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**RESOLUTION NO. 5022**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF  
RIALTO, CALIFORNIA, AND THE RIALTO UTILITY  
AUTHORITY, REVISING WATER AND WASTEWATER  
DEVELOPMENT RELATED FEES AND CHARGES.**

**WHEREAS**, on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of September, 1998, the City Council adopted its Resolution No. 4484,  
establishing development related service users charges and development impact fees; and

**WHEREAS**, said fees have not been revised since established in 1998; and

**WHEREAS**, said fees for Water and Wastewater have been found inadequate to accommodate  
current and future Water Supply Expansion, Wastewater Collection Facilities Expansion, and Wastewater  
Treatment Facilities Expansion; and

**WHEREAS**, so that the revised fees and charges comply with California Government Code  
Sections 66000 through 66009, the City of Rialto contracted with Black and Veatch Corporation to  
perform the fee study and develop allocation methods; and

**WHEREAS**, the completed reports for Water and Wastewater Connections Fees are attached  
hereto as Exhibits "A" and "B" and incorporated herein by this reference; and

**WHEREAS**, the fees and charges imposed pursuant to this resolution and its exhibits, shall be  
deposited, invested, accounted for, and expended in the manner required by California Government  
Code Section 66006.

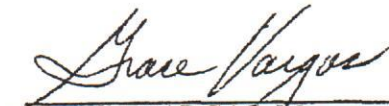
**NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RIALTO DOES  
HEREBY FIND, DETERMINE, AND RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:**

**Section 1:** The recommended development related fees and charges for Water and  
Wastewater as described in Table 2 of Exhibits "A" and "B" are approved and will become  
effective on the day after this resolution is adopted.

///

1        **Section 2:**    Applicants who have submitted a Precise Plan of Design or a tentative map for  
2        specific residential projects prior to the effective date of the new fees will be charged under the  
3        prior fee structure.

4  
5        **WHEREFORE,** this Resolution is passed, approved and adopted this 2nd day of September,  
6        2003.

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11        GRACE VARGAS, Mayor

12        **ATTEST:**

13          
14        BARBARA A. MCGEE, City Clerk

15  
16        **APPROVED AS TO FORM:**

17          
18        ROBERT A. OWEN, City Attorney

1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
2 COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO ) ss  
3 CITY OF RIALTO )

4 I, Barbara McGee, City Clerk of the City of Rialto, do hereby certify that the foregoing  
5 Resolution No. 5022 was duly passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of  
6 Rialto held on the 2nd day of September, 2003.

7 Upon motion of Council Member Wilson, seconded by Council Member Sampson, the foregoing  
8 Resolution No. 5022 was duly passed and adopted.

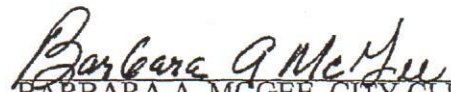
9 Vote on the motion:

10 AYES: Mayor Vargas, Council Members: Robertson, Hanson, Wilson & Sampson

11 NOES: None

12 ABSENT: None  
13

14 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the Official Seal of the City of  
15 Rialto this 29th day of September, 2003.  
16  
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18   
19 BARBARA A. MCGEE, CITY CLERK  
20 City of Rialto, California  
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201 S. Lake, Suite 803  
Pasadena, California 91101

Black & Veatch Corporation

Tel: (626) 583-1881  
Fax: (626) 583-1411

October 28, 2002

City of Rialto  
150 S Palm Av  
Rialto, CA 92376

Attention: Mr. Brad Baxter  
Public Works Director

Subject: Water Connection Fees

Dear Mr. Baxter:

Presented in this report is our review and evaluation of the City of Rialto (City) water connection fees. A review of the City's connection fees shows that the water connection fