) the estimated incremental costs for construction of certain capital infrastructure anticipated to be incurred by the District during the projection period that are considered necessary to serve new development. Based on the information provided by the District and the assumptions and considerations outlined in this report, which should be read in its entirety, Raftelis considers the proposed impact fees to be cost-based, reasonable, and based on local costs to provide water and wastewater capacity to new development.

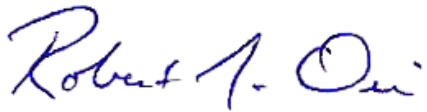
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Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board of County Commissioners  
Collier County  
January 19, 2024  
Page 2

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to the County and would like to thank the County staff for their assistance and cooperation during the course of this study.

Very truly yours,

**RAFTELIS FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS, INC.**



**Robert J. Ori**  
*Executive Vice President*



**Justin Rasor**  
*Manager*



**Michele Galvin**  
*Consultant*

RJO/dlc  
Attachments

Table ES-1

**Collier County Water-Sewer District  
Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study**

**Summary of Existing and Proposed Water and Wastewater System Impact Fees**

Line No.	Description	Level of Service (gallons per day per ERC)	Amount	Cost Per Gallon
<b>IMPACT FEES</b>				
<b>Water Impact Fee</b>				
Existing Per ERC				
1	Treatment Component	300.00	\$2,583.00	\$8.61
2	Transmission Component	300.00	799.00	2.66
3	Total	300.00	<u>\$3,382.00</u>	<u>\$11.27</u>
Proposed Per ERC				
<u>Calculated</u>				
4	Treatment Component	275.00	\$5,637.00	\$20.50
5	Transmission Component	275.00	833.00	3.03
6	Total	275.00	<u>\$6,470.00</u>	<u>\$23.53</u>
Change (Total)				
7	Amount		\$3,088.00	\$12.25
8	Percent		91.3%	108.7%
<b>Wastewater Impact Fee</b>				
Existing Per ERC				
9	Treatment Component	200.00	\$2,718.00	\$13.59
10	Transmission Component	200.00	596.00	2.98
11	Total	200.00	<u>\$3,314.00</u>	<u>\$16.57</u>
Proposed Per ERC				
<u>Calculated</u>				
12	Treatment Component	172.56	\$4,846.00	\$28.08
13	Transmission Component	172.56	768.00	4.45
14	Total	172.56	<u>\$5,614.00</u>	<u>\$32.53</u>
Change (Total)				
15	Amount		\$2,300.00	\$12.22
16	Percent		69.4%	73.7%



Table ES-1

**Collier County Water-Sewer District  
Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study**

**Summary of Existing and Proposed Water and Wastewater System Impact Fees**

Line No.	Description	Level of Service (gallons per day per ERC)	Amount	Cost Per Gallon
<b>Combined Impact Fee</b>				
Existing Per ERC				
17	Treatment Component		\$5,301.00	
18	Transmission Component		1,395.00	
19	Total		<u>\$6,696.00</u>	
Proposed Per ERC (Rounded)				
20	Treatment Component		\$10,483.00	
21	Transmission Component		1,601.00	
22	Total		<u>\$12,084.00</u>	
Change (Total)				
23	Amount		\$5,388.00	
24	Percent		80.5%	

# Contents

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Purpose of Water and Wastewater Impact Fees .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Existing Water and Wastewater Impact Fees.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Development of Impact Fees.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Level of Service Requirements.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Capital Investment.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Existing Plant-in-service.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Additional Capital Investment.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Design of Impact Fees .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Impact Fee Comparisons .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Conclusions and Recommendations .....</b>	<b>28</b>

# Figures

Figure 1:	Location of Collier County .....	1
Figure 2:	Impact Fee Determination Methodology.....	6
Figure 3:	Comparison of Water Impact Fees per ERC .....	23
Figure 4:	Comparison of Wastewater Impact Fees per ERC .....	24
Figure 5:	Comparison of Combined Impact Fees per ERC .....	25

# Tables

Table ES-1	Summary of Existing and Proposed Water and Wastewater System Impact Fees .....	[*]
Table 1	Development of Existing Water Production / Treatment Facility Capacity Available to Serve System Growth.....	[**]
Table 2	Development of Existing Wastewater Treatment Facility Capacity Available to Serve System Growth .....	[**]
Table 3	Summary of Water Capital Improvement Program By Plant Function Through Fiscal Year 2033.....	[**]
Table 4	Summary of Wastewater Capital Improvement Program By Plant Function Through Fiscal Year 2033.....	[**]
Table 5	Development of Water System Impact Fee.....	[**]
Table 6	Development of Wastewater System Impact Fee.....	[**]
Table 7	Comparison of Water and Wastewater Impact Fees Per ERC .....	[**]

# Appendices

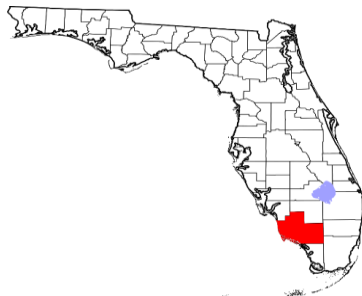
Appendix A:	Summary of Existing Utility System Assets .....	[**]
Appendix B:	Existing Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Ordinance .....	[**]
Appendix C:	Existing and Proposed Water and Wastewater System Impact Fee Schedule in County Format .....	[**]

[\*] Table ES-1 follows the letter of transmittal.

[\*\*] Referenced tables and appendices located at the end of the report.

## Introduction

**FIGURE 1**  
Location of Collier County



Collier County is a political subdivision of the State of Florida governed by the State Constitution and general laws of the State of Florida. In 2003, the Legislature of the State of Florida pursuant to Section 189.429, Florida Statutes, adopted the Collier County Water-Sewer District Special Act (formally known as House Bill 849) (Act) to create the Collier County Water-Sewer District (previously defined as the “District”) on behalf of the County. The Act is represented in Chapter 2003-353, Laws of Florida. The District is an independent special district and public corporation of the State with the Board of County Commissioners being the governing board of the District. The purpose of creating the District was to provide the District with the overall responsibility for the provision of water and wastewater services

to a specified geographic service area of the County as defined in the Act due primarily to the extensive growth within the County and to meet the public health and water supply issues affecting such service area. The County occupies approximately 2,026 square miles and as shown on the illustration in Figure 1 is located in the southwestern portion of the State. In terms of land area, the County is the largest county in the state. Based on information published by the Florida Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR), the County had an estimated population of approximately 399,480 people as of April 1, 2023. When compared with the 67 other counties, the County ranked nineteenth in terms of population size. Additionally, information published by the EDR indicates that the County’s population was estimated to have grown from 375,752 persons in 2020 (2020 Census) to 399,480 persons in 2023, which represents an overall increase of 6.3% or about 7,900 persons per year. Medium projections published by the EDR show the population of Collier County increasing to 436,860 people by 2030, an increase of 37,380 people or a compound annual growth rate of about 1.3% per year when compared with the 2023 population. Among the 67 counties in Florida, the County ranked nineteenth in terms of permanent population size according to information contained in the 2023 BEBR Estimates.

The District owns and operates a water and wastewater utility system (System), which during the Fiscal Year 2023 (the most recently completed fiscal year at the time the study was conducted), provided service to approximately 76,779 retail potable water accounts (annual average) and 78,166 retail wastewater retail accounts (annual average). According to the County’s 2023 Annual Update and Inventory Report (AUIR), the permanent population served by the District’s water system as estimated by the County was 225,873 in Fiscal Year 2023, which represents approximately 56.5% of the population located in the County as determined by the EDR for 2023. With respect to the District’s wastewater system, the AUIR estimates for Fiscal Year 2023 reflect a permanent population of 118,804 for the service area of the District’s North County Water Reclamation Facility, 99,993 for the service area of the District’s South County Water Reclamation Facility, 13,061 for the service area of the District’s Golden Gate Wastewater Treatment Plant, 6,708 for the service area of the District’s Orange Tree Wastewater Treatment Plant and 40 for the service area served by the Interim Northeast Wastewater Treatment Plant. On a combined basis, the permanent population served by all of the District wastewater treatment facilities is estimated by the County to be 238,606, which represents approximately 59.7% of the BEBR population estimates for the County. The permanent population served by the Wastewater System is higher due primarily to the District providing wastewater-only service to a portion of the City of Naples.

The District has constructed or plans to construct utility infrastructure to accommodate the future developments identified for the County that are expected to be served by the System. Historically, the District has utilized water and wastewater impact fees, which are referred to as “system development fees” in the District’s authorizing bond resolution, to fund a portion of constructing the infrastructure requirements associated with new growth or increased development. In the preparation of this report, the terms “impact fees” and “system development fees” shall be used interchangeably.

## Purpose of Water and Wastewater Impact Fees

The purpose of impact fees is to recover the pro-rata share of allocated capital costs considered as growth-related from new customers connecting to the System or from existing customers that are requesting an increase in the reserved water and/or wastewater capacity associated with increased development on their property. To the extent that new population growth and associated development impose identifiable added capital costs to municipal services, capital funding practices to include the assignment of such costs to those residents or system users responsible for those costs rather than to the existing population base is reasonable and provides for the proper match of initial capital investment to the capacity being reserved. This practice has been labeled as “growth paying its own way” without existing user cost burdens. The application of impact fees to finance capital infrastructure allocated to such new capacity requests is very common in Florida and the country and has been used as a source of contributed capital by the District for many years.

The initial precedent for impact fees in Florida was set in the Florida Supreme Court decision, *Contractors and Builders Association of Pinellas Authority v. The Authority of Dunedin, Florida*. In this case, the Court’s ruling found that an equitable cost recovery mechanism, such as impact fees, could be levied for a specific purpose by a Florida municipality as a capital charge for services. On June 14, 2006, additional impact fee legislation became effective as Chapter 2006-218, Laws of Florida, and was later incorporated in Section 163.31801 of the Florida Statutes. The impact fee legislation, which has been designated as the “Florida Impact Fee Act,” recognized that impact fees are an important source of revenue for a local government to use in funding the infrastructure necessitated by new growth. The Florida Impact Fee Act, as amended and modified from time to time, states that at a minimum an impact fee adopted by ordinance of a county or municipality, or by resolution of a special district, must satisfy several conditions such fees being based on localized cost, timing of when impact fees can be paid, level of fee adjustments that can be implemented (phased approach based on magnitude of the change in the fees), and other conditions.

Based on certain conditions as stated in Section 163.31801 of the Florida Statutes regarding impact fees and existing Florida case law, certain conditions are required to develop a valid impact fee. It is our understanding that these conditions involve the following issues:

1. The impact fee must meet the “dual rational nexus” test. First, impact fees are valid when a reasonable impact or rationale exists between the anticipated need for the capital facilities and the growth in population. Second, impact fees are valid when a reasonable association, or rational nexus, exists between the expenditure of the impact fee proceeds and the benefits accruing to the development from the use of the proceeds.
2. The system of fees and charges should be set up so that there is not an intentional windfall to existing users.

3. The impact fee should only cover the capital cost of construction and related costs thereto (engineering, legal, financing, administrative, etc.) for capital expansions or other system-related capital requirements that have been or are anticipated to be constructed which are required or available to serve growth. Therefore, expenses due to upgrades or improvements of a facility that has been constructed or an increase in the level of service / new asset additions should be borne by all users of the facility (i.e., existing and future users) on a pro rata basis to the extent that there is capacity in such facilities is available to serve the needs of new development.
4. The County should adopt an impact fee resolution or ordinance that explicitly restricts the use of impact fees collected. Therefore, impact fee revenue should be set aside in a separate account, and separate accounting must be made for those funds to ensure that they are used only for the lawful purposes described above.

Based on the criteria above, the proposed impact fees, which are set forth in subsequent sections herein: i) include only the estimated allocated capital cost of facilities to provide capacity to serve anticipated or future service territory growth; ii) do not reflect costs associated with renewal and replacement of any existing capital assets (except for any incremental portion of upgrades allocable to growth, such as “upsizing” or “looping” of certain transmission lines or for that portion of the installed assets that have unused capacity allocated to serve new development) that is allocable to serving existing customers; and iii) do not include any costs of operation and maintenance of any facilities.

The courts, recent legislation, and industry practices have addressed three areas associated with the development of the impact fee. These areas include: i) the “fair share” concept dealing with payment of the fee by the affected property owners; ii) the “rational nexus” concept, which focuses on the expenditure or purpose of the fee; and iii) the consideration of credits, which recognize appropriate fee offsets.

The fair share concept addresses that the fee can be only used for capital expenditures that are attributable to new growth. The fees cannot be used to finance level of service deficiencies or the replacement of existing facilities required to provide services to the existing System users. Typical industry practices also allow for establishing different fees for different classes of customers and the ability for the payment of a reduced impact fee if applicants can demonstrate that their development will have a smaller impact (or capacity need resulting in a lower allocated capital requirement) than assumed in the fee determination. Additionally, the fair share concept recognizes that the cost of facilities used by both existing customers and new growth must be apportioned among the two user groups such that the user groups are treated equally, and one group does not intentionally subsidize the other. The cost of “System infrastructure” is constantly changing due to the ongoing upgrades, betterments, and improvements being made to utility assets which were not fully utilized and thus had capacity to serve future development. An example would be the upgrade of water and wastewater transmission mains which may have resulted in an increase in the capacity of the transmission line (larger diameter pipe installed) or simply upgraded the line which still had available capacity to serve future development. In these instances, Raftelis has i) recognized the improvement in the fee calculation and ii) made an allowance to remove the existing asset that was in service, which would result in an incremental “unit cost” increase in the assets available to provide service to new development (more closely corresponds to the higher current localized construction cost values). The cost to be recovered from growth in all instances would only be the pro rata cost per ERC applied to the ERCs requesting service; the total cost of the utility plant improvements would not be recovered only from new development since such improvements would benefit existing rate payers as well as future users.

The rational nexus concept requires that there be a reasonable relationship between the need for capital facilities and the benefits to be received by new development for which the fee will be expended or applied. The County's existing infrastructure and the corresponding financing and management of such infrastructure is on a System-wide basis. And as such, the proposed impact fees were determined on a System-wide basis. The second nexus condition recognizes that the property must receive a benefit from the public services for which the fee is being applied. With respect to the water and wastewater charge, these facilities are used by and are constructed on behalf of all the property within the County's service area and benefit both residential and commercial customers. As such, all new growth requesting capacity from the System (either water and/or wastewater) are subject to the application of the impact fees.

Credit or fee offsets recognize that if an agency has received property in the form of cost-free capital or there is specific revenue (taxes) that will be used for the capital expenditures for which the impact fee was designed to recover necessitated by new growth; a credit should be applied to the fee. Examples of cost-free capital include grants, property contributions by developers (that are associated with infrastructure identified in the County's utility master plans), infrastructure funded from external sources (assessments), and other sources that provide funds toward the capital expenditures for which the impact fee was designed to recover. These credits allow for the recovery of costs to serve new development through impact fees, net of such cost-free capital. The evaluation of the water and wastewater impact fees proposed to be charged by the County as identified in this study to new development requiring water and/or wastewater System capacity recognized the above-referenced issues.

## **Existing Water and Wastewater Impact Fees**

Ordinance No. 2019-48, which was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of Collier County (BOCC) on December 10, 2019 (Impact Fee Ordinance), established the District's current water and wastewater impact fees. The current impact fees are applied on the basis of: i) meter size; and ii) living space or square footage. The following table provides a summary of the existing water and wastewater impact fees and the corresponding fee application basis by customer classification:

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### Summary of Existing Water and Wastewater Impact Fees

Description	Basis of Fee	ERC Factor [1]	Water Fee	Wastewater Fee
<b>Residential (Meter)</b>	per ERC	1.00	\$3,382.00	\$3,314.00
<b>Multi-family (sq. ft.)</b>				
0 – 750 sq. ft.	per Unit	0.33	\$1,116.00	\$1,093.00
751 – 1,500 sq. ft.	per Unit	0.67	2,265.00	2,220.00
1,501 sq. ft. or More	per Unit	1.00	3,382.00	3,314.00
<b>Non-residential (Meter)</b>				
3/4-inch	per Meter Size	1.00	\$3,382.00	\$3,314.00
1-inch	per Meter Size	1.67	5,647.00	5,534.00
1-1/2-inch	per Meter Size	3.33	11,262.00	11,035.00
2-inch	per Meter Size	5.33	18,026.00	17,663.00
3-inch	per Meter Size	15.00	50,730.00	49,710.00
4-inch	per Meter Size	33.33	112,722.00	110,455.00
6-inch	per Meter Size	66.67	225,477.00	220,944.00
8-inch	per Meter Size	116.67	394,577.00	386,644.00

[1] Equivalent Residential Connection (ERC) factors for non-residential customers reflect rated hydraulic-capacity of meter divided by 30 gallons per minute based on rate capacity of smallest meter size.

The current impact fees charged by the District to a standard, individually metered single-family residential household through a 3/4-inch meter from the System, which represents approximately 89% of individually metered single-family residential customers currently being served by the System are summarized as follows:

### Existing Residential Water and Wastewater Impact Fees per ERC [1]

System	Amount
Water System	\$3,382
Wastewater System	3,314
Combined	<u>\$6,696</u>

[1] Reflects fee for standard individually metered residential unit (generally served through a 3/4-inch meter service and is considered to equate to one [1] ERC).

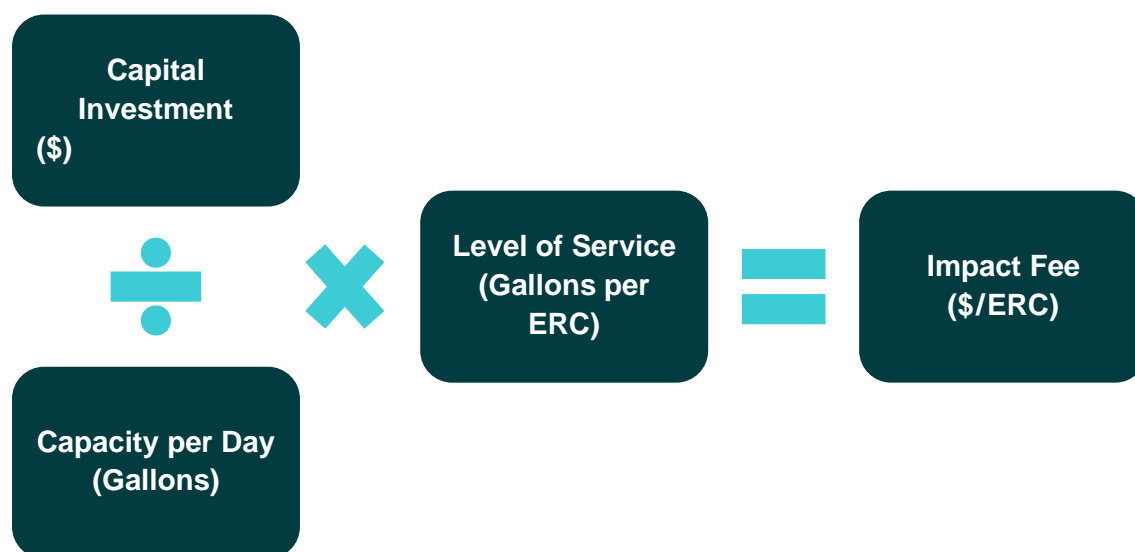
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## Development of Impact Fees

There are three significant components addressed in the design of impact fees. These three components include: i) the total capital investment recognized as a cost component that may be recovered from a new applicant requesting capacity; ii) the total estimated dependable capacity associated with the capital investment; and iii) the level of service to be apportioned to the applicants that request System capacity. The recognition of these components provides the general basis to recover the allocated capital costs from a new applicant requesting service and is depicted in Figure 2:

**Figure 2. Impact Fee Determination Methodology**



All of these components are necessary to determine the amount of the impact fees expressed to be charged to new applicants requesting service on an ERC basis, which is more fully discussed later in this report.

With respect to the development of the capital costs to be recognized in the fee determination, there are three methods generally used, which include: i) the Standards Method; ii) the System Buy-in Method; and iii) the Improvements Method. The Standards Method would base the capital cost on a theoretical cost of the improvements for incremental development (e.g., the standard cost for the construction of a water treatment plant expressed on a dollar per gallon basis). This method generally would not recognize the existing installed infrastructure that has capacity to serve new development and may also not recognize the current capital plan identified to provide service or complete the master planning of the system facilities. The System Buy-in (or historical) Method recognizes the installed original cost of the utility infrastructure in the determination of the allocated capital costs to provide service on an equivalent unit basis. This method is applicable to mature or developed utility systems that have constructed the majority of its infrastructure. This method generally would only reflect the constructed capacity and may not recognize any anticipated changes or additions identified by a utility in service area infrastructure. The Improvements Method would be based on future capital costs and new capacity determined over a projected period of time; it may not account for unused constructed capacity that may be available to serve new development. This fee is similar to the standards method in that it is based

on a future cost (however, it is specific to the utility as opposed to a theoretical construction cost standard). This method may also result in a disparity in the amount of growth to be served by the new facilities.

For the purposes of this study, a blending of the Buy-in Method and Improvements Method was recognized for the following reasons:

1. Although not specific to the County, the Florida Impact Fee Act provides that the impact fee be based on localized costs which more fully supports the buy-in method for fee determination. Basing the fee on the original installed costs of the assets that are currently in service would strongly promote this requirement since the costs are known, measurable, and are installed solely within the District utility service area boundaries.
2. The County has identified expansion-related and System upgrade projects in the near term, which will increase the availability of capacity to serve new development and the overall installed infrastructure cost to provide service. Since the District utility system is managed, financed, operated, and constructed as a single system and the new infrastructure associated with the development in the Northeast segment of the service area will be interconnected with the remainder of the System, near-term capital improvements were considered in the fee to recognize the estimated installed cost of capacity coincident with the time frame that the fee is to be charged to new development.
3. The System Buy-in Method and Improvements Method were consolidated in our analysis to identify the blended average cost of the remaining installed capacity to serve new development during the planning period, which places more emphasis on the System Buy-in Method and will promote the “system concept” as it relates to service availability for new development since it does not only consider the capital improvement expenditures, which, in many instances, is higher than the original cost of the utility infrastructure that has been constructed and placed into service.

The following is a discussion of these impact fee components.

## **Level of Service Requirements**

In the evaluation of the capital facility needs for providing water and wastewater utility services, it is important that a level of service (LOS) standard be developed. Pursuant to Section 163.3164, Florida Statutes, the “level of service” means an indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by, a facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility and shall indicate the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility or service. Essentially, the level of service standards is established in order to ensure that adequate capacity will be provided for future development and for purposes of issuing development orders or permits, pursuant to Section 163.3202(2)(g) of the Florida Statutes. As further stated in the Statutes, each local government shall establish a LOS standard for each public facility located within the boundary for which such local government has authority to issue development orders or permits. Such LOS standards are set for each individual facility or facility type or class and not on a system-wide basis. With respect to the determination of the water and wastewater impact fees the LOS standards were determined on a system-wide basis since all the water production and wastewater treatment facilities are managed, operated, financed, and accounted for on a total system basis and serve as a single water and wastewater system. This is also consistent with past practices of the County and the fee application of other local governments throughout the State of Florida.

For water and wastewater service, the level of service that is commonly used in the industry is the amount of capacity (service) allocable to an ERC expressed as the amount of usage (gallons) allocated on an average daily basis. This allocation of capacity would generally represent the amount of daily dependable capacity allocable to an ERC, whether or not such capacity is actually used (commonly referred to as “readiness to serve”). As previously mentioned, an ERC is representative of the average capacity required to service a typical individually metered or single-family residential account. This class of users represents the largest number of customers served by a public utility such as the District and generally the lowest (and most common) level of usage requirements for a specifically metered account. In the development of the level of service standards for the impact fee update, the following references were considered and reviewed:

- BOCC approved 2023 Annual Update & Inventory Report / Capital Improvement Element Schedule Update on Public Facilities dated December 13, 2022.
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) general design standards;
- Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) capacity relationships for private utilities;
- Average persons per household information as published by the U.S. Census, the Bureau of Economics and Business Research, and information published in the 2022 Collier Count Economic, Demographic and Community Profile Report (2022);
- Actual water sales and billed wastewater flow data reported by the District for the residential and commercial customer classes over the past several years; and
- Actual water production and wastewater flow data reported by the District over the past several years.

**(Remainder of page intentionally left blank)**

The following table shows the level of service standards contained in some of the reference sources:

### Comparison of Water and Wastewater Level of Service (LOS) – per Equivalent Residential Connection (ERC)

Description	Water ERC (gpd)	Wastewater ERC (gpd)
<b>Current District Level of Service</b>	300	200
<b>Level of Service Standards Recognized by State Government of Florida:</b>		
Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) Capacity Relationships for Private Utilities [1]	350	280
Florida Department of Health Design Standards for Sewer Systems [2]		
Single or Multiple Family per Dwelling Unit [3]	N/A	300
<b>2023 Annual Update and Inventory Report [4]</b>		
2022 Collier County Economic, Demographic and Community Profile Report (2022) – 2.35	247	169
BEBR 2022 Average Household Size Estimate – 2.34	246	168
U.S. Census Projection – 2017-2021 Persons per Household – 2.40	252	173
<b>Application of Change in Existing GPCD from 2019 Master Plan to 2023 AUIR Report</b>	260	180
<b>Level of Service 9-County Utility Survey Average [5]</b>	279	218
<b>Level of Service Utilized for Impact Fee Calculations</b>	<u><u>275</u></u>	<u><u>195</u></u>

[1] Rule 25-30.515(8), Florida Administrative Code. A wastewater ERC level of service is assumed to be 80% of the water ERC level of service (350 gpd × 80% = 280 gpd).

[2] Amounts derived based on information as published in the Florida Administrative Code (FAC), Rule 64E-6.008.

[3] As stated in FAC Rule 64E-6.008, design standard (estimated sewage flows expressed on a gallons per day basis) for 3-bedroom house with 1,201 – 2,250 square feet of building area and was assumed to be representative of a typical or standard residence.

[4] LOS reflect gallons per capita per day (gpcd) in the approved Annual Update and Inventory Report / Capital Improvement Element Schedule Update on Public Facilities – 2023 AUIR / CIE multiplied by number of persons per household. Gallons per capita per day derived as follows:

2023 Annual Update and Inventory Report Prepared by County		
	Water	Wastewater
Total gpcd	130.0	90.0
Adjustment for Commercial Component per County Billing Records	(24.9)	(18.1)
Estimated Residential-only gpcd	<u>105.1</u>	<u>71.9</u>

[5] Represents average Level of service based on a survey of nine neighboring or representative counties that are similar to the County in terms of growth, service area characteristics, and general location (primarily southwest coastal counties) and is shown for general reasonableness relationships.

Recognizing: i) the current trends in water use per single-family residential ERC; ii) the current capacity planning ERC service levels assumed in the most recent adopted 2023 AUIR Report used in the evaluation of and planning for water and wastewater treatment capacity needs (expected to be adopted by the BOCC which

reflects a reduced level of service when compared to prior periods which is consistent with state-wide trends in water / wastewater use); iii) single-family residential and commercial water use relationships based on detailed utility billing information as provided by the District; iv) the most recent U.S. Census data regarding persons per household for the County; and v) discussions with the District staff, the LOS standards recognized for the evaluation of the fees as expressed on an average “gallons per day” (gpd) per ERC” basis are recommended to i) decrease from the current service level of 300 gpd per water ERC to 275 gpd per water ERC and ii) decrease from 200 gpd per wastewater ERC to 195 gpd per wastewater ERC. The primary differences in the LOS standards between the two utilities are considered to be: i) the recognition of outdoor irrigation demands for potable water service which reflect water usage not returned to the wastewater system; ii) differences in unaccounted for water (finished water leaving the water treatment plant compared with water metered at the customer premise) and wastewater inflow and infiltration (groundwater and stormwater entering the wastewater collection system which are treated at the wastewater treatment plants) relationships; and iii) other factors. The determination of the proposed LOS factors per ERC is summarized on Table 1 for the Water System and Table 2 for the Wastewater System and is summarized below:

### Determination of Proposed Water and Wastewater Level of Service (LOS) – per Equivalent Residential Connection (ERC)

Description	Water ERC (gpd)	Wastewater ERC (gpd)
<b>Level of Service – Gallons per Capita per Day (gpcpd)</b>	130.0	90.0
<b>Residential Flow (Basis for ERC):</b>		
Percent of Total Billed Water Use / Wastewater Flows	80.84%	79.94%
Estimated Level of service – gpcpd – Residential Only	105.1	71.9
Persons per Household =U.S. Census Projection	2.40	2.40
Level of Service Calculated – AADF	252.24	172.56
Adjust for Maximum Month Flow Basis (Factor)	1.09	1.13
Adjust for Maximum Month Flow Basis – MMADF (gpd)	274.94	194.99
Level of Service per ERC Recognized s– MMADF (gpd)	<b>275</b>	<b>195</b>

A review of the levels of service with other neighboring utilities was also conducted to identify the level of service standards employed by such utilities. Although not specific to the County, it is generally assumed that the level of service standards and customer usage characteristics for the neighboring utilities would be similar to the County since i) they have followed the same development patterns since they generally correspond to the same geographical location, land use, and timing of development; ii) county utilities would also provide service to rural areas (or less dense) than municipal systems; that is the service areas may be more comparable; and iii) average daily water use (sales) per single-family dwelling unit are similar. A summary of the comparison is shown below.

### Level of Service Comparison with Other Utilities – per ERC [1]

Utility	Water LOS	Wastewater LOS
Collier County – Existing	300	200
Collier County – Proposed	275	195
Charlotte County	225	190
DeSoto County	255	215
Hernando County	350	280
Hillsborough County	300	200
Lee County	250	200
Manatee County	250	185
Orange County	275	225
Polk County	360	270
Sarasota County	250	200
Other Utility Average	279	218

[1] Information based on readily available information as provided or published by the respective utility.

As can be seen above, the levels of service for other neighboring local county governments range primarily from 225 to 360 gallons per day for water (the simple average of the above referenced utilities is 279 gallons per day) and 185 to 270 gallons per day for wastewater (the simple average of the above references utilities is 218 gallons per day).

The recommended downward adjustments in the level of service per ERC is more representative of service standards used by other utilities, the overall long-term downward trends in water use and corresponding sewer flow demands per residential connection being experienced by the County and other utilities throughout Florida and the nation, and generally provides a reserve margin for other specific needs (larger household sizes, weather events, etc.). The LOS is considered by Raftelis to be reasonable and is recommended for the development of the proposed fees for services. It is also recommended that the impact fees, including the level of service standard, be reviewed no later than five years from the date of this report.

## Capital Investment

In the evaluation of the water and wastewater impact fees, the development of the estimated facility or infrastructure costs associated with the identified facility capacity is a primary component in the fee development. As previously mentioned, the determination of the facility or infrastructure costs in this study was based on a blend of the System Buy-in Method and the Improvements Method to identify the estimated localized cost of the infrastructure necessary to meet the near-term future capacity needs associated with new development within the District on a system-wide basis during the planning period. The planning period included a ten-year forecast period consistent with the County’s capital improvement planning process. The following is a discussion of the existing utility plant and new capital facility evaluation considered in the development of the impact fees for the water and wastewater utility systems.

## Existing Plant-in-Service

In the determination of the impact fee associated with the servicing of future customers, any constructed capacity in the existing treatment and transmission utility system that is available to serve such growth was considered. Since this capacity was constructed and is available to serve the near-term incremental growth of the utility system, it is appropriate to recognize the capacity availability of such facilities. To evaluate the availability of the existing utility plant-in-service to meet or provide for near-term future capacity needs, it was necessary to functionalize the existing constructed utility plant by specific function or purpose (treatment, conveyance, etc.). The “functionalization” of the existing utility plant is necessary to: i) identify those assets that should be considered or included in the determination of the impact fees; and ii) match existing plant type to the capital improvements to meet future service needs.

It was necessary to functionalize the utility plant into certain asset categories such that the estimated System infrastructure components (System-related expenditures that benefit all customers) can be identified such that the fee could be developed. The functional cost categories are based on the purpose of the assets and the service level that such assets provide or support. The following is a summary of the functional cost categories for the utility plant-in-service identified in this report.

### Functional Plant Categories

Water Service	Wastewater Service	Other Plant
Supply	Treatment	General Plant (Equipment, Vehicles, etc.)
Treatment	Effluent / Irrigation Quality Water	
Transmission	Transmission	
Distribution	Collection (Includes Local Lift Stations, Manholes, and Laterals)	
Fire Hydrants		
Meters and Services		

System improvement costs relate to those costs incurred to provide capacity needed to serve new growth and development and do not include site improvements and facilities that are planned and designed to provide service for a particular development project and that are necessary for the use and convenience of the occupants or users of the project or routine and periodic maintenance expenditures, personnel training, and other operating costs. Therefore, the costs of on-site facilities which serve a specific development or customer are not considered as a System cost, which is proportionately allocable to all users. These utility plant facilities include on-site (fronting the premise) water distribution and wastewater collection lines, meters and services, local lift stations, and fire hydrants are usually: i) donated by a developer as part of the District’s utility extension program (a contribution of the plant); ii) recovered from the individual properties through an assessment program based on those properties which receive special benefit from such facilities or from the application of a main line extension fee to recover the specific cost of such facilities; or iii) funded from the customer directly (e.g., by a “front-foot” charge where the on-site lines were initially financed by the utility and then paid by the customer or an installation charge to recover the cost of a new service line and/or the potable water meter). Such costs should not be a capital cost component included in the impact fee calculation. Additionally, assets or utility plants that are designed to have short service lives which are replaced on a recurring basis should also

not be included since these assets are considered attributable to serving existing customers of the System. An example of this utility plant would be assets commonly referred to as “general plant” and would include vehicles, equipment, furniture, and other related assets.

The County provided Raftelis with reported utility plant asset information through September 30, 2023 (the most recently completed fiscal year at the time of this analysis) that served as the basis of the functionalization of the existing utility plant-in-service. Appendix A at the end of this report provides a summary of the functionalization analysis of the existing utility plant-in-service for the System. The functionalized existing utility plant-in-service as shown in Appendix A represents the original installed cost of such assets (gross book value) when placed into service and represents all assets in service as of September 30, 2023 that were provided by the County and detailed in the utility asset records. This information represents the most current information available relative to the plant-in-service to serve the existing and near-term future customer base of each utility system. The assets represent “installed costs” and have not been restated to account for any fair market value adjustments which would reflect current costs (would essentially assume that assets were replaced with identical materials). If an asset had been upgraded, improved, or replaced by the County as of September 30, 2023, and is now in service, such assets were considered since they are physically in-service and represent the immediate basis for the capital cost being incurred by the County to provide service to future development. This also recognized that the asset that was replaced is retired, is no longer in service, and was assumed to not be included in the fixed asset register provided to Raftelis.

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A summary of the functionalization of the existing utility plant-in-service in Appendix A is shown as follows:

**Summary of Water and Wastewater Utility System Existing Assets  
(Gross Utility Plant – as of September 30, 2023)**

Function	Water System [1]		Wastewater System [1]		Totals	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Supply	\$94,186,892	12.7%	\$---	0.0%	\$94,186,892	5.6%
Treatment / Disposal	210,408,955	28.3%	294,266,079	31.5%	504,675,034	30.1%
Transmission / Storage / Master Pumping	123,132,678	16.6%	137,814,142	14.7%	260,946,820	15.5%
Effluent / Reclaimed	---	0.0%	48,158,833	5.2%	48,158,833	2.9%
Hydrants / Meters / Services	13,667,297	1.8%	---	0.0%	13,667,297	0.8%
General Equipment and Costs [2]	16,375,962	2.2%	20,399,884	2.2%	36,775,846	2.2%
Distribution / Collection	186,626,349	25.1%	302,101,516	32.3%	488,727,865	29.1%
Other [3]	45,814,199	6.2%	57,071,721	6.1%	102,885,920	6.1%
Construction Work-in-progress [4]	53,761,005	7.2%	74,689,022	8.0%	128,450,027	7.7%
<b>Total Gross Utility Plant-in-service</b>	<b>\$743,973,337</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$934,501,197</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$1,678,474,534</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

[1] Amounts shown derived from utility asset records as of September 30, 2023 that were provided by the District as shown in Appendix A.

[2] General Plant represents equipment, vehicles, and assets with short service lives, and was allocated to the water and wastewater systems in proportion to all other functionalized utility plants.

[3] Reflects reported assets that: i) represent capitalized costs (e.g., studies) that did not directly link to an existing constructed asset; and ii) certain asset costs considered to benefit only existing users; such amounts were not included as a capital cost for the determination of the impact fees.

[4] Construction work-in-progress was not recognized as an existing asset for the determination of impact fees since the projects have not yet been completed and placed into service by the District and in many instances there potentially could be a corresponding adjustment to the installed value of existing gross utility plant for assets that would be retired or removed from the fixed asset register.

As can be seen above and on Appendix A, approximately 58% of the installed water system assets and 51% of the installed wastewater system assets is considered as being treatment and disposal plant or transmission-related and have been considered as a cost for the development of the proposed water and wastewater impact fees.

To determine the amount of constructed water supply / treatment and wastewater treatment / disposal plant (including IQ) assets available to meet future growth, it is necessary to identify the estimated amount of available capacity in such facilities. Table 1 at the end of this report provides an estimate of the available capacity and the allocated water supply and treatment utility fixed asset (plant) costs that was recognized as being available to serve future needs. A similar analysis is shown in Table 2 at the end of this report for the wastewater system. This estimate for water and wastewater capacity and the allocation of existing plant to future growth was based on: i) the permitted design capacity of the respective utility plant facilities; ii) the recognition of adjustments to present the facility capacity on an average daily demand / flow basis to be consistent with the assumed level of service requirements (dependable daily capacity); and iii) actual use of such facilities as experienced by the System service area through the Fiscal Year 2022. Based on this analysis, it was estimated that the existing water supply and treatment, wastewater treatment, and effluent disposal plant facilities had the following remaining and available capacity to meet future needs:

### Summary of Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant Capacities

	Plant Capacity (MGD)	
	Water Utility Plant [1]	Wastewater Utility Plant [2]
Total Permitted Design Capacity (MMDD / MMADF – MGD)	52.000	42.350
Less Capacity Considered Offline and Removed from Service [3]	(0.000)	(0.750)
Less Adjustment to Reflect Operational Treatment Capacity [4]	(2.000)	(0.000)
Adjusted Permitted Design Capacity (MMDD / MMADF – MGD)	50.000	41.600
Peaking Factor [4]	1.090	1.130
Plant Capacity Expressed on Average Daily Demand / Flow Basis	45.872	36.814
Less Existing Plant Utilization (ADF)	34.701	24.009
Net Available to Meet Future Service Area Needs	11.171	12.805
Estimated Percent of Total System Capacity	24.35%	34.78%

MMDD = Maximum Month Daily Demand  
MMADF = Maximum Month Average Daily Flow  
MGD = Million Gallons per Day  
ADF = Average Daily Flow

[1] Amounts derived from Table 1.

[2] Amounts derived from Table 2.

[3] Reflects the removal of the Orange Tree Wastewater Treatment Plant which is no longer considered to be in service once the Northeast County Water Reclamation Facility is completed, tested, and transitioned into service which has been recognized in the impact fee analysis.

[4] The utilized peaking factors are based on a review of historical peaking relationships experienced by each specific utility (presented on a coincident peak month basis).

As shown above, it has been estimated that approximately 24.35% in existing water production and treatment utility assets is allocable to serve future development. With respect to the wastewater system, it is estimated that approximately 34.78% of the combined treatment and disposal utility assets is allocable to serve new customer growth.

In the identification of the capital costs associated with constructed infrastructure to be considered in the development of the impact fees, certain assets were not considered, which included the following asset categories:

- Water distribution assets that were identified as project improvements were assumed to be specific to providing service directly to the customer premises (referred to as an “on-site” capital improvement), and which would generally i) be contributed to the County by a developer; or ii) recovered in a separate fee such as a meter installation charge were not reflected as a system improvement. With respect to the determination of the water conveyance system assets that were considered as a Project Improvement (non-recognized asset) and based on discussions with the County, it was assumed that all water distribution pipe with a diameter size of 8-inches or less would be identified as a Project Improvement and not be identified as a System Improvement that is allocable to providing service generally to all customers. In addition to the water distribution (pipe) facilities, utility plants that would also fall into this functional asset category as a project improvement would include meters, hydrants, and services to the customer property. It was further assumed that all water distribution (transmission) mains with a pipe diameter size of 10-inches or greater, primary booster pumping stations and water storage facilities

would be considered as the primary conveyance system assets and would be included in the fee determination as a System Improvement that would have a functional purpose that would generally benefit all users of the System.

- Wastewater collection assets were assumed to be specific to providing service directly to the customer premises (referred to as an “on-site” capital improvement), and which would generally i) be contributed to the County by a developer; or ii) recovered in a separate fee such as a sewer tap charge were not reflected as a system improvement. With respect to the determination of the wastewater collection system that were considered as a Project Improvement (non-recognized asset) and based on discussions with the County, it was assumed that all wastewater force mains, low pressure sewers, vacuum sewers with a diameter size of 6-inches or less and gravity mains with a diameter of 8-inches or less would be identified as a Project Improvement and not be reflected as a System Improvement that is allocable to providing service generally to all customers. In addition to the wastewater collection (pipe) facilities, utility plant that would fall into this functional asset category would include local lift stations, manholes, and laterals to the individual customer properties. It was further assumed that all sewer interceptors which is a component of the sewer network that directs flow to the wastewater treatment plants and force mains and gravity sewers with a pipe diameter size of 10-inches or greater and primary or master pumping stations would be considered as primary conveyance assets and would be recognized as a system-wide cost and would be included in the fee determination as a system improvement.
- In reviewing the fixed assets, several assets were deemed as “excluded assets” and not reflected in the fee evaluation. Examples of these reported assets included expenditures classified as engineering fees and capitalized salaries that could not be specifically allocated to or identified with a specific utility asset.
- The County has also recognized a significant investment in what is referred to as general plant, which consists of equipment, vehicles, furniture, and other assets that have generally short service lives, which are replaced frequently. Because of the nature of this capital investment and the frequency of asset turnover, these expenditures were assumed to benefit only the existing customers being served and were not included in the impact fee analysis.

## Additional Capital Investment

The System is continually in the process of updating and expanding the water and wastewater plant facilities to serve increasing demand, capacity requirements, new regulatory requirements, and improve and upgrade existing infrastructure, which will provide the ability to serve both existing and new development. To develop impact fees that link to the installed cost to provide service during the planning period, the expenditures associated with the System’s Capital Improvement Program (CIP) as currently planned by the County to meet the near-term future needs of the System have been considered in the development of the proposed impact fees. The County has prepared an eleven-year CIP, which outlines the capital improvements for both the water and wastewater systems. The County’s CIP is shown on Tables 3 and 4 at the end of this report for the water and wastewater systems, respectively. These capital improvements are for: i) improvements to and new facility expansions to meet anticipated service area demands; ii) upgrades and improvements to existing assets that may provide a benefit to both current and future users of the System (e.g., a transmission line relocation, upgrade facilities to assets that have capacity to serve growth); and iii) upgrades and improvements to assets or conducting capital programs that would generally benefit the current users of the System.

With respect to the total water and wastewater utility systems, the County has identified approximately \$2.14 billion in expenditures included as a component of its capital improvement program to be constructed or initiated through Fiscal Year 2033 (the capital planning cycle recognized in the fee determination). With respect to the water system, a summary of the water system CIP is shown on Table 3 at the end of this report. Based on the water system capital program as outlined in the CIP, several of the projects are for ongoing or recurring expenditures and may not be necessarily associated with a specific project; such expenditures are considered as an ongoing capital program and were assumed to only benefit existing customers and have not been considered in the fee determination. Approximately \$947.4 million in water system capital improvements have been identified of which approximately \$485.5 million in capital costs as System Improvements that have been recognized in the determination of the fees or for which a portion of the cost is considered as being available to be funded from impact fees. The amount of capital needs identified as an expenditure to determine the estimated installed or constructed cost of water utility infrastructure to determine the unit cost of capacity to be recovered from future growth is shown on Table 3 for water system and is summarized below:

### Summary of Water System Capital Improvement Program Recognized in Impact Fees [1]

	<b>Amount</b>
Total Water Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Expenditures	\$947,390,330
Less Excluded Expenditures [2]	<u>(65,197,983)</u>
Capital Program – Net of Excluded Expenditures	\$882,192,347
Less Capital Not Considered as System Improvements [3]	<u>(280,183,023)</u>
Net Identified Capital Expenditures [4]	\$602,009,324
Allowance for Asset Retirement [5]	<u>(116,526,845)</u>
Net Amount of Capital Expenditures Recognized	\$485,482,480
Percent of Total CIP Recognized in Fee Development	<u>51.2%</u>

[1] Amounts shown derived from Table 3 at the end of this report.

[2] Represents assets, if any, considered to be required beyond the planning period for the fees (Fiscal Year 2033) or represent ongoing general capital program expenditures that were assumed to benefit only existing customers or change in cost subsequent to CIP development.

[3] Represents capital expenditures of utility plant not considered as a System improvement that benefits all users; examples would include meter replacement program, local area water line replacements and improvements / upgrades, and other similar expenditures.

[4] Amounts shown represent estimated capital expenditures for assets that are "System" costs and may be recognized in the determination of the estimated installed cost of facilities to be included in the determination of the impact fee.

[5] Amounts shown represent adjustment for asset upgrades and improvements that result in an existing asset being retired from service to recognize only the marginal increase in asset value considered to be in service during the evaluation period to meet future capacity demands associated with new development.

As can be seen above, approximately 51.2% of the total water Capital Improvement Program was recognized in the development of the impact fees for the water system.

A similar analysis was performed for the wastewater system to determine the near-term capital expenditures to be recognized in the fee determination. A summary of the wastewater system CIP is shown on Table 4 at the end of this report. Based on the wastewater System capital program as outlined in the CIP, several of the projects are for ongoing or recurring expenditures and may not be necessarily associated with a specific project; such expenditures are considered as an ongoing capital program and were assumed to only benefit existing customers and have not been considered in the fee determination. Approximately \$1.20 billion in wastewater system capital improvements have been identified of which approximately \$498.76 million have been considered as System Improvements and recognized in the determination of the fees or for which a portion of the cost is considered as being available to be funded from impact fees. The amount of capital needs identified as an expenditure to determine the estimated installed or constructed cost of wastewater utility infrastructure to determine the unit cost of capacity to be recovered from future growth is shown on Table 4 for wastewater system and is summarized below:

### Summary of Wastewater System Capital Improvement Program Recognized in Impact Fees [1]

	Amount
Total Wastewater Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Expenditures	\$1,197,307,082
Less Excluded Expenditures [2]	(240,051,125)
Capital Program – Net of Excluded Expenditures	\$957,255,957
Less Capital Not Considered as System Improvements [3]	(369,075,076)
Net Identified Capital Expenditures [4]	\$588,180,881
Allowance for Asset Retirement [5]	(89,418,788)
Net Amount of Capital Expenditures Recognized	\$498,762,093
Percent of Total CIP Recognized in Fee Development	41.7%

[1] Amounts shown derived from Table 4 at the end of this report.

[2] Represents assets, if any, considered to be required beyond the planning period for the fees (Fiscal Year 2033) or represent ongoing general capital program expenditures that were assumed to benefit only existing customers or change in cost subsequent to CIP development.

[3] Represents capital expenditures of utility plant not considered as a System Improvement that benefits all users; examples would include local lift station replacement program, local area sewer line replacements, relining, and improvements / upgrades, and other similar expenditures. Additionally, interim plant facilities that represent temporary facilities have not been included in the fee determination since the assets are proposed to be out of service by the end of the analytical period recognized in the study.

[4] Amounts shown represent estimated capital expenditures for assets that are "System" costs and may be recognized in the determination of the estimated installed cost of facilities to be included in the determination of the impact fee.

[5] Amounts shown represent adjustment for asset upgrades and improvements that result in an existing asset being retired from service to recognize only the marginal increase in asset value considered in service to meet future capacity demands associated with new development.

As can be seen above, approximately 41.7% of the total wastewater Capital Improvement Program was recognized in the development of the impact fees for the wastewater system.

## Design of Impact Fees

Tables 5 and 6 at the end of this report provide the basis for the determination of the proposed impact fees for the water and wastewater systems, respectively. The derivation of the impact fees was based on the estimated installed or anticipated System improvement costs, facility capacity, and utility level of service standards recognized for the individually metered residential ERC components as presented earlier in this report. In the development of the proposed impact fees, several assumptions were utilized or incorporated. The major assumptions utilized in the design of the calculated impact fees included:

1. In the development of the proposed fees, the “System Buy-in” approach was recognized using the original cost method, adjusted for the estimated marginal cost increase associated with the recognition of the near-term System improvements and capacity expansions, if any, to match the estimated installed cost of infrastructure to the future fee recovery period. This method allocates the estimated proportionate share of the System improvements at the original cost (value) of the existing assets – the applicant requesting capacity contributes funds to the County for its share of the infrastructure constructed to serve System growth. It should be noted that this method does not impart or transfer ownership to the customer but is generally considered to provide access to capacity in the amount purchased at a status equal to that of the existing customers of the System. The proposed impact fees reflect the estimated proportionate share of the existing utility plant and anticipated near-term plant improvements and additions that are considered as a primary or “System improvement” expenditure that would be allocated to all users and is available to serve new development to reflect the estimated “buy-in” infrastructure value for the respective water and wastewater systems.

The approach was based on the identification and allocation of the installed cost of the gross plant investment (expressed on an original cost basis – that is when the asset was originally placed into service and not the estimated replacement cost of such assets) that is available (in-service) to serve new growth. Under this approach, the applicant paying the impact fee is essentially reimbursing the System only for the applicant’s estimated proportionate share of the constructed facilities that are currently in-service as of September 30, 2023 and estimated to be constructed in the next 10 years (the capital planning period) that are available to meet the requests for System capacity from new development. This method also recognizes that as capital improvements are made to the utility system, the available net cost of capacity to meet the future demands of the new development would increase based on the net incremental change in asset value (i.e., an incremental cost addition which recognizes the cost of the plant additions less any plant retirements) identified based on the implementation of the capital plan. The recognition of the Capital Improvement Program provides a match of the estimated constructed gross plant investment that is anticipated to be in service to meet the growth demands of the System and the impact fee proposed to be charged during the projected period of the capital plan (i.e., the next ten fiscal years). This promotes the “localized cost” parameter in fee development and is considered as being reasonable for the determination of the impact fee.

2. The “System Buy-in” method recognizes the System improvements considered in the fee development based on the allocation of the installed cost of the gross plant investment that is considered available (in-service) to serve new growth. Under this approach, the applicant paying the impact fee is reimbursing the System for the applicant’s proportionate share of the facilities available to serve the new development. This method also recognizes that as improvements are made to the System, the



available capacity to meet the future demands of the new development is being maintained and therefore the installed cost of the gross plant investment is reasonable. To the extent utility plant assets are upgraded, renewed or replaced and there is capacity in the utility plant to serve new customers, such new customers should be responsible for the pro rata share of the incremental and marginal cost of such improvements and such costs have been recognized in the fee; any capital costs that would be allocated to existing customers were not recognized in the impact fee development or should be recovered from the fees.

3. The level of service for a water individually metered equivalent residential connection (ERC) was assumed to be 275 gallons per day (gpd) expressed on an average daily flow basis (maximum month basis used to recognize fluctuations and seasonality effects on water use) of finished water delivered to the water system since this links to the capacity costs constructed to provide service; it does not represent the potable water use as metered at the customer premises. For the wastewater system, the level of service for a wastewater individually metered ERC was recognized to be 195 gpd expressed on an average daily flow basis provided at the wastewater treatment facilities. The recognized levels of service represent a reduction to the current level of service standards, which is consistent with the capacity planning assumptions used by the District in the development of the AUIR capacity utilization and need projections and were considered by Raftelis to be reasonable and reflective of industry trends and actual individually metered residential connection flows / capacity use.
4. To serve new development and requests for increased capacity, the County must build the necessary infrastructure in advance of the capacity request (growth); the construction of the infrastructure is significant when one reviews the amount of capital costs included in the fee determination. Based on a review of County financial documents and master planning studies and System reports, a significant portion of the System improvements were debt financed; thus, there is an interest carry cost that is being incurred by the County associated with the financing of the infrastructure. We have conservatively not reflected any cost of carry in the fee since: i) it is not a capital cost and in many instances a separate fee may be charged to recover or reimburse a utility for prior period interest expenses; and ii) the cost of carry can change frequently due to changes in debt structure (e.g., new debt issues and debt repayment and maturities, application of impact fees towards debt repayment, etc.) and the structure of the capital financing.
5. In the development of the proposed impact fees, no credit for the payment of future debt service was recognized because: i) the utility system is operated as an enterprise fund; ii) all financial resources received by the County stay within the fund for the benefit of such system; iii) the costs reflected in the fee are at original cost and not adjusted for any fair market value to reflect current cost conditions; iv) there is no interest-expense carry in the impact fee associated with the financing of the capital investment to serve new development; v) the County has historically used monies received from the application of the impact fees towards the payment of expansion-related debt; and vi) there are no other revenues received by the System from new development for the capital costs / utility plant reflected in the impact fee (e.g., ad valorem taxes on the property) or from the General Fund for new primary system construction. All realized impact fee funds remain in the System and the long-term capital financing costs for infrastructure constructed and available to serve new growth are mitigated by using the impact fees for ongoing expansion-related capital project financing or for the direct payment of the annual expansion-related debt service payments. As previously mentioned, the County historically has applied impact fees received by the System towards the payment of expansion-related debt to reduce the expenditure requirements for the benefit of the existing ratepayers.

Based on the analysis of the primary System assets and the corresponding estimated capacity of such System, the following impact fees were calculated and are being proposed.

**Summary of Calculated and Proposed Impact Fees [1]**

Description	Amount
<b>Water System [2]</b>	
Water Supply/Treatment	\$5,637.00
Water Transmission	\$833.00
<b>Proposed Water System Fee</b>	<b>\$6,470.00</b>
<b>Wastewater System [3]</b>	
Wastewater Treatment/Disposal	\$4,846.00
Wastewater Transmission	\$768.00
<b>Proposed Wastewater System Fee</b>	<b>\$5,614.00</b>

[1] ERC representative of the allocated daily flow for an individually metered residential dwelling unit served by a 5/8" x 3/4" meter.  
 [2] Amounts shown derived from Table 5 at the end of this report.  
 [3] Amounts shown derived from Table 6 at the end of this report.

The following table provides a summary of the proposed water and wastewater impact fees and the corresponding fee application basis by customer classification:

**Summary of Proposed Water and Wastewater Impact Fees**

Description	Basis of Fee	ERC Factor [1]	Water Fee	Wastewater Fee
<b>Residential (Meter)</b>	per ERC	1.00	\$6,470.00	\$5,614.00
<b>Multi-family (sq. ft.)</b>				
0 – 750 sq. ft.	per Unit	0.33	\$2,135.00	\$1,852.00
751 – 1,500 sq. ft.	per Unit	0.67	4,334.00	3,761.00
1,501 sq. ft. or More	per Unit	1.00	6,470.00	5,614.00
<b>Non-residential (Meter)</b>				
3/4-inch	per Meter Size	1.00	\$6,470.00	\$5,614.00
1-inch	per Meter Size	1.67	10,804.00	9,375.00
1-1/2-inch	per Meter Size	3.33	21,545.00	18,694.00
2-inch	per Meter Size	5.33	34,485.00	29,922.00
3-inch	per Meter Size	15.00	97,050.00	84,210.00
4-inch	per Meter Size	33.33	215,645.00	187,114.00
6-inch	per Meter Size	66.67	431,354.00	374,285.00



8-inch	per Meter Size	116.67	754,854.00	654,985.00
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[1] Equivalent Residential Connection (ERC) factors for non-residential customers reflect rated hydraulic capacity of meter divided by 30 gallons per minutes based on rate capacity of smallest meter size.

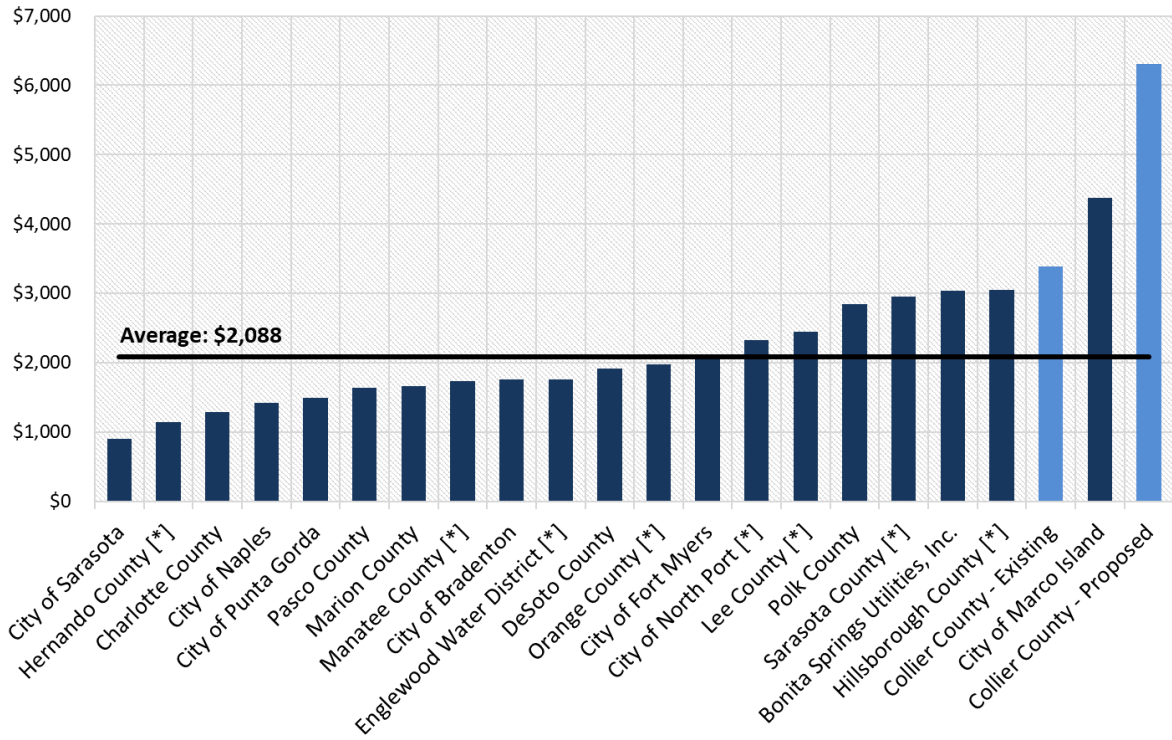
## Impact Fee Comparisons

In order to provide additional information to the County regarding the existing and calculated impact fees, a comparison of the existing and calculated fees for the District with other Florida jurisdictions was prepared. This comparison is summarized on Table 7 at the end of this report and provides a comparison of the existing and proposed District impact fees for single-family residential connections (i.e., one ERC) relative to the impact fees or comparable charges currently imposed by other municipal / governmental water and wastewater systems located primarily in the southwest Florida region. It is important to note that one must view the comparison with caution as no in-depth analysis has been performed to determine the methods used in the development of the water and wastewater impact fees imposed by others, nor has any analysis been made to determine whether 100% of the cost of new facilities is recovered from system capacity-related charges, or some percentage less than 100% with the balance recovered through the user charges. Additionally, no analysis was conducted as to the rate of capital facilities currently in service or planned for the utility. For example, the costs of wastewater effluent disposal for systems that do not discharge directly to surface waters generally have a higher capital cost per unit of capacity than those that do. Finally, the timing of the construction needs is extremely important in the fee development since the cost of construction has increased significantly since Fiscal Year 2021. For those utilities that are now expanding its capacity infrastructure, the cost of the capacity expansion can easily be double the price (expressed on a \$ per gallon basis) when compared to the per-unit construction costs incurred prior to Fiscal Year 2021 which has a direct impact on the impact fees to be charges (is the reason for the County's increase in impact fees being recommended in this report).

The following is a summary of the survey results regarding the water system impact fee comparison expressed on a per ERC basis (generally the fee charged to a single-family residence) of the District's fees with those of the surveyed utilities:

**(Remainder of page intentionally left blank)**

**Figure 3. Comparison of Water Impact Fees per ERC**

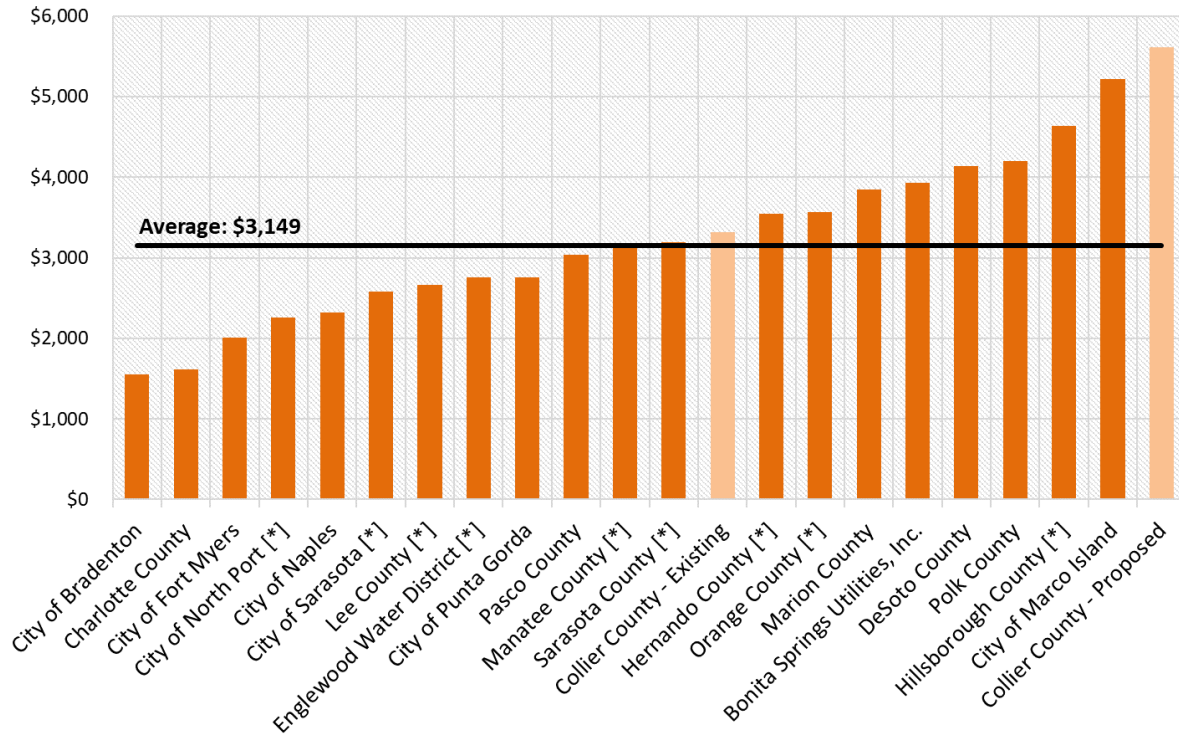


[\*] Utility is currently included in a fee study, or plans to implement a fee revision within the next twelve months following the comparison preparation date.

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The following is a summary of the survey results regarding the wastewater impact fee comparison expressed on a per ERC basis (generally the fee charged for a single-family residence) of the District fees with those of the surveyed utilities:

**Figure 4. Comparison of Wastewater Impact Fees per ERC**

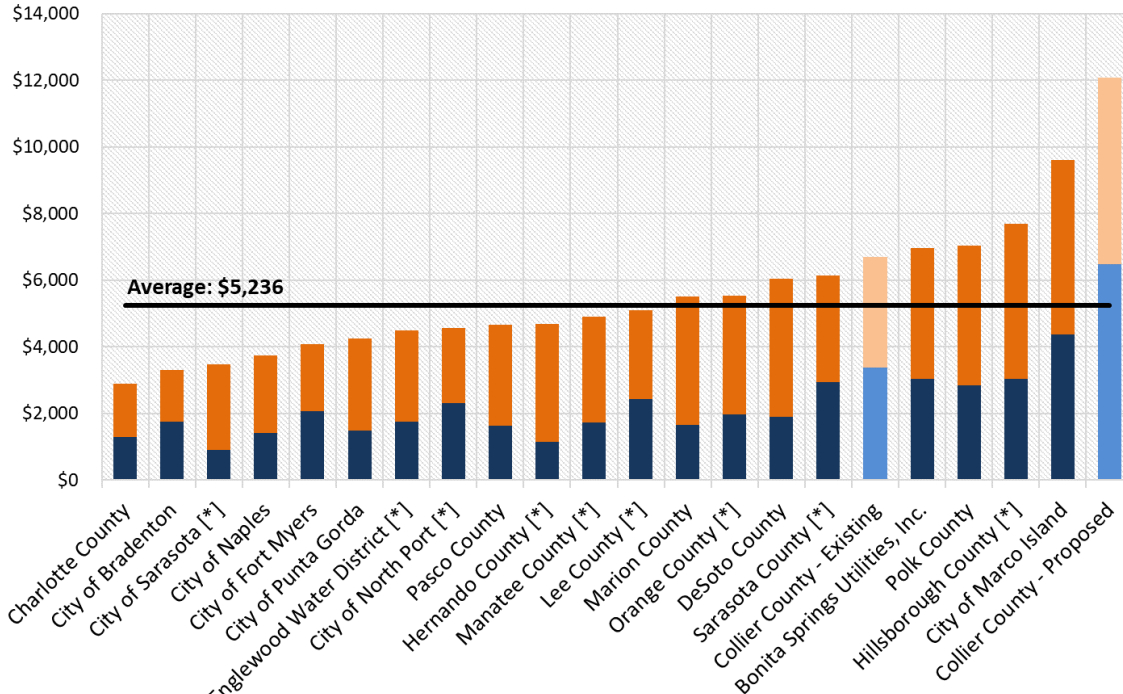


[\*] Utility is currently included in a fee study, or plans to implement a fee revision within the next twelve months following the comparison preparation date.

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The following is a summary of the survey results regarding the combined water and wastewater impact fee comparison expressed on a per ERC basis (generally the fee charged for a single-family residence) of the District fees with those of the surveyed utilities:

**Figure 5. Comparison of Combined Impact Fees per ERC**



[\*] Utility is currently included in a fee study, or plans to implement a fee revision within the next twelve months following the comparison preparation date.

Some reasons why impact fees differ among utilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Timing of capacity construction infrastructure needs and the embedded cost of the existing infrastructure being captured in the fees.
- Water quality and proximity to source of supply.
- Type of treatment process and disposal requirements (e.g., brine from reverse osmosis process, effluent from wastewater process).
- Availability of grant and other external sources (e.g., other General Fund revenues such as sales taxes) available to finance expansion-related capital needs.
- Density of service area, including number of ERCs served per mile of water and wastewater transmission lines and number of treatment facilities to serve the service area.
- Age of system / level of renewals and replacements.
- Utility life cycle (e.g., growth-oriented vs. mature).
- Level of service standards.
- Administrative decision to maintain fees at a level below what could justifiably be charged.

- Addition of any administrative fees, as allowed by the Florida Impact Fee Act, which may be embedded as a cost recovery component in the fee charged.

As shown on Table 7 at the end of this report, the average water and wastewater system impact fees for the 20 governmental entities surveyed are \$2,088 and \$3,149 (combined fee being \$5,236), respectively, for a standard single-family residence (i.e., one ERC). It should be noted that many utilities have not adjusted fees in many years or may be in a mature position with limited growth potential. When comparing the fees for those counties that are considered to have the ability for continued growth, the proposed fees continue to remain comparable as shown below:

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### Summary of County and “High Growth” Areas Impact Fees – \$/ERC [1]

	Water System	Wastewater System	Combined Fees
<b>Collier County:</b>			
Existing Fees	\$3,382	\$3,314	\$6,696
Proposed Fees [1]	6,470	5,614	12,084
<b>Surveyed Florida Utilities:</b>			
Bonita Springs Utilities, Inc.	\$3,040	\$3,925	\$6,965
City of Bradenton	1,751	1,550	3,301
Charlotte County [3]	1,290	1,610	2,900
DeSoto County	1,910	4,140	6,050
Englewood Water District [2][3]	1,751	2,754	4,505
City of Fort Myers	2,070	2,011	4,081
Hillsborough County [3]	3,047	4,640	7,687
Lee County [3]	2,440	2,660	5,100
Manatee County [3]	1,738	3,175	4,913
City of Marco Island	4,380	5,220	9,600
Marion County	1,659	3,844	5,503
City of Naples [2]	1,416	2,324	3,740
City of North Port [3]	2,319	2,255	4,574
Orange County [3]	1,970	3,570	5,540
Pasco County [3]	1,633	3,032	4,665
Polk County	2,844	4,195	7,039
City of Punta Gorda	1,497	2,760	4,257
City of Sarasota [3]	900	2,577	3,477
Sarasota County [3]	2,950	3,190	6,140
Hernando County [3]	1,147	3,544	4,691
<b>Other Florida Utilities' Average</b>	<b>\$2,088</b>	<b>\$3,149</b>	<b>\$5,236</b>

[1] Amounts shown derived from Table 7 at the end of this report.

[2] Reflects utilities that have not adjusted fees in approximately ten years.

[3] Utilities either have or anticipate conducting an impact fee study within the next 12 months.



## Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on our evaluation of the District water and wastewater system impact fees, Raftelis offers the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. Based on our review, the County’s current water and wastewater impact fees do not appear to be recovering the estimated installed and anticipated proportional cost of the System Improvements to provide water and wastewater capacity expressed on a per equivalent residential connection basis for the cost of system water production, treatment and conveyance capacity or the system wastewater conveyance, treatment and disposal capacity.
2. Based on a review of prior studies, the County’s current level of service recognized in the development of the water impact fees is 300 gpd (average day) per ERC. Based on the on current metered water use for the individually metered residential customer class (i.e., an equivalent residential connection) and retail finished water deliveries coupled with the capacity planning estimates recognized in the County’s AUIR planning studies and documents, and based on discussions with the County it is recommended that the level of service standard for a water ERC be reduced to 275 gpd (average day) for the determination of water-related impact fees. The County’s current level of service recognized in the development of the wastewater impact fees is 200 gpd (average day) per ERC. Based on estimates of indoor water use, current billed wastewater flows for the individually metered residential customer class, wastewater treatment requirements, capacity planning parameters recognized in the County’s AUIR planning studies and documents, and based on discussions with the County, it is recommended that the level of service standard for a wastewater ERC be reduced to 195 gpd (average day) for the determination of wastewater-related impact fees.
3. Based on levels of service per ERC and the capital costs identified, the proposed impact fees for the water and wastewater systems, respectively, are as follows:

### Existing and Proposed Fiscal Year 2024 Calculated Water and Wastewater Impact Fees per ERC

System	Proposed LOS (gpd)	Existing Fees	Proposed Fees	Difference	
				Amount	Percent
Water	275	\$3,382.00	\$6,470.00	\$3,088.00	91.3%
Wastewater	195	3,314.00	5,614.00	2,300.00	69.4%
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$6,696.00</b>	<b>\$12,084.00</b>	<b>\$5,388.00</b>	<b>80.5%</b>

ERC = Equivalent Residential Connection

Raftelis considers the impact fees to support the rational nexus requirements whereby the benefits received by the applicant (new development) are reasonably related to the capital cost of providing utility services; Raftelis considers the proposed impact fees to be based on localized costs and reasonable.

4. It is recommended that the County evaluate the sufficiency of the proposed impact fees no later than five years from the date of this report to provide that the capital cost recovery in the fee is consistent with the County's investment in System improvement infrastructure.
5. Consistent with our scope of services, Raftelis only reviewed the water and wastewater impact fee levels and did not review the County's methodology for charging the impact fees to applicants / new development requesting capacity as shown in the Impact Fee Ordinance in Appendix B. Appendix C reflects the proposed fees applied to the County's existing methodology.
6. The Florida Impact Fee Act provides that entities cannot implement increases in impact fees less than 90 days after the effective date of an ordinance or resolution imposing the amended fees (notice to the community). Although the County's legal utility counsel does not consider the Act to be applicable to water and wastewater impact fees, the County has historically followed the provisions of this implementation Florida Statute. Due to the magnitude of the increase, it is recommended that the County follow historical precedent and implement the recommended impact fees not less than 90 days after the effective date of an ordinance or resolution imposing the amended fees (notice to the community).

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# Tables

Table 1	Development of Existing Water Production / Treatment Facility Capacity Available to Serve System Growth
Table 2	Development of Existing Wastewater Treatment Facility Capacity Available to Serve System Growth
Table 3	Summary of Water Capital Improvement Program by Plant Function Through Fiscal Year 2033
Table 4	Summary of Wastewater Capital Improvement Program by Plant Function Through Fiscal Year 2033
Table 5	Development of Water System Impact Fee
Table 6	Development of Wastewater System Impact Fee
Table 7	Comparison of Water and Wastewater Impact Fees per ERC

# Appendices

Appendix A:	Summary of Existing Utility System Assets
Appendix B:	Existing Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Ordinance
Appendix C:	Existing and Proposed Water and Wastewater System Impact Fee Schedule in County Format

# Analysis Tables



Table 1

Collier County Water-Sewer District  
Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study

**Development of Existing Water Production / Treatment Facility Capacity Available to Serve System Growth**

Line No.	Description	Water System
1	Existing Treatment Plant Capacity of System (MMADF-MGD) [1]	52.000
2	Less Capacity Considered Offline and Removed from Service (MGD) [2]	-
3	Less Adjustment to Reflect Operational Treatment Capacity (MGD) [3]	(2.000)
4	Adjusted Treatment Plant Capacity of System (MMADF-MGD)	50.000
5	Adjustment to Reflect Maximum Month ADF of Water Treatment System (MGD) [4]	(4.128)
6	Dependable Treatment Plant Capacity (ADDF)	45.872
7	Average Maximum Month Daily Demand Recognized [5]	34.701
8	Remaining Estimated System Capacity (MMADD) to Serve Future Growth (MGD)	11.171
9	Percent of Total Existing System Capacity Available to Serve Future Growth	24.35%
10	Capacity Available to Service New Growth (MMADF-MGD)	11.171
11	Capacity Available to Service New Growth (gallons)	11,170,689
12	Level of Service Standard Per ERC (gallons per day) [6]	275
13	Number of ERCs Available to be Served by Existing Available Capacity [Line 11 / Line 12]	40,621

MGD = Million Gallons Per Day  
MMADF = Maximum Month Average Daily Flow  
ADD = Average Daily Demand  
ADF = Average Daily Flow

*Footnotes on following page.*

**Table 1**

**Collier County Water-Sewer District  
Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study**

**Development of Existing Water Production / Treatment Facility Capacity Available to Serve System Growth**

Footnotes:

- [1] Amounts reflect MMADF treatment capacity of facilities as provided by the District. The permitted capacities of the two individual regional facilities are 20.0 MMADF-MGD for the North County Regional Water Treatment Plant (WTP), and 32.0 MMADF-MGD for the South County Regional WTP.
- [2] Based on information presented in the AUIR, no facilities are assumed to be removed from service.
- [3] Adjustment to reflect Total Operational Capacity which is the capacity of the largest non-redundant treatment unit which could be out of service during a period of peak demand and is estimated by the County to be 2.0 MGD. In accordance with the County's July 2021 Draft Potable Water Master Plan, the Total Operational Capacity must be sufficient for the maximum day demand.
- [4] With respect to the water facilities, the plant capacity is expressed on a maximum month daily flow basis. To be consistent with the level of service requirements for the water system, the plant capacity was adjusted to reflect an average daily demand basis. A peak day to maximum month daily demand factor of 1.09 was utilized as supported by finished water flow data contained in the Monthly Operating Reports filed with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) as shown below:

	Annual Average Daily Demand (MGD) (a)	Maximum Month Daily Demand (MGD) (a)	Peak Day Demand (MGD) (a)	Estimated Peak / Maximum Month Factor
Fiscal Year 2010	23.015	24.774	28.133	1.136
Fiscal Year 2011	24.292	27.999	29.352	1.048
Fiscal Year 2012	24.086	27.960	29.839	1.067
Fiscal Year 2013	23.753	28.440	30.383	1.068
Fiscal Year 2014	25.581	29.125	30.024	1.031
Fiscal Year 2015	26.009	30.009	31.339	1.044
Fiscal Year 2016	26.147	30.571	33.891	1.109
Fiscal Year 2017	26.222	31.671	32.953	1.040
Fiscal Year 2018	26.239	30.812	38.984	1.265
Fiscal Year 2019	26.738	31.072	34.749	1.118
Fiscal Year 2020	27.667	31.997	34.023	1.063
Fiscal Year 2021	26.154	30.400	32.720	1.076
Fiscal Year 2022	28.010	32.874	39.273	1.195
Fiscal Year 2023	29.954	34.701	36.373	1.048
Historical Period Maximum				1.265
Historical Period-Year Average				1.090
Historical Period Adjusted Average (less maximum and minimum)				1.100
Factor Utilized For Impact Fee Determination Purposes				1.090

50.000 MMDD-MGD Capacity / 1.09 Peaking Factor = 45.872 ADD-MGD Capacity. 50.000 Less 45.872 = 4.128.

(a) Amounts shown include adjustments for the acquisition of the Orange Tree (acquired March 1, 2017) and Golden Gate Utility System (acquired March 1, 2018) as if such Systems were under County Ownership for the historical period to provide comparability among all periods.

Table 1

Collier County Water-Sewer District  
Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study

Development of Existing Water Production / Treatment Facility Capacity Available to Serve System Growth

Footnotes:

- [5] Reflects the highest reported average daily demand experienced by the District's water treatment facilities for the fifteen Fiscal Year period ended 2022 as shown below:

	<u>Water</u>
Maximum Period Reported for Historical Period - MMADD (*)	34.701

(\*) Reference is made to Footnote 3 for applicable water daily demand data.

- [6] The level of service factor for an ERC reflects capacity requirements expressed on an average daily water demand basis for a standard equivalent residential unit.

Level of Service - Gallons per Capita per Day	130.0
Adjustment to Remove General Service Water Demands	
2022 Billed Water Sales - Residential Service (Thousands of Gallons)	6,870,418
2022 Billed Water Sales - General Service (Thousands of Gallons)	1,628,263
2022 Billed Water Sales - Irrigation Service (Thousands of Gallons)	546,063
2022 Billed Water Sales - Wholesale Service (Thousands of Gallons)	-
Total 2022 Billed Water Sales (Thousands of Gallons)	
All Customer Classes	<u>9,044,744</u>
All Customer Classes Excluding Wholesale Service (Retail Service)	9,044,744
Residential as a Percent of Retail Service	80.84%
Estimated Level of Service - Gallons per Capita per Day - Residential Service Only	105.1
U.S. Census Projection - 2017-2021 Persons per Average Permanent Household	2.40
Level of Service per ERC Calculated - AADF	252.24
Adjust for Level of Service per ERC - MMADF	1.09
Level of Service per ERC Recognized - MMADF	<u><u>275.00</u></u>

**Table 2**

**Collier County Water-Sewer District  
Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study**

**Development of Existing Wastewater Treatment Facility Capacity Available to Serve System Growth**

Line No.	Description	Wastewater System
1	Existing Treatment Plant Capacity of System (ADF-MGD) [1]	42.350
2	Less Existing Capacity Considered to be Removed from Service and Considered Off-line [1]	(0.750)
3	Less Adjustment to Reflect Operational Treatment Capacity	-
4	Adjusted Treatment Plant Capacity of System (MMADF-MGD)	41.600
5	Adjustment to Reflect Maximum Month ADD of Wastewater Treatment System (MGD) [2]	(4.786)
6	Dependable Treatment Plant Capacity (ADD)	36.814
7	Average Maximum Month Daily Demand Recognized [3]	24.009
8	Remaining Estimated System Capacity (MMADF) to Serve Future Growth (MGD)	12.805
9	Percent of Total Existing System Capacity Available to Serve Future Growth	34.78%
10	Existing Capacity Available to Service New Growth (MMADF)	12.805
11	Existing Capacity Available to Service New Growth (gallons)	12,805,159
12	Level of Service Standard Per ERC (gallons per day) [4]	195
13	Number of ERCs That Could Be Served By Existing Capacity [Line 11 / Line 12]	65,667

MGD = Million Gallons Per Day

MMADF = Maximum Month Average Daily Flow

ADD = Average Daily Demand

ADF = Average Daily Flow

*Footnotes on following page.*

**Table 2**

**Collier County Water-Sewer District  
Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study**

**Development of Existing Wastewater Treatment Facility Capacity Available to Serve System Growth**

Footnotes:

[1] Amounts reflect permitted MMADF wastewater treatment plant capacity of facilities. The permitted capacities of the of the wastewater treatment facilities are: 24.1 MMADF-MGD for the North County Water Reclamation Facility, 16.0 MMADF-MGD for the South County Water Reclamation Facility, 1.50 MMADF-MGD for the Golden Gate Wastewater Treatment Facility, and 0.75 MMADF-MGD for the Orange Tree Wastewater Treatment Facility.

The Orange Tree Wastewater Treatment Facility is planned to be removed from service by the County in the near future and is not included in the determination of the existing Wastewater System capacity.

[2] With respect to the existing wastewater facilities, the plant capacity is expressed on a maximum month daily flow basis. To be consistent with the level of service requirements for the wastewater system, the plant capacity was adjusted to reflect an average daily demand basis. A maximum month daily demand to annual average daily demand peaking factor of 1.13 was utilized as supported by treated wastewater flow data presented in the Monthly Operating Reports filed by the County with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) as shown below:

	Annual Average Daily Demand (MGD) (a)	Maximum Month Daily Demand (MGD) (a)	Estimated Peak Month Factor
Fiscal Year 2010	15.673	17.339	1.11
Fiscal Year 2011	16.077	18.146	1.13
Fiscal Year 2012	17.334	19.564	1.13
Fiscal Year 2013	18.538	20.748	1.12
Fiscal Year 2014	17.657	20.952	1.19
Fiscal Year 2015	18.730	21.024	1.12
Fiscal Year 2016	19.411	23.085	1.19
Fiscal Year 2017	20.132	23.659	1.18
Fiscal Year 2018	19.150	21.328	1.11
Fiscal Year 2019	20.234	23.406	1.16
Fiscal Year 2020	20.421	23.321	1.14
Fiscal Year 2021	21.574	22.660	1.05
Fiscal Year 2022	22.282	24.009	1.08
Fiscal Year 2023	21.590	23.575	1.09
Historical Period Maximum			1.19
Historical Period-Year Average			1.13
Historical Period Adjusted Average (less maximum and minimum)			1.13
Factor Utilized for Impact Fee Determination Purposes			<u>1.13</u>

41.600 MMDD-MGD Capacity / 1.13 Peaking Factor = 36.814 AADD-MGD Capacity. 41.600 Less 36.814 = 4.786.

(a) Amounts shown include adjustments for the acquisition of the Orange Tree (acquired March 1, 2017) and Golden Gate Utility System (acquired March 1, 2018) as if such Systems were under County Ownership for the historical period to provide comparability among all periods.

**Table 2**

**Collier County Water-Sewer District  
Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study**

**Development of Existing Wastewater Treatment Facility Capacity Available to Serve System Growth**

Footnotes:

[3] Reflects the highest reported average daily flow experienced by the District's wastewater treatment facilities for the nineteen Fiscal Year period ended 2022 as shown below:

Maximum Period Reported for Historical Period - MMADD (\*)

Wastewater
24.009

(\*) Reference is made to Footnote 2 for applicable wastewater daily flow data.

[4] The level of service factor for an ERC reflects capacity requirements expressed on an average daily wastewater demand basis for a standard equivalent residential unit.

Level of Service - Gallons per Capita per Day per AUIR	90.0
Adjustment to Remove General Service Wastewater Demands	
2022 Billed Wastewater Flows - Residential Service (Thousands of Gallons)	7,059,751
2022 Billed Wastewater Flows - General Service (Thousands of Gallons)	1,771,333
Total 2022 Billed Wastewater Flows (Thousands of Gallons)	
All Customer Classes	8,831,084
Residential as a Percent of Retail Service	79.94%
Estimated Level of Service - Gallons per Capita per Day - Residential Service Only	71.9
U.S. Census Projection - 2017-2021 Persons per Household	2.40
Level of Service per ERC Calculated - ADF	172.56
Adjust for Level of Service per ERC - MMADF	1.13
Level of Service per ERC Recognized - MMADF	194.99
	<u>195.00</u>

AUIR = Annual Update & Inventory Report prepared by the County dated December 13, 2022.











**Table 4**  
**Collier County Water-Sewer District**  
**Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study**

**Summary of Wastewater Capital Improvement Program By Plant Function Through Fiscal Year 2033**

Line No.	Project Description	Type	Purpose			2023-2033 Estimated Capital Cost	Adjustments	Net Amount For Future Expenditures	Functional Category				Collection/ Other	Total	System Improvement Retirement Adjustment				
			Expansion	Existing					Treatment and Disposal		IQ-Only				Transmission		Disposal	IQ-Only	Transmission
				New	Improve				Existing	Expansion	Existing	Expansion			Existing	Expansion			
<b>Fund 415: Existing Bond Funded Wastewater and IQ System Projects</b>																			
179	Design DIW	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	\$140,000	\$0	\$140,000	\$0	\$140,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$140,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	
180	IQ to Golf Course	IQ	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1,442,000	0	1,442,000	0	0	1,442,000	0	0	0	1,442,000	0	0	0	
181	Construct 4 mgd NECWRF + 20% CEI & CA	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	130,150,342	0	130,150,342	0	130,150,342	0	0	0	0	130,150,342	0	0	0	
182	Design updates to 10 mgd NECWRF	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4,994,067	0	4,994,067	0	4,994,067	0	0	0	0	4,994,067	0	0	0	
183	Construct a WW transmission main to interconnect Bellmar with Rivergrass/Longwater.	Trans	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	158	0	158	0	0	0	0	158	0	158	0	0	0	
184	Construct deep injection well	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12,500,000	0	12,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500,000	0	0	0	
185	Golden Gate City WWTP Expansion 4 mgd (2.5 mgd additional treatment capacity)	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	29,623,871	0	29,623,871	0	29,623,871	0	0	0	0	29,623,871	0	0	0	
186	CEI - Golden Gate City WWTP Expansion 4 mgd (2.5 mgd additional treatment capacity)	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	309,000	0	309,000	0	309,000	0	0	0	0	309,000	0	0	0	
187	Construct Golden Gate City DIW	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	15,728,100	0	15,728,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,728,100	0	0	0	
188	Construct 4 mgd NECWRF (0.75 mgd existing Orange Tree flow; 3.25 mgd additional treatment capacity)	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	30,034,694	0	30,034,694	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,034,694	0	0	0	
189	Const South Wellfield (5 wells) - 50% W, 50% WW - IQ	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4,097,726	0	4,097,726	0	4,097,726	0	0	0	0	4,097,726	0	0	0	
190	CEI & CA - Const South Wellfield (5 wells) - 50% W, 50% WW - IQ	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	819,545	0	819,545	0	819,545	0	0	0	0	819,545	0	0	0	
191	Transmission Mains Phase 2A (southern portion)	Trans	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0	0	0	0	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0	0	0	
192	CEI & CA - Transmission Mains Phase 2A (southern portion)	Trans	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	
193	Transmission Mains Phase 2B (northern portion)	Trans	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8,373,750	0	8,373,750	0	0	0	0	8,373,750	0	8,373,750	0	0	0	
194	CEI & CA - Transmission Mains Phase 2B (northern portion)	Trans	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	
195	Construct Common Area Facilities	Other	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	17,481,151	0	17,481,151	0	0	0	0	0	17,481,151	0	0	0	0	
196	CEI & CA - Construct Common Area Facilities	Other	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3,496,231	0	3,496,231	0	0	0	0	0	3,496,231	0	0	0	0	
197	Town of Big Cypress WW Reimbursement + 10% CEI	Trans	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1,161,113	0	1,161,113	0	0	0	0	1,161,113	0	1,161,113	0	0	0	
198	Belmar WW Reimbursement + 10% CEI	Trans	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2,692,518	0	2,692,518	0	0	0	0	2,692,518	0	2,692,518	0	0	0	
199	Golden Gate City WWTP Expansion 4 mgd (2.5 mgd additional treatment capacity)	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	118,495,485	0	118,495,485	0	118,495,485	0	0	0	0	118,495,485	0	0	0	
200	CEI - Golden Gate City WWTP Expansion 4 mgd (2.5 mgd additional treatment capacity)	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1,236,000	0	1,236,000	0	1,236,000	0	0	0	0	1,236,000	0	0	0	
201	Town of Big Cypress IQ Reimbursement + 10% CEI	IQ	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5,248,252	0	5,248,252	0	0	5,248,252	0	0	0	5,248,252	0	0	0	
202	Belmar IQ Reimbursement + 10% CEI	IQ	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2,377,374	0	2,377,374	0	0	2,377,374	0	0	0	2,377,374	0	0	0	
203	South Wellfield - Trans Mains Phase 1	Trans	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5,075,000	0	5,075,000	0	0	0	0	5,075,000	0	5,075,000	0	0	0	
204	Final Brightshore Transmission Mains	Trans	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4,500,000	0	4,500,000	0	0	0	0	4,500,000	0	4,500,000	0	0	0	
205	Golden Gate City WWTP Emergency PO	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10,150,000	0	10,150,000	0	10,150,000	0	0	0	0	10,150,000	0	0	0	
206	GG Transmission Phase 1B Force Main	Trans	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1,024,643	0	1,024,643	0	0	0	0	1,024,643	0	1,024,643	0	0	0	
207	Interim NE Wastewater Facilities - Design/Const	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	44,938,610	(44,938,610)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
208	Interim NE Wastewater Facilities - Permitting	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	168,813	(168,813)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
209	Interim NE Wastewater Facilities - QA/QC	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	27,968	(27,968)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
210	Interim NE Wastewater Facilities - Misc Equip - 195k is part of Permanent facilities	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1,976,652	(1,781,652)	195,000	0	195,000	0	0	0	0	195,000	0	0	0	
211	Phase 1 South NESA Wellfield - DESIGN	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	20,983	0	20,983	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,983	0	0	0	
212	Interim NE Wastewater Facilities - Design/Construct	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7,546,791	(7,546,791)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
213	New MPS and FM Phase 1 Design	Trans	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	51	0	51	0	0	0	0	51	0	51	0	0	0	
214	New MPS and FM Phase 1 Construct	Trans	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	666,747	0	666,747	0	0	0	0	666,747	0	666,747	0	0	0	
215	WWTP 3.0 MGD Exp Design	Treatment	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	46,423	0	46,423	0	46,423	0	0	0	0	46,423	0	0	0	
216	Total Fund 415: Existing Bond Funded Wastewater and IQ System Projects					\$474,044,057	(\$54,463,834)	\$419,580,223	\$0	\$358,541,236	\$0	\$9,067,626	\$0	\$30,993,980	\$20,977,381	\$419,580,223	\$0	\$0	\$0
217	TOTAL WASTEWATER SYSTEM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS					\$1,175,295,925	(\$230,297,849)	\$944,998,076	\$155,744,247	\$366,842,557	\$0	\$9,067,626	\$18,485,225	\$30,993,980	\$363,864,440	\$944,998,076	\$83,686,606	\$0	\$4,541,026
<b>IQ WATER SYSTEM</b>																			
<b>Fund 413: Expansion-Related IQ Water System Capital Projects</b>																			
218	None - Operating Project - Impact Fee Refunds	IQ	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
219	Total Fund 413: Expansion-Related IQ Water System Capital Projects					\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Fund 414: Upgrades and Improvements IQ Water System Capital Projects</b>																			
220	IQ Power Systems	IQ	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	\$1,769,995	\$0	\$1,769,995	\$0	\$0	\$1,769,995	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,769,995	\$0	\$1,191,156	\$0	\$0
221	IQ SCADA Support Operating	Other	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	5,210,636	0	5,210,636	0	0	0	0	0	5,210,636	5,210,636	0	0	0	0
222	IQ Water System TSP	IQ	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	9,753,276	(9,753,276)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
223	IQ Aquifer Storage and Recovery	IQ	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	554,426	0	554,426	0	554,426	0	0	0	0	554,426	0	0	0	0
224	Pelican Bay New Storage Tank	IQ	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	2,913,525	0	2,913,525	0	2,913,525	0	0	0	0	2,913,525	0	0	0	0
225	Pelican Bay Facility	IQ	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	1,809,299	0	1,809,299	0	0	1,809,299	0	0	0	1,809,299	0	0	0	0
226	Total Fund 414: Upgrades and Improvements IQ Water System Capital Projects					\$22,011,157	(\$9,753,276)	\$12,257,881	\$0	\$0	\$7,047,245	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,210,636	\$12,257,881	\$0	\$1,191,156	\$0
227	TOTAL IQ WATER SYSTEM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS					\$22,011,157	(\$9,753,276)	\$12,257,881	\$0	\$0	\$7,047,245	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,210,636	\$12,257,881	\$0	\$1,191,156	\$0
228	TOTAL CAPITAL PROJECTS - WATER, WASTEWATER AND IQ WATER					\$1,197,307,082	(\$240,051,125)	\$957,255,957	\$155,744,247	\$366,842,557	\$7,047,245	\$9,067,626	\$18,485,225	\$30,993,980	\$369,075,076	\$957,255,957	\$83,686,606	\$1,191,156	\$4,541,026

**Table 5**  
**Collier County Water-Sewer District**  
**Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study**

**Development of Water System Impact Fee**

Line No.	Description	Amount
<b>Total Estimated Cost of Existing Water Production and Treatment Facilities:</b>		
1	Installed Cost - Existing Facilities [1]	\$304,595,847
2	Plus Anticipated Assets Placed in to Service - CIP [2]	192,341,064
3	Less Estimated Existing Assets Removed from Service [3]	(100,394,541)
4	Less Receipt of Grants and Other Contributions [4]	(51,550,999)
5	Subtotal Water Production and Treatment Facilities	<u>\$344,991,371</u>
6	Daily Treatment Plant Capacity (ADD) [5]	45.872
7	Existing Maximum Daily Flow (MGD) (MDF) [6]	34.701
8	Level of Service per ERC - (GPD-AADF) [7]	275.0
9	Total Estimated ERCs Permitted to be Served by Existing Facilities	166,806
10	Percent Remaining Capacity of Existing Facilities	24.35%
11	Allocation of Existing Facilities to Incremental Growth	\$84,012,648
12	Rate per ERCs Associated with Existing Facilities	\$2,068
<b>Total Estimated Cost of Additional Water Production and Treatment Facilities:</b>		
13	Additional Costs Capitalized - CIP [8]	\$333,050,111
14	Less Receipt of Grants and Other Contributions [4]	<u>0</u>
15	Cost of Additional Water Production/Treatment Facilities	\$333,050,111
16	Additional Treatment Plant Capacity (MMADF-MGD) [9]	10.000
17	Daily Plant Capacity (MGD) (MDF) [9]	9.174
18	Level of Service per ERC - (GPD-AADF) [7]	275.0
19	Total Estimated ERCs to be Served by Additional Facilities	33,360
20	Rate per ERCs Associated with Additional Facilities	\$9,984
21	Rate per ERC Allocable to Water Production/Treatment Facilities	\$5,637.45
22	Rounded Rate per ERC	\$5,637.00
<b>Primary Transmission System:</b>		
23	Existing Facilities [10]	\$123,132,678
24	Plus Anticipated Assets Placed in to Service - CIP [2]	76,618,149
25	Less Anticipated Assets Removed from Service [3]	(16,132,303)
26	Less Receipt of Grants and Other Contributions [4]	(16,737,405)
27	Total Primary Transmission Facility Costs Recognized	<u>\$166,881,119</u>
28	Estimated ERCs Served by Existing Facilities [11]	166,806
29	Estimated Future ERCs served by Transmission Facilities [11]	<u>33,360</u>
30	Total Estimated ERCs served by Transmission Facilities [11]	200,166
31	Net Rate per ERC of Primary Transmission Facilities	\$833.71
32	Rounded Rate per ERC	\$833.00
33	Total Combined Rate per ERC After Rate Adjustment	<u><u>\$6,470.00</u></u>
34	Cost Per Gallon	\$23.53
35	Existing Rate per Gallon	\$12.30
36	Existing Rate per ERC	\$3,382.00
37	Proposed Increase / (Decrease)	<u><u>\$3,088.00</u></u>

MDF = Maximum Daily Flow  
GPD = Gallons per Day  
MMADF = Maximum Month Average Daily Flow  
MGD = Million Gallons Per Day  
AADF = Annual Average Daily Flow

Footnotes continued on the following page.

**Table 5 Footnotes**  
**Collier County Water-Sewer District**  
**Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study**

**Development of Water System Impact Fees**

Footnotes:

- [1] Amount shown excludes estimated existing fixed assets associated with the Golden Gate Water Treatment Plant, which is considered to be out of service and no longer a source of water treatment capacity.
- [2] Amount shown recognizes incremental increase in cost based on the implementation of the Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Such costs reflect assets anticipated to contribute to the Utility Plant-in-Service, which is considered to have capacity available to serve new development.
- [3] Amounts shown represent adjustment for asset upgrades and improvements that result in an existing asset being retired from service to recognize only the marginal increase in asset value considered to be in service during the evaluation period to meet future capacity demands associated with new development.
- [4] Total cost of facilities is reduced by grants and other outside funding sources, if any, as provided by the County.
- [5] Amount reflects dependable treatment capacity as shown on Table 1.
- [6] Amount reflects the average daily flow for Fiscal Years 2008 through 2022 adjusted by the County's estimated historical peaking factor of 1.09.
- [7] Amount reflects the County's actual level of service provided for a residential ERCs unit.
- [8] Amount derived from Table 3, if any, and reflects the cost of additional water treatment capacity.
- [9] Amount as provided by County staff and reflects the amount of additional water treatment capacity expressed on a maximum daily flow basis, if any.
- [10] Amount based on Appendix A and reflects water transmission assets currently in service.
- [11] Amount derived from Table 1 and reflects the planned upgrades to the existing water transmission system.

**Table 6**  
**Collier County Water-Sewer District**  
**Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study**

**Development of Wastewater System Impact Fee**

Line No.	Description	Amount
<b>Total Estimated Cost of Existing Wastewater Treatment Facilities:</b>		
1	Installed Cost - Existing Facilities	\$342,424,912
2	Additional Costs Capitalized - CIP [1]	162,791,493
3	Less Estimated Existing Assets Removed from Service [2]	(84,877,762)
4	Less Receipt of Grants and Other Contributions [3]	(16,897,272)
5	Subtotal Wastewater Treatment Facilities	<u>\$403,441,371</u>
6	Existing Treatment Plant Capacity (MMADF-MGD) [4]	42.350
7	Existing Dependable Treatment Plant Capacity (MGD) (ADF) [4]	36.814
8	Existing Maximum Daily Flow (MGD) (MDF) [5]	24.009
9	ERCs Unit Factor - (GPD) (MDF) [6]	195.0
10	Total Estimated ERCs Units Permitted to be Served by Existing Facilities	188,791
11	Percent Remaining Capacity of Existing Facilities	34.78%
12	Allocation of Existing Facilities to Incremental Growth	\$140,330,001
13	Rate per ERCs Unit Associated with Existing Facilities	\$2,136.98
<b>Total Estimated Cost of Additional Wastewater Treatment Facilities:</b>		
14	Additional Costs Capitalized - CIP [7]	\$375,910,183
15	Less Receipt of Grants and Other Contributions [3]	0
16	Cost of Additional Wastewater Treatment Facilities	<u>\$375,910,183</u>
17	Additional Treatment Plant Capacity (MMADF-MGD) [8]	9.000
18	Dependable Plant Capacity (MGD) (MDF) [8]	7.965
19	Total Estimated ERCs Units to be Served by Additional Facilities	40,844
20	Rate per ERCs Units Associated with Additional Facilities	\$9,203.56
21	Rate per ERCs Units Allocable to Wastewater Treatment Facilities	<u>\$4,846.80</u>
22	Rounded Rate per ERC	\$4,846.00
<b>Primary Transmission System:</b>		
23	Existing Facilities [9]	\$137,814,142
24	Additional Costs Capitalized - CIP [10]	49,479,205
25	Less Anticipated Assets Removed from Service [2]	(4,541,026)
26	Less Receipt of Grants and Other Contributions [3]	(6,389,686)
27	Total Primary Transmission Facility Costs	<u>\$176,362,635</u>
28	Estimated ERCs Units Served by Existing Facilities [11]	188,791
29	Estimated Future ERCs Units served by Transmission Facilities [11]	40,844
30	Total Estimated ERCs Units served by Transmission Facilities [11]	<u>229,635</u>
31	Net Rate per ERCs Unit of Primary Transmission Facilities	<u>\$768.01</u>
32	Rounded Rate per ERC	\$768.00
33	Total Combined Rate per ERCs Unit After Rate Adjustment	<u><u>\$5,614.00</u></u>
34	Cost Per Gallon	\$28.79
35	Existing Rate per Gallon	\$16.99
36	Existing Rate per ERCs Unit	\$3,314.00
37	Proposed Increase / (Decrease)	<u><u>\$2,300.00</u></u>

MDF = Maximum Daily Flow  
GPD = Gallons per Day  
MMADF = Maximum Month Average Daily Flow  
MGD = Million Gallons Per Day  
AADF = Annual Average Daily Flow

Footnotes continued on the following page.



**Table 6 Footnotes**  
**Collier County Water-Sewer District**  
**Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study**

**Development of Wastewater System Impact Fee**

Footnotes:

- [1] Amount derived from Table 4 and reflects the planned upgrades to the existing wastewater treatment facilities.
- [2] Amounts shown represent adjustment for asset upgrades and improvements that result in an existing asset being retired from service to recognize only the marginal increase in asset value considered to be in service during the evaluation period to meet future capacity demands associated with new development.
- [3] Total cost of facilities is reduced by grants and other outside funding sources, if any, as provided by the County.
- [4] Amount reflects dependable capacity as shown on Table 2.
- [5] Amount reflects the average daily flow for Fiscal Years 2008 through 2022 adjusted by the County's estimated historical peaking factor of 1.13.
- [6] Amount reflects the County's actual level of service provided for a residential ERCs unit.
- [7] Amount derived from Table 4, if any, and reflects the cost of additional wastewater treatment capacity.
- [8] Amount as provided by County staff and reflects the amount of additional wastewater treatment capacity expressed on a maximum daily flow basis, if any.
- [9] Amount based on Appendix A and reflects wastewater transmission assets currently in service.
- [10] Amount derived from Table 4 and reflects the planned expansions and upgrades to the existing wastewater transmission system.
- [11] Amount derived from Table 2 and reflects the planned upgrades to the existing wastewater transmission system.

**Table 7**

**Collier County Water-Sewer District  
Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study**

**Comparison of Water and Wastewater Impact Fees per ERC [1]**

Line No.	Description	Residential 5/8" x 3/4" Meter		
		Water	Wastewater	Combined
<b>Collier County Water-Sewer District</b>				
1	Existing System Impact Fees	\$3,382	\$3,314	\$6,696
2	Proposed System Impact Fees	\$6,470	\$5,614	\$12,084
<b><u>Surveyed Florida Utilities:</u></b>				
3	Bonita Springs Utilities, Inc.	\$3,040	\$3,925	\$6,965
4	City of Bradenton [2]	1,751	1,550	3,301
5	Charlotte County	1,290	1,610	2,900
6	DeSoto County	1,910	4,140	6,050
7	Englewood Water District [4] [5]	1,751	2,754	4,505
8	City of Fort Myers	2,070	2,011	4,081
9	Hillsborough County [4] [6]	3,047	4,640	7,687
10	Lee County [4]	2,440	2,660	5,100
11	Manatee County [4]	1,738	3,175	4,913
12	City of Marco Island	4,380	5,220	9,600
12	Marion County	1,659	3,844	5,503
13	City of Naples	1,416	2,324	3,740
14	City of North Port [4]	2,319	2,255	4,574
15	Orange County [4]	1,970	3,570	5,540
16	Pasco County	1,633	3,032	4,665
17	Polk County	2,844	4,195	7,039
18	City of Punta Gorda	1,497	2,760	4,257
19	City of Sarasota	900	2,577	3,477
20	Sarasota County [4]	2,950	3,190	6,140
21	Hernando County [4]	1,147	3,544	4,691
22	Other Florida Utilities' Average	\$2,088	\$3,149	\$5,236

**Footnotes:**

- [1] Unless otherwise noted, amounts shown reflect fees charged to a standard residential connection (considered as one ERC) in effect as of July 2022 and are exclusive of taxes or franchise fees, if any, and reflect rates charged for inside the city service. All rates are as reported by the respective utility. This comparison is intended to show comparable charges for similar service for comparison purposes only and is not intended to be a complete listing of all rates and charges offered by each listed utility.
- [2] Fees are based on number of fixtures per customer. Fees shown are calculated at an assumed 19 fixtures for a typical home representing a standard residential connection (considered as one ERC).
- [3] Fees shown at gross amount. Actual charges reflect a ~75% temporary reduction from the original fee schedule until their sunset date of September 30, 2022.
- [4] Utility is currently included in a fee study, or plans to implement a fee revision within the next twelve months following the comparison preparation date.
- [5] Fees shown exclude the distribution and collection system components of the utility's capital capacity charges.
- [6] Fees shown include the accrued guaranteed revenue fees (AGRF).

**APPENDIX A:**

# **Summary of Existing Utility System Assets**



**Appendix A**

**Collier County Water-Sewer District  
Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study**

**Summary of Existing Utility System Assets [1]**

Line No.	Function	Water System		Wastewater System		Totals	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
<u>Existing Assets Included in Impact Fees</u>							
1	Supply	\$ 94,186,892	12.7%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 94,186,892	5.6%
2	Treatment Plant	210,408,955	28.3%	294,266,079	31.5%	504,675,034	30.1%
3	Transmission and Storage	123,132,678	16.6%	137,814,142	14.7%	260,946,820	15.5%
4	Effluent and Reclaim	-	0.0%	48,158,833	5.2%	48,158,833	2.9%
5	<b>Total Assets Included in Impact Fees</b>	<b>\$ 427,728,525</b>	<b>57.5%</b>	<b>\$ 480,239,054</b>	<b>51.4%</b>	<b>\$ 907,967,579</b>	<b>54.1%</b>
<u>Existing Assets Excluded from Impact Fees</u>							
6	Hydrants / Meters / Services	\$ 13,667,297	1.8%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 13,667,297	0.8%
7	General Equipment and Costs [2]	16,375,962	2.2%	20,399,884	2.2%	36,775,846	2.2%
8	Distribution / Collection Lines	186,626,348	25.1%	302,101,516	32.3%	488,727,865	29.1%
9	Other [3]	45,814,198	6.2%	57,071,721	6.1%	102,885,920	6.1%
10	Construction Work-in-Progress [4]	53,761,005	7.2%	74,689,022	8.0%	128,450,027	7.7%
11	<b>Total Assets Excluded from Impact Fees</b>	<b>\$ 316,244,811</b>	<b>42.5%</b>	<b>\$ 454,262,143</b>	<b>48.6%</b>	<b>\$ 770,506,955</b>	<b>45.9%</b>
12	<b>Total Existing Fixed Assets</b>	<b>\$ 743,973,337</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 934,501,197</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 1,678,474,534</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Footnotes:

- [1] Reported by the County as of September 30, 2023.
- [2] General Plant represents equipment, vehicles, and assets with short service lives, and was allocated to the water and wastewater system in proportion to all other functionalized utility plant.
- [3] Reflects adjustments to reported assets to remove general-related costs from the fee calculations or to allocate portion of asset costs directly to existing users.
- [4] Construction work-in-progress was not recognized since the projects have not yet been completed and placed into service.

**APPENDIX B:**

**Existing Water and  
Wastewater Impact Fee  
Ordinance**



ORDINANCE NO. 2019- 48

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 74 OF THE COLLIER COUNTY CODE OF LAWS AND ORDINANCES (THE COLLIER COUNTY CONSOLIDATED IMPACT FEE ORDINANCE) BY INCORPORATING BY REFERENCE THE “COLLIER COUNTY ROAD IMPACT FEE UPDATE STUDY” AND THE “WATER AND WASTEWATER IMPACT FEE STUDY FOR COLLIER COUNTY WATER-SEWER DISTRICT”; AMENDING THE ROAD IMPACT FEE RATE SCHEDULE, WHICH IS SCHEDULE ONE APPENDIX A, AS SET FORTH IN THE IMPACT FEE UPDATE STUDY AND AMENDING THE WATER AND WASTEWATER SYSTEM IMPACT FEE RATE SCHEDULE, WHICH IS SCHEDULE TWO OF APPENDIX A, AS SET FORTH IN THE IMPACT FEE UPDATE STUDY; PROVIDING FOR UPDATED DEFINITIONS; PROVIDING FOR REQUIRED CHANGES TO THE PROVISIONS RELATED TO OBTAINING A CERTIFICATE OF ADEQUATE PUBLIC FACILITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEW STATUTORY PROVISIONS; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICT AND SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE COLLIER COUNTY CODE OF LAWS AND ORDINANCES; AND PROVIDING FOR A RETROACTIVE EFFECTIVE DATE OF NOVEMBER 13, 2019 FOR ALL FEE DECREASES AND A DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATE OF MARCH 30, 2020 FOR ALL FEE INCREASES AND NEW/REPLACEMENT LAND USE CATEGORIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 90-DAY NOTICE REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN SECTION 163.31801(3)(d), FLORIDA STATUTES.

**WHEREAS**, Collier County uses impact fees to supplement the funding of necessary capital improvements required to provide public facilities to serve new population and related development that is necessitated by growth in Collier County; and

**WHEREAS**, Collier County has used impact fees as a funding source for growth-related capital improvements for various facilities since 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, on March 13, 2001, the Board of County Commissioners adopted Ordinance No. 2001-13, the Collier County Consolidated Impact Fee Ordinance, repealing and superseding all of the County’s then existing impact fee regulations, and consolidating all of the County’s impact fee regulations into that one Ordinance, codified in Chapter 74 of the Collier County Code of Laws and Ordinances (Code); and

**WHEREAS**, on February 10, 2015, the Board of County Commissioners adopted the Collier Ordinance No. 2015-17 for the adoption of the Road Impact Fee Update Study thereby updating the then current Road Impact Fee rates; and

**WHEREAS**, on April 25, 2017, the Board of County Commissioners adopted Ordinance No. 2017-14 adopting an annual indexing calculation thereby establishing the current Road Impact Fee rates; and

**WHEREAS**, on April 25, 2017, the Board of County Commissioners adopted Ordinance No. 2017-13 for the adoption of the Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study thereby establishing the current Water and Wastewater Impact Fee rates;

**WHEREAS**, Section 74-502 of the Code provides that impact fee studies should be reviewed at least every three years; and

**WHEREAS**, Collier County retained Tindale-Oliver & Associates, Inc., to complete the Road Impact Fee Update Study; and

**WHEREAS**, Tindale-Oliver and Associates, Inc., has prepared the “Collier County Road Impact Fee Update Study”, dated October 14, 2019; and

**WHEREAS**, Collier County retained Raftelis, which Public Resources Management Group, Inc., is now a part of, to complete the Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Update Study; and

**WHEREAS**, Raftelis has prepared the “Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study for Collier County Water-Sewer District”, dated September 12, 2019; and

**WHEREAS**, the “Collier County Road Impact Fee Update Study” and the “Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study for Collier County Water -Sewer District recommend changes to the rate schedules that provide for both rate reductions and increases; and

**WHEREAS**, the proposed changes to the Road rates and the Water and Wastewater rates equitably distribute the costs of acquiring public facilities based upon a rational nexus relating costs incurred by fee payers to infrastructure impacts created by residential and non-residential land uses; and

**WHEREAS**, staff has thoroughly reviewed the calculations and findings and concurs with the results of the calculations and the studies; and



**WHEREAS**, the calculations and studies have also been reviewed by Collier County's outside legal counsel of Nabors, Giblin & Nickerson, P.A.; and

**WHEREAS**, staff recommends that the Board of County Commissioners adopts this Ordinance to implement the recommended changes; and

**WHEREAS**, Section 163.31801, *Florida Statutes*, which is the Florida Impact Fee Act, requires that the most recent and localized data be used in impact fee calculations and these studies comply with that requirement; and

**WHEREAS**, in accordance with Section 163.31801, *Florida Statutes*, all rate categories that are increasing have a 90-day delayed effective date in accordance with the notice requirements set forth in Section 163.31801(3)(d), *Florida Statutes*. Additionally, the minimum 90-day notice is not required for rate reductions; and

**WHEREAS**, the new and/or replacement land use category rates and definitions will also become effective in accordance with the 90-day notice requirements; and

**WHEREAS**, the Florida Legislature adopted provisions related to the timing of collection of impact fees and therefore the requirements related to the payment of Road Impact Fees to obtain a Certificate of Adequate Public Facilities (COA) are being modified to comply with the new law.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA**, that:

**SECTION ONE.** Article I, *General*, Section 74-106, *Adoption of impact fee studies*, of the Collier County Code of Laws and Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

**Section 74-106. Adoption of impact fee studies.**

The board hereby adopts and incorporates by reference the following studies with regard to the respective public facilities:

- (1) *Transportation facilities*: "Collier County ~~Transportation~~ Road Impact Fee Update Study," prepared by Tindale-Oliver and Associates, Incorporated (~~January 13, 2015~~ October 14, 2019);



(2) *Water and wastewater facilities*: “Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study for Collier County Water-Sewer District” (~~dated December 21, 2016~~ September 12, 2019) prepared by Public Resources Management Group, Inc as part of Raftelis;

\*\*\*

**SECTION TWO.** Article I, *General*, Section 74-108, *General definitions*, of the Collier County Code of Laws and Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

**Section 74-108 – General definitions.**

When used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Terms contained in article III or the rate schedules supersede these general definitions to the extent of any conflict(s).

\*\*\*

~~*Auto repair/body shop/automobile care center* shall mean an establishment that houses numerous businesses that provide automobile related services, such as repair and servicing, stereo installation, and seat covering upholstery.~~

\*\*\*

*Condominium* shall mean an ownership unit that has at least one other owned unit within the same building structure. For the purposes of this chapter and assessment of impact fees, condominiums will be included under the appropriate Multifamily Housing category.

\*\*\*

*Convenience store* shall mean a store open ~~a minimum of 15-24~~ hours per day and which sells convenience foods, newspapers, magazines and often beer and wine and does not have gasoline pumps.

\*\*\*

*Duplex* shall mean a single, free-standing, conventional building on a single lot which contains only two dwelling units and is intended, designed, used and occupied as two dwelling

units under single ownership, or where each dwelling unit is separately owned or leased but the lot is held under common ownership. For the purpose of this chapter and assessment of impact fees a duplex will be considered under the definition of the Multifamily Housing (Low-Rise) category. ~~condominium. A duplex may also be referred to as a single family attached dwelling.~~ Please refer to definition of condominium.

\*\*\*

*High-rise condominium* shall mean residential condominiums or townhouses that are located in buildings with three or more levels (floors). For the purposes of this chapter and assessment of impact fees, high-rise condominiums will be included under the appropriate Multifamily Housing category.

*High-Rise Residential with First Floor Commercial* shall mean development with first-floor commercial that are mixed-use multifamily housing buildings that have more than 10 levels (floors) and include retail space that is open to the public on the first level.

\*\*\*

*Mid-Rise Residential with First Floor Commercial* shall mean development with first-floor commercial that are mixed-use multifamily housing buildings that have between three and ten levels (floors) and include retail space on the first level.

\*\*\*

~~*Multiple family dwelling units* shall mean apartments that are rental dwelling units located within the same building with at least three other dwelling units. Units that are individually owned are classified as condo/townhouse.~~

~~For the purpose of calculating water and/or sewer impact fee, the following shall be considered to be multiple family dwelling units: guesthouse, servants' quarters, in-law apartment, townhouse and adult congregate living facility.~~

\*\*\*

*Multifamily Housing (High-Rise)* shall mean apartments, townhouses and condominiums that have more than ten levels (floors). For the purpose of calculating water and/or sewer impact

fee, the following shall be considered multiple-family dwelling units: guesthouse, servants' quarters, in-law apartment, townhouse and adult congregate living facility.

*Multifamily Housing (Low-Rise)* shall mean apartments, townhouses and condominiums located within the same building with at least three other dwelling units and that have one or two levels (floors). For the purpose of this chapter and assessment of impact fees, duplexes will also be considered under this definition. For the purpose of calculating water and/or sewer impact fee, the following shall be considered multiple-family dwelling units: guesthouse, servants' quarters, in-law apartment, townhouse and adult congregate living facility.

*Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise)* shall mean apartments, townhouses and condominiums located within the same building with at least three other dwelling units and have between three and ten levels (floors). For the purpose of calculating water and/or sewer impact fee, the following shall be considered multiple-family dwelling units: guesthouse, servants' quarters, in-law apartment, townhouse and adult congregate living facility.

\*\*\*

*Restaurant (fast casual)* shall mean a sit-down restaurant with no wait staff or table service. Customers typically order from a menu board, pay for food before the food is prepared and seat themselves. The menu generally contains higher quality made to order foods items with fewer frozen or processed ingredients than fast food restaurants.

*Restaurant (fast food w/drive-thru)* shall mean a land use including fast-food restaurants with drive-through windows. This type of restaurant is characterized by a large carryout clientele; long hours of service (~~some are~~ open for breakfast, ~~all are open~~ for lunch and dinner, some are open late at night or 24 hours); and high turnover rated for eat-in customers.

*Restaurant (fast food w/drive-thru [2 meals])* shall mean a land use including fast-food restaurants with drive-through windows. This type of restaurant is characterized by a large carryout clientele; long hours of service, but not open for breakfast, and high turnover rated for eat-in customers.

\*\*\*



~~Service station shall mean a land use generally located at intersections or freeway interchanges and having facilities, such as gas pumps, for fueling motor vehicles. They may also have facilities for servicing and repairing motor vehicles. This land use includes service stations without convenience stores or car washes.~~

\*\*\*

~~Single family attached house shall mean a duplex.~~

\*\*\*

~~Specialty retail shall mean small strip shopping centers that contain a variety of retail shops and specialize in quality apparel; hard goods; and services such as real estate offices, florists and small restaurants.~~

\*\*\*

~~Townhouse shall mean a group of three or more dwelling units attached to each other by a common wall or roof wherein each unit has direct exterior access and no unit is located above another, and each unit is completely separated from any other(s) by a rated firewall or a fire and sound resistant enclosed separation or space, and wherein each dwelling unit may or may not be on a separate lot under separate ownership. For the purposes of this chapter and assessment of impact fees, a townhouse will be included under the appropriate Multifamily Housing category considered a condominium. Please refer to the definition of condominium.~~

\*\*\*

**SECTION THREE.** Article III, *Special Requirements for Specific Types of Impact Fees*, Section 74-302, *Special requirements for road impact fee*, of the Collier County Code of Laws and Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

\*\*\*

(h) *Payment of road impact fees to obtain a certificate of adequate public facilities.*

- (1) A certificate of public facility adequacy (COA) shall be issued concurrent with the approval of the next to occur final local development order. At the time a certificate of public facility adequacy is issued, thirty-three percent (33%) of the estimated payment

- will be due and deposited into the applicable impact fee trust fund. The funds will then be immediately available for appropriation by the Board of County Commissioners for transportation capital improvements and are non-refundable. Final calculation of impact fees due will be based on the intensity of development actually permitted for construction and the impact fee schedule in effect at the time of the building permit(s) application submittal, such that additional impact fees may be due prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy or certificate of completion for the building permit(s).
- (2) Offsets for road impact fees assessed to building permits for impact fees paid in accordance with this subsection, will be applied equally to units or square footage and will run with the subject land.
  - (3) This provision is to be read in conjunction with Section 10.02.07 of the Collier County Land Development Code. To the extent this provision conflicts with this or with any other Collier County ordinance, rule or regulation, the provisions of this section shall control.
  - (4) The provisions of this subsection apply to final local development orders approved prior to July 1, 2019. Final local development orders approved on or after July 1, 2019 are required to obtain a COA in accordance with the provisions of 10.02.07 of the Collier County Land Development Code but are not required to pay road impact fees to obtain the COA, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 163.31801(3)(e), Florida Statutes.

**SECTION FOUR.** Appendix A of Chapter 74 of the Collier County Code of Laws and Ordinances is hereby amended as set forth in the attachment to this Ordinance.

**SECTION FIVE. CONFLICT AND SEVERABILITY.**

In the event this Ordinance conflicts with any other Ordinance of Collier County or other applicable law, the more restrictive shall apply. If any phrase or portion of this Ordinance is held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a

separate, distinct, and independent provision and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions.

**SECTION SIX. INCLUSION IN THE CODE OF LAWS AND ORDINANCES.**

The provisions of this Ordinance shall be made a part of the Code of Laws and Ordinances of Collier County, Florida. The sections of the Ordinance may be renumbered or re-lettered and internal cross-references amended throughout to accomplish such, and the word “ordinance” may be changed to “section,” “article,” or any other appropriate word.

**SECTION SEVEN. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This Ordinance shall be considered adopted upon the date written below and subject to filing with the Florida Department of State; however, for administrative purposes the effective date for all rate schedule decreases shall be retroactive to November 13, 2019 and the effective date for all rate schedule increases, new and/or replacement land use category rates and definitions shall be delayed to March 30, 2020 in accordance with the notice requirements set forth in Section 163.31801(3)(d), Florida Statutes.



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

**RON DESANTIS**  
Governor

**LAUREL M. LEE**  
Secretary of State

December 18, 2019

Ms. Martha S. Vergara, BMR & VAB Senior Deputy Clerk  
Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court  
& Comptroller of Collier County  
3299 Tamiami Trail, Suite #401  
Naples, Florida 34112-5324

Dear Ms. Vergara:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 125.66, Florida Statutes, this will acknowledge receipt of your electronic copy of Collier County Ordinance No. 2019-48, which was filed in this office on December 18, 2019.

Sincerely,

Ernest L. Reddick  
Program Administrator

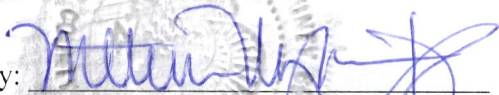
ELR/lb




PASSED AND DULY ADOPTED by the Board of County Commissioners of Collier County, Florida, this 10th day of December, 2019.

ATTEST  
Crystal K. Kinzel, Clerk

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
OF COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

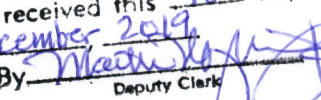
By:   
\_\_\_\_\_, Deputy Clerk

By:   
\_\_\_\_\_, CHAIRMAN

Attest as to Chairman's  
signature only.

Approved as to form  
and legal sufficiency:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jeffrey A. Klatzkow  
County Attorney

This ordinance filed with the  
Secretary of State's Office the  
18th day of December, 2019  
and acknowledgement of that  
filing received this 18th day  
of December 2019  
By:   
\_\_\_\_\_  
Deputy Clerk



**APPENDIX A - SCHEDULE ONE**  
**ROAD IMPACT FEE RATE SCHEDULE**

**Phase 1 - Effective July 24, 2017 November 13, 2019**

<b>Impact Fee Land Use Category</b>			<b>Rate</b>
<b>Residential</b>			
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	\$805.19		Per Dwelling Unit
Condo/Townhouse (1-2 Stories)	\$4,844.91		Per Dwelling Unit
High-Rise Condominium (3+ Stories)	\$3,510.36		Per Dwelling Unit
Mobile Home	\$3,146.48		Per Dwelling Unit
Multi-Family (Apartments) 1-10 Stories	\$5,541.89		Per Dwelling Unit
Multi-Family (Apartments) >10 Stories	\$3,531.57		Per Dwelling Unit
<u>Retirement Community (Attached)</u>	<u>\$2,787.92</u>	<u>\$2,018.00</u>	<u>Per Dwelling Unit</u>
Retirement Community (Detached)	\$2,787.92		Per Dwelling Unit
Single Family Detached House			
Less than 4,000 sq. ft.	\$7,443.99		Per Dwelling Unit
4,000 sq. ft. or larger	\$8,958.89		Per Dwelling Unit
<b>Non-Residential</b>			
Auto Sales - Luxury	\$10,946.92		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Auto Sales - New/Used	<del>\$16,878.14</del>	<u>\$16,622.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Bank/Savings: Drive-In	<del>\$28,961.23</del>	<u>\$21,254.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Bank/Savings: Walk-In	<del>\$22,038.12</del>	<u>\$12,300.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Business Park	\$9,988.97		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Car Wash - Automatic	\$33,397.71		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Car Wash - Self-Service	\$10,395.28		Per Service Bay
Church	<del>\$347.96</del>	<u>\$286.00</u>	Per Seat
College/University (Private)			
<7,501 Students	\$1,748.28		Per Student
>7,500 Students	\$1,311.21		Per Student
Convenience Store (24 hours)	\$69,707.46		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Convenience Store w/Gas Pumps			
<del>4 or less Fuel Positions</del> <u>&lt; 2000 sq. ft.</u>	<del>\$25,914.47</del>	<u>\$6,910.00</u>	Per Fuel Position
<del>5-6 Fuel Positions</del> <u>2,000-2,999 sq. ft.</u>	<del>\$21,014.40</del>	<u>\$8,252.00</u>	Per Fuel Position
<del>7-8 Fuel Positions</del> <u>3,000+ sq. ft.</u>	<del>\$17,924.14</del>	<u>\$9,262.00</u>	Per Fuel Position

Underlined text is added; ~~Struck through~~ text is deleted

**Impact Fee Land Use Category**

**Rate**

**Non-Residential (Cont'd)**

Convenience Store w/Gas Pumps			
<del>—9—10 Fuel Positions</del>	<del>\$15,253.98</del>		<del>Per Fuel Position</del>
<del>—11—12 Fuel Positions</del>	<del>\$13,848.35</del>		<del>Per Fuel Position</del>
<del>—13 or more Fuel Positions</del>	<del>\$12,614.58</del>		<del>Per Fuel Position</del>
Dance Studios/Gymnastics	\$8,203.56		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Day Care	\$1,025.84		Per Student
Furniture Store	\$2,706.23		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Gasoline/Service Station	\$5,432.62		Per Fuel Position
General Light Industrial	<del>\$5,699.95</del>	<u>\$4,584.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Golf Course	<del>\$205,266.18</del>	<u>\$199,146.00</u>	Per 18 Holes
Golf Course - Bundled	<del>\$61,586.64</del>	<u>\$59,741.00</u>	Per 18 Holes
Home Improvement Store	\$7,483.24		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Hospital	<del>\$9,889.25</del>	<u>\$9,168.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Hotel	<del>\$3,759.66</del>	<u>\$3,702.00</u>	Per Room
Hotel - All Suites	\$2,900.37		Per Room
Manufacturing	\$3,122.08		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Marina	<del>\$2,592.72</del>	<u>\$2,376.00</u>	Per Berth (Dry/Wet)
Mine/Commercial Excavation	\$8.49		Per 1,000 cubic yards
Mini-Warehouse	<del>\$999.32</del>	<u>\$891.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Motel	<del>\$3,086.02</del>	<u>\$2,074.00</u>	Per Room
Movie Theater	\$33,271.47		Per Screen
Nursing Home	\$1,031.15		Per Bed
Office 6,000 sq. ft. or less	<del>\$8,607.75</del>	<u>\$8,605.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office 6,001- 100,000 sq. ft.	<del>\$10,248.88</del>	<u>\$8,605.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office 100,001-200,000 sq. ft.	<del>\$8,689.43</del>	<u>\$8,605.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office 200,001-400,000 sq. ft.	\$7,344.27		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office Greater than 400,000 sq. ft.	\$6,665.33		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office - Medical Greater than 10,000 sq. ft.	\$28,313.05		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office - Medical 10,000 sq. ft. or less	\$19,443.28		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Pharmacy/Drug Store	\$10,165.07		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Quick Lube	\$10,696.56		Per Service Bay

Underlined text is added; ~~Struck through~~ text is deleted

**Impact Fee Land Use Category**

**Rate**

**Non-Residential (Cont'd)**

Restaurant - Fast Food w/Drive-In/Thru	\$96,567.14		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Restaurant - High Turnover	\$1,757.83		Per Seat
Restaurant - Low Turnover	\$1,129.81		Per Seat
Retail 6,000 sq. ft. or less	\$5,696.77		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 6,001-25,000 sq. ft.	<del>\$10,676.40</del>	<u>\$10,568.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 25,001-50,000 Sq. Ft.	<del>\$14,317.25</del>	<u>\$13,774.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 50,001-100,000 Sq. Ft.	<del>\$15,424.77</del>	<u>\$13,774.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 100,001-150,000 Sq. Ft.	<del>\$14,354.37</del>	<u>\$13,774.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 150,001-200,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,743.32		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 200,001-400,000 Sq. Ft.	\$12,989.06		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 400,001-600,000 Sq. Ft.	\$12,802.35		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 600,001-1,000,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,351.87		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail >1,000,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,597.99		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
<del>Retail - Specialty</del>	<del>\$19,234.29</del>		<del>Per 1,000 sq. ft.</del>
RV Park	\$1,226.34		Per Site
School - Elementary (Private)	\$728.80		Per Student
School - Middle (Private)	<del>\$1,027.96</del>	<u>\$921.00</u>	Per Student
School - High School (Private)	<del>\$1,085.25</del>	<u>\$983.00</u>	Per Student
Supermarket	\$19,163.21		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Tire Store	\$8,178.10		Per Service Bay
Warehouse	<del>\$2,903.55</del>	<u>\$1,599.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.

APPENDIX A - SCHEDULE ONE

ROAD IMPACT FEE RATE SCHEDULE

Phase ~~12~~ - Effective ~~November 25, 2019~~ March 30, 2020

Impact Fee Land Use Category		Rate	
<b>Residential</b>			
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	<del>\$805.19</del>	<u>\$831.86</u>	Per <del>Bed</del> Dwelling Unit
Condo/Townhouse (1-2 Stories)	<del>\$4,844.91</del>	<u>\$5,539.59</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
High-Rise Condominium (3+ Stories)	<del>\$3,510.36</del>	<u>\$4,059.36</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
Mobile Home	<del>\$3,146.48</del>	<u>\$3,288.22</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
Multi-Family Housing (Low-Rise <del>Apartments 1-2+0 Floors/Stories</del> )	<del>\$5,541.89</del>	<u>\$6,006.56</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
<u>Multi-Family Housing (Mid-Rise, 3-10 Floors)</u>	<u>\$5,174.00</u>		<u>Per Dwelling Unit</u>
Multi-Family Housing (High-Rise <del>Apartments &gt;10 Floors/Stories</del> )	<del>\$3,531.57</del>	<u>\$3,762.05</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
<u>Mid-Rise Residential w/1st Floor Commercial</u>	<u>\$3,265.00</u>		<u>Per Dwelling Unit</u>
<u>High-Rise Residential w/1st Floor Commercial</u>	<u>\$1,903.00</u>		<u>Per Dwelling Unit</u>
Retirement Community (Attached)	\$2,018.00		Per Dwelling Unit
Retirement Community (Detached)	<del>\$2,787.92</del>	<u>\$3,037.10</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
Single Family Detached House			
Less than 4,000 sq. ft.	<del>\$7,443.99</del>	<u>\$7,657.17</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
4,000 sq. ft. or larger	<del>\$8,958.89</del>	<u>\$9,257.57</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
<b>Non-Residential</b>			
Auto Sales - Luxury	<del>\$10,946.92</del>	<u>\$11,419.84</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Auto Sales - New/Used	\$16,622.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Bank/Savings: Drive-In	\$21,254.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Bank/Savings: Walk-In	\$12,300.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Business Park	<del>\$9,988.97</del>	<u>\$10,421.94</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Car Wash - Automatic	<del>\$33,397.71</del>	<u>\$35,016.46</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Car Wash - Self-Service	<del>\$10,395.28</del>	<u>\$10,874.68</u>	Per Service Bay
Church	\$286.00		Per Seat
College/University (Private)			
<7,501 Students	<del>\$1,748.28</del>	<u>\$1,822.44</u>	Per Student
>7,501 Students	<del>\$1,311.21</del>	<u>\$1,367.90</u>	Per Student
Convenience Store (24 hours)	<del>\$69,707.46</del>	<u>\$73,820.10</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Convenience Store w/Gas Pumps			
< 2000 sq. ft.	\$6,910.00		Per Fuel Position

Underlined text is added; ~~Struck through~~ text is deleted

**Impact Fee Land Use Category**

**Rate**

**Non-Residential (Cont'd)**

Convenience Store w/Gas Pumps			
2,000-2,999 sq. ft.	\$8,252.00		Per Fuel Position
3,000+ sq. ft.	\$9,262.00		Per Fuel Position
Dance Studios/Gymnastics	<del>\$8,203.56</del>	<u>\$8,573.64</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Day Care	<del>\$1,025.84</del>	<u>\$1,049.32</u>	Per Student
Furniture Store	<del>\$2,706.23</del>	<u>\$3,025.59</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
<b>Gasoline/Service Station</b>	<del>\$5,432.62</del>		<b>Per Fuel Position</b>
General Light Industrial	\$4,584.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Golf Course	\$199,146.00		Per 18 Holes
Golf Course - Bundled	\$59,741.00		Per 18 Holes
Home Improvement Store	<del>\$7,483.24</del>	<u>\$7,823.39</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Hospital	\$9,168.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Hotel	\$3,702.00		Per Room
Hotel - All Suites	<del>\$2,900.37</del>	<u>\$2,924.67</u>	Per Room
Manufacturing	<del>\$3,122.08</del>	<u>\$3,289.37</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Marina	\$2,376.00		Per Berth (Dry/Wet)
Mine/Commercial Excavation	<del>\$8.49</del>	<u>\$10.31</u>	Per 1,000 cubic yards
Mini-Warehouse	\$891.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Motel	\$2,074.00		Per Room
Movie Theater	<del>\$33,271.47</del>	<u>\$35,784.59</u>	Per Screen
Nursing Home	<del>\$1,031.15</del>	<u>\$1,111.95</u>	Per Bed
Office 6,000 sq. ft. or less	\$8,605.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office 6,001- 100,000 sq. ft.	\$8,605.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office 100,001-200,000 sq. ft.	\$8,605.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office 200,001-400,000 sq. ft.	<del>\$7,344.27</del>	<u>\$7,760.31</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office Greater than 400,000 sq. ft.	<del>\$6,665.33</del>	<u>\$7,305.42</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office - Medical Greater than 10,000 sq. ft.	<del>\$28,313.05</del>	<u>\$29,346.27</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office - Medical 10,000 sq. ft. or less	<del>\$19,443.28</del>	<u>\$20,272.15</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Pharmacy/Drug Store	<del>\$10,165.07</del>	<u>\$10,974.54</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Quick Lube	<del>\$10,696.56</del>	<u>\$11,192.04</u>	Per Service Bay
Restaurant - Fast Food w/Drive-Thru	<del>\$96,567.14</del>	<u>\$99,109.75</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Restaurant - High Turnover	<del>\$1,757.83</del>	<u>\$1,776.37</u>	Per Seat
Restaurant - Low Turnover	<del>\$1,129.81</del>	<u>\$1,140.76</u>	Per Seat
<u>Restaurant - Fast Casual</u>	<u>\$68,107.00</u>		<u>Per 1,000 sq. ft.</u>
<u>Restaurant - Fast Food w/Drive-Thru (2 meals)</u>	<u>\$95,762.00</u>		<u>Per 1,000 sq. ft.</u>

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**Impact Fee Land Use Category**

**Rate**

**Non-Residential (Cont'd)**

Retail 6,000 sq. ft. or less	<del>\$5,696.77</del>	<u>\$5,710.05</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 6,001-25,000 sq. ft.	\$10,568.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 25,0001-50,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,774.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 50,001-100,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,774.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 100,001-150,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,774.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 150,001-200,000 Sq. Ft.	<del>\$13,743.32</del>	<u>\$13,753.45</u>	<del>Per 1,000 sq. ft.</del>
Retail 200,001-400,000 Sq. Ft.	<del>\$12,989.06</del>	<u>\$13,248.09</u>	<del>Per 1,000 sq. ft.</del>
Retail 400,001-600,000 Sq. Ft.	<del>\$12,802.35</del>	<u>\$13,122.99</u>	<del>Per 1,000 sq. ft.</del>
Retail 600,001-1,000,000 Sq. Ft.	<del>\$13,351.87</del>	<u>\$13,491.17</u>	<del>Per 1,000 sq. ft.</del>
Retail >1,000,000 Sq. Ft.	<del>\$13,597.99</del>	<u>\$13,656.07</u>	<del>Per 1,000 sq. ft.</del>
RV Park	<del>\$1,226.34</del>	<u>\$1,278.04</u>	Per Site
School - Elementary (Private)	<del>\$728.80</del>	<u>\$757.25</u>	Per Student
School - Middle (Private)	\$921.00		Per Student
School - High School (Private)	\$983.00		Per Student
Supermarket	<del>\$19,163.21</del>	<u>\$20,287.12</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Tire Store	<del>\$8,178.10</del>	<u>\$8,554.27</u>	Per Service Bay
Warehouse	\$1,599.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.

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**APPENDIX A - SCHEDULE ONE**

**ROAD IMPACT FEE RATE SCHEDULE**

**Phase 23 - Effective ~~March 30, 2020~~ March 30, 2021**

<b>Impact Fee Land Use Category</b>			<b>Rate</b>
<b>Residential</b>			
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	<del>\$831.86</del>	<u>\$858.52</u>	Per Bed
Condo/Townhouse (1-2 Stories)	<del>\$5,539.59</del>	<u>\$6,234.27</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
High-Rise Condominium (3+ Stories)	<del>\$4,059.36</del>	<u>\$4,608.36</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
Mobile Home	<del>\$3,288.22</del>	<u>\$3,429.96</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
Multi-Family Housing (Low-Rise, 1-2 Floors)	<del>\$6,006.56</del>	<u>\$6,471.24</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
Multi-Family Housing (Mid-Rise, 3-10 floors)	\$5,174.00		Per Dwelling Unit
Multi-Family Housing (High-Rise, >10 Stories)	<del>\$3,762.05</del>	<u>\$3,992.53</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
Mid-Rise Residential w/1st Floor Commercial	\$3,265.00		Per Dwelling Unit
High-Rise Residential w/1st Floor Commercial	\$1,903.00		Per Dwelling Unit
Retirement Community (Attached)	\$2,018.00		Per Dwelling Unit
Retirement Community (Detached)	<del>\$3,037.10</del>	<u>\$3,286.27</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
Single Family Detached House			
Less than 4,000 sq. ft.	<del>\$7,657.17</del>	<u>\$7,870.36</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
4,000 sq. ft. or larger	<del>\$9,257.57</del>	<u>\$9,556.26</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
<b>Non-Residential</b>			
Auto Sales - Luxury	<del>\$11,419.84</del>	<u>\$11,892.75</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Auto Sales - New/Used	\$16,622.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Bank/Savings: Drive-In	\$21,254.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Bank/Savings: Walk-In	\$12,300.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Business Park	<del>\$10,421.94</del>	<u>\$10,854.91</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Car Wash - Automatic	<del>\$35,016.46</del>	<u>\$36,635.20</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Car Wash - Self-Service	<del>\$10,874.68</del>	<u>\$11,354.07</u>	Per Service Bay
Church	\$286.00		Per Seat
College/University (Private)			
<7,501 Students	<del>\$1,822.44</del>	<u>\$1,896.60</u>	Per Student
>7,500 Students	<del>\$1,367.90</del>	<u>\$1,424.59</u>	Per Student
Convenience Store (24 hours)	<del>\$73,820.10</del>	<u>\$77,932.74</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Convenience Store w/Gas Pumps			
< 2000 sq. ft.	\$6,910.00		Per Fuel Position

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**Impact Fee Land Use Category**

**Rate**

**Non-Residential (Cont'd)**

Convenience Store w/Gas Pumps			
2,000-2,999 sq. ft.	\$8,252.00		Per Fuel Position
3,000+ sq. ft.	\$9,262.00		Per Fuel Position
Dance Studios/Gymnastics	<del>\$8,573.64</del>	<u>\$8,943.71</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Day Care	<del>\$1,049.32</del>	<u>\$1,072.81</u>	Per Student
Furniture Store	<del>\$3,025.59</del>	<u>\$3,344.96</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
General Light Industrial	\$4,584.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Golf Course	\$199,146.00		Per 18 Holes
Golf Course - Bundled	\$59,741.00		Per 18 Holes
Home Improvement Store	<del>\$7,823.39</del>	<u>\$8,163.54</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Hospital	\$9,168.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Hotel	\$3,702.00		Per Room
Hotel - All Suites	<del>\$2,924.67</del>	<u>\$2,948.96</u>	Per Room
Manufacturing	<del>\$3,289.37</del>	<u>\$3,456.65</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Marina	\$2,376.00		Per Berth (Dry/Wet)
Mine/Commercial Excavation	<del>\$10.31</del>	<u>\$12.13</u>	Per 1,000 cubic yards
Mini-Warehouse	\$891.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Motel	\$2,074.00		Per Room
Movie Theater	<del>\$35,784.59</del>	<u>\$38,297.72</u>	Per Screen
Nursing Home	<del>\$1,111.95</del>	<u>\$1,192.75</u>	Per Bed
Office 6,000 sq. ft. or less	\$8,605.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office 6,001- 100,000 sq. ft.	\$8,605.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office 100,001-200,000 sq. ft.	\$8,605.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office 200,001-400,000 sq. ft.	<del>\$7,760.31</del>	<u>\$8,176.35</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office Greater than 400,000 sq. ft.	<del>\$7,305.42</del>	<u>\$7,945.51</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office - Medical Greater than 10,000 sq. ft.	<del>\$29,346.27</del>	<u>\$30,379.48</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office - Medical 10,000 sq. ft. or less	<del>\$20,272.15</del>	<u>\$21,101.01</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Pharmacy/Drug Store	<del>\$10,974.54</del>	<u>\$11,784.01</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Quick Lube	<del>\$11,192.04</del>	<u>\$11,687.51</u>	Per Service Bay
Restaurant - Fast Food w/Drive-Thru	<del>\$99,109.75</del>	<u>\$101,652.35</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Restaurant - High Turnover	<del>\$1,776.37</del>	<u>\$1,794.90</u>	Per Seat
Restaurant - Low Turnover	<del>\$1,140.76</del>	<u>\$1,151.71</u>	Per Seat
Restaurant - Fast Casual	\$68,107.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Restaurant - Fast Food w/Drive-Thru (2 meals)	\$95,762.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 6,000 sq. ft. or less	<del>\$5,710.05</del>	<u>\$5,723.32</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 6,001-25,000 sq. ft.	\$10,568.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.

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**Impact Fee Land Use Category****Rate****Non-Residential (Cont'd)**

Retail 25,0001-50,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,774.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 50,001-100,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,774.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 100,001-150,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,774.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 150,001-200,000 Sq. Ft.	<del>\$13,753.45</del>	<u>\$13,763.57</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 200,001-400,000 Sq. Ft.	<del>\$13,248.09</del>	<u>\$13,507.12</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 400,001-600,000 Sq. Ft.	<del>\$13,122.99</del>	<u>\$13,443.64</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 600,001-1,000,000 Sq. Ft.	<del>\$13,491.17</del>	<u>\$13,630.48</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail >1,000,000 Sq. Ft.	<del>\$13,656.07</del>	<u>\$13,714.16</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
RV Park	<del>\$1,278.04</del>	<u>\$1,329.74</u>	Per Site
School - Elementary (Private)	<del>\$757.25</del>	<u>\$785.69</u>	Per Student
School - Middle (Private)	\$921.00		Per Student
School - High School (Private)	\$983.00		Per Student
Supermarket	<del>\$20,287.12</del>	<u>\$21,411.03</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Tire Store	<del>\$8,554.27</del>	<u>\$8,930.43</u>	Per Service Bay
Warehouse	\$1,599.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.

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**APPENDIX A - SCHEDULE ONE**

**ROAD IMPACT FEE RATE SCHEDULE**

**Phase 34 - Effective ~~March 30, 2021~~ March 30, 2022**

<b>Impact Fee Land Use Category</b>	<b>Rate</b>		
<b>Residential</b>			
Assisted Living Facility (ALF)	<del>\$858.52</del>	<u>\$886.00</u>	Per Bed
Condo/Townhouse (1-2 Stories)	\$6,234.27		Per Dwelling Unit
High-Rise Condominium (3+ Stories)	\$4,608.36		Per Dwelling Unit
Mobile Home	<del>\$3,429.96</del>	<u>\$3,576.00</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
Multi-Family Housing (Low-Rise, 1-2 floors)	\$6,471.24	<u>\$6,950.00</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
Multi-Family Housing (Mid-Rise, 3-10 floors)	\$5,174.00		Per Dwelling Unit
Multi-Family Housing (High-Rise, >10 floors)	<del>\$3,992.53</del>	<u>\$4,230.00</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
Mid-Rise Residential w/1st Floor Commercial	\$3,265.00		Per Dwelling Unit
High-Rise Residential w/1st Floor Commercial	\$1,903.00		Per Dwelling Unit
Retirement Community (Attached)	\$2,018.00		Per Dwelling Unit
Retirement Community (Detached)	<del>\$3,286.27</del>	<u>\$3,543.00</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
Single Family Detached House			
Less than 4,000 sq. ft.	<del>\$7,870.36</del>	<u>\$8,090.00</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
4,000 sq. ft. or larger	<del>\$9,556.26</del>	<u>\$9,864.00</u>	Per Dwelling Unit
<b>Non-Residential</b>			
Auto Sales - Luxury	<del>\$11,892.75</del>	<u>\$12,380.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Auto Sales - New/Used	\$16,622.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Bank/Savings: Drive-In	\$21,254.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Bank/Savings: Walk-In	\$12,300.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Business Park	<del>\$10,854.91</del>	<u>\$11,301.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Car Wash - Automatic	<del>\$36,635.20</del>	<u>\$38,303.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Car Wash - Self-Service	<del>\$11,354.07</del>	<u>\$11,848.00</u>	Per Service Bay
Church	\$286.00		Per Seat
College/University (Private)			
<7,501 Students	<del>\$1,896.60</del>	<u>\$1,973.00</u>	Per Student
>7,500 Students	<del>\$1,424.59</del>	<u>\$1,483.00</u>	Per Student
Convenience Store (24 hours)	<del>\$77,932.74</del>	<u>\$82,170.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Convenience Store w/Gas Pumps			
< 2000 sq. ft.	\$6,910.00		Per Fuel Position

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Impact Fee Land Use Category		Rate	
<b>Non-Residential (Cont'd)</b>			
Convenience Store w/Gas Pumps			
2,000-2,999 sq. ft.	\$8,252.00		Per Fuel Position
3,000+ sq. ft.	\$9,262.00		Per Fuel Position
Dance Studios/Gymnastics	<del>\$8,943.71</del>	<u>\$9,325.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Day Care	<del>\$1,072.81</del>	<u>\$1,097.00</u>	Per Student
Furniture Store	<del>\$3,344.96</del>	<u>\$3,674.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
General Light Industrial	\$4,584.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Golf Course	\$199,146.00		Per 18 Holes
Golf Course - Bundled	\$59,741.00		Per 18 Holes
Home Improvement Store	<del>\$8,163.54</del>	<u>\$8,514.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Hospital	\$9,168.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Hotel	\$3,702.00		Per Room
Hotel - All Suites	<del>\$2,948.96</del>	<u>\$2,974.00</u>	Per Room
Manufacturing	<del>\$3,456.65</del>	<u>\$3,629.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Marina	\$2,376.00		Per Berth (Dry/Wet)
Mine/Commercial Excavation	<del>\$12.13</del>	<u>\$14.00</u>	Per 1,000 cubic yards
Mini-Warehouse	\$891.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Motel	\$2,074.00		Per Room
Movie Theater	<del>\$38,297.72</del>	<u>\$40,887.00</u>	Per Screen
Nursing Home	<del>\$1,192.75</del>	<u>\$1,276.00</u>	Per Bed
Office - <u>General 6,000 sq. ft. or less</u>	\$8,605.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
<del>Office 6,001-100,000 sq. ft.</del>	<del>\$8,605.00</del>		<del>Per 1,000 sq. ft.</del>
<del>Office 100,001-200,000 sq. ft.</del>	<del>\$8,605.00</del>		<del>Per 1,000 sq. ft.</del>
<del>Office 200,001-400,000 sq. ft.</del>	<del>\$8,176.35</del>		<del>Per 1,000 sq. ft.</del>
<del>Office Greater than 400,000 sq. ft.</del>	<del>\$7,945.51</del>		<del>Per 1,000 sq. ft.</del>
Office - Medical Greater than 10,000 sq. ft.	<del>\$30,379.48</del>	<u>\$31,444.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office - Medical 10,000 sq. ft. or less	<del>\$21,101.01</del>	<u>\$21,955.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Pharmacy/Drug Store	<del>\$11,784.01</del>	<u>\$12,618.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Quick Lube	<del>\$11,687.51</del>	<u>\$12,198.00</u>	Per Service Bay
Restaurant - Fast Food w/Drive-Thru	<del>\$101,652.35</del>	<u>\$104,272.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Restaurant - High Turnover	<del>\$1,794.90</del>	<u>\$1,814.00</u>	Per Seat
Restaurant - Low Turnover	<del>\$1,151.71</del>	<u>\$1,163.00</u>	Per Seat
Restaurant - Fast Casual	\$68,107.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Restaurant - Fast Food w/Drive-Thru (2 meals)	\$95,762.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 6,000 sq. ft. or less	<del>\$5,723.32</del>	<u>\$5,737.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 6,001-25,000 sq. ft.	\$10,568.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.

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**Impact Fee Land Use Category**

**Rate**

**Non-Residential (Cont'd)**

Retail ≥25,000-50,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,774.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 50,001-100,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,774.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 100,001-150,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,774.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 150,001-200,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,763.57		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 200,001-400,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,507.12		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 400,001-600,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,443.64		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail 600,001-1,000,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,630.48		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Retail >1,000,000 Sq. Ft.	\$13,714.16		Per 1,000 sq. ft.
RV Park	\$1,329.74	<u>\$1,383.00</u>	Per Site
School - Elementary (Private)	\$785.69	<u>\$815.00</u>	Per Student
School - Middle (Private)	\$921.00		Per Student
School - High School (Private)	\$983.00		Per Student
Supermarket	\$21,411.03	<u>\$22,569.00</u>	Per 1,000 sq. ft.
Tire Store	\$8,930.43	<u>\$9,318.00</u>	Per Service Bay
Warehouse	\$1,599.00		Per 1,000 sq. ft.

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**APPENDIX A**

**SCHEDULE TWO - EFFECTIVE July 24, 2017 March 30, 2020**

**WATER & WASTEWATER IMPACT FEE RATE SCHEDULE**

ERC = Equivalent Residential Connection

ADF = Average Daily Flow

<b>RESIDENTIAL - INDIVIDUALLY METERED</b>						
<i>Living Space (SQ.FT.)</i>	<i>ERC Factor</i>	<i>Basis of Fee</i>	<i>Water Impact Fee</i>	<i>Existing-Wastewater Impact Fee</i>	<i>Proposed-Wastewater Impact Fee</i>	<i>Meter Size</i>
0 TO 4,999 (AND NO MORE THAN 4 TOILETS)	1	Per ERC (fixed at 1 ERC)	<del>\$2562</del> <u>\$3382</u>	<del>\$2704</del> <u>\$3314</u>	<del>\$2,704</del>	3/4"
5,000 OR MORE (OR MORE THAN 4 TOILETS)	Varies (minimum value of 1)	Per ERC (based on ADF Formula)	ERC value x <del>\$2,562</del> <u>\$3382</u> (minimum value <del>\$2,562</del> <u>\$3382</u> )	<del>\$2515</del> <u>\$3314</u>	<del>\$2,704</del>	Varies (Reference Meter Size Note)
<b>Meter Size Note</b>	Meter size determined by the total fixture value connected to the meter and applying applicable provision in the current edition of the Florida Plumbing Code. Reference the Meter Sizing Form.					
<b>ERC with ADF Formula</b>	When ADF is in Gallons Per Minute (GPM) then use the formula $[(ADF-30)/30]+1$					

<b>MULTI-FAMILY - MASTER METERED</b>					
<i>Living Space (SQ.FT.)</i>	<i>Basis of Fee</i>	<i>ERC Factor</i>	<i>Water Impact Fee</i>	<i>Existing-Wastewater Impact Fee</i>	<i>Proposed-Wastewater Impact Fee</i>
0 TO 750	Per Unit	0.33	<del>\$845</del> <u>\$1116</u>	<del>\$894</del> <u>\$1093</u>	\$894
751 TO 1,500	Per Unit	0.67	<del>\$1716</del> <u>\$2265</u>	<del>\$1809</del> <u>\$2220</u>	\$1,809
1,501 OR MORE	Per Unit	1.0	<del>\$2562</del> <u>\$3382</u>	<del>\$2704</del> <u>\$3314</u>	\$2,704
<b>Meter Size Note</b>	Meter size determined by the total fixture value connected to the meter and applying applicable provision in the current edition of the Florida Plumbing Code. Reference the Meter Sizing Form.				

<b>NON-RESIDENTIAL</b>				
<i>Type</i>	<i>Basis of Fee</i>			
All Non-Residential	Impact fees are determined by meter size. Water and/or wastewater impact fees for alterations, expansions, or replacements are imposed only if the meter size is increased as a result of the alteration, expansion, or replacement.			
<i>Meter Size</i>	<i>ERC Factor (1)</i>	<i>Water Impact Fee</i>	<i>Existing-Wastewater Impact Fee</i>	<i>Proposed-Wastewater Impact Fee</i>
3/4 inch	1.00	<del>\$2562</del> <u>\$3382</u>	<del>\$2704</del> <u>\$3314</u>	<del>\$2,704</del>
1 inch	1.67	<del>\$4278</del> <u>\$5647</u>	<del>\$4610</del> <u>\$5534</u>	<del>\$4,610</del>
1-1/2 inch	3.33	<del>\$8534</del> <u>\$11,262</u>	<del>\$8994</del> <u>\$11,035</u>	<del>\$8,994</del>
2 inch	5.33	<del>\$13,655</del> <u>\$18,026</u>	<del>\$14,396</del> <u>\$17,663</u>	<del>\$14,396</del>
3 inch	15.00	<del>\$38,430</del> <u>\$50,730</u>	<del>\$40,515</del> <u>\$49,710</u>	<del>\$40,515</del>
4 inch	33.33	<del>\$85,394</del> <u>\$112,722</u>	<del>\$90,024</del> <u>\$110,455</u>	<del>\$90,024</del>
6 inch	66.67	<del>\$170,808</del> <u>\$225,477</u>	<del>\$180,075</del> <u>\$220,944</u>	<del>\$180,075</del>
8 inch	116.67	<del>\$298,908</del> <u>\$394,577</u>	<del>\$315,125</del> <u>\$386,644</u>	<del>\$315,125</del>
<b>Meter Size Note</b>	Meter size determined by the total fixture value connected to the meter and applying applicable provision in the current edition of the Florida Plumbing Code. Reference the Meter Sizing Form.			

(1)

ERC Factors by Meter Size for Non-Residential Customers		
Meter Size	Rated Capacity (gallons per minute)	ERC Factor [2]
3/4"	30	1.00
1"	50	1.67
1-1/2"	100	3.33
2"	160	5.33
3"	450	15.00
4"	1,000	33.33
6"	2,000	66.67
8"	3,500	116.67

[1] Based on the rated capacities per technical specifications of meters used by the county.

[2] Reflects rated hydraulic capacity of meter divided by 30 gallons per minute based on the rated capacity of smallest meter size.

**APPENDIX C:**

**Existing and Proposed Water  
and Wastewater System  
Impact Fee Schedule in  
County Format**



Appendix C

Collier County Water-Sewer District  
Water and Wastewater Impact Fee Study

Existing and Proposed Water and Wastewater System Impact Fee Schedule in County Format

RESIDENTIAL INDIVIDUALLY METERED							
LIVING SPACE (SQ.FT.)	ERC Factor (Equivalent Residential Connection)	BASIS OF FEE ALLOCATION	METER SIZE	WATER IMPACT FEE	WATER IMPACT FEE	WASTEWATER IMPACT FEE	WASTEWATER IMPACT FEE
				EXISTING	PROPOSED	EXISTING	PROPOSED
0 TO 4,999 (AND NO MORE THAN 4 TOILETS)	1.00	Per ERC (fixed at 1 ERC)	3/4"	\$3,382	\$6,470	\$3,344	\$5,614
5,000 OR MORE (OR MORE THAN 4 TOILETS)	Varies (minimum value of 1)	Per ERC (based on ADF Formula)	Varies (Reference Meter Size Notes)	ERC VALUE x <del>\$3,382</del> (minimum value \$3,382)	ERC VALUE x \$6,470 (minimum value \$6,470)	<del>\$3,344</del>	\$5,614
<b>Meter Size Note</b>	Meter size determined by the total fixture value connected to the meter and applying applicable provision in the current edition of the Florida Plumbing Code. Reference the Meter Sizing Form.						
<b>ERC with ADF Formula</b>	When ADF is in Gallons Per Minute (GPM) then use the formula ((ADF-30)/30)+1						
RESIDENTIAL MASTER METERED							
LIVING SPACE (SQ.FT.)	ERC (Equivalent Residential Connection)	BASIS OF FEE ALLOCATION	METER SIZE	WATER IMPACT FEE		WASTEWATER IMPACT FEE	
				EXISTING	PROPOSED	EXISTING	PROPOSED
0 TO 750	0.33	PER UNIT	Per GPM or Engineer of Record	\$1,116	\$2,135	\$1,093	\$1,852
751 TO 1,500	0.67	PER UNIT	Per GPM or Engineer of Record	\$2,265	\$4,334	\$2,229	\$3,761
1,501 OR MORE	1.00	PER UNIT	Per GPM or Engineer of Record	\$3,382	\$6,470	\$3,344	\$5,614
<b>Meter Size Note</b>	Meter size determined by the total fixture value connected to the meter and applying applicable provision in the current edition of the Florida Plumbing Code. Reference the Meter Sizing Form.						
NON-RESIDENTIAL							
CUSTOMER TYPE	ERC (Equivalent Residential Connection) Factor (1)	BASIS OF FEE ALLOCATION	METER SIZE (1)	WATER IMPACT FEE		WASTEWATER IMPACT FEE	
				EXISTING	PROPOSED	EXISTING	PROPOSED
Non-Residential	1.00	PER METER SIZE	3/4"	\$3,382	\$6,470	\$3,344	\$5,614
Non-Residential	1.67	PER METER SIZE	1"	\$5,647	\$10,804	\$5,594	\$9,375
Non-Residential	3.33	PER METER SIZE	1-1/2"	\$11,262	\$21,545	\$11,036	\$18,694
Non-Residential	5.33	PER METER SIZE	2"	\$18,026	\$34,485	\$17,663	\$29,922
Non-Residential	15.00	PER METER SIZE	3"	\$50,730	\$97,050	\$49,740	\$84,210
Non-Residential	33.33	PER METER SIZE	4"	\$112,732	\$215,645	\$110,455	\$187,114
Non-Residential	66.67	PER METER SIZE	6"	\$225,472	\$431,354	\$220,944	\$374,285
Non-Residential	116.67	PER METER SIZE	8"	\$394,577	\$754,854	\$386,644	\$654,985
<b>Meter Size Note</b>	Meter size determined by the total fixture value connected to the meter and applying applicable provision in the current edition of the Florida Plumbing Code. Reference the Meter Sizing Form.						

(1)

ERC Factors by Meter Size for Non-Residential Customers		
Meter Size	Rated Capacity (gallons per minute) [1]	ERC Factor [2]
3/4"	30	1.00
1"	50	1.67
1-1/2"	100	3.33
2"	160	5.33
3"	450	15.00
4"	1,000	33.33
6"	2,000	66.67
8"	3,500	116.67

[1] Based on the rated capacities per technical specifications of meters used by the County.

[2] Reflects rated hydraulic capacity of meter divided by 30 gallons per minute based on the rated capacity of smallest meter size.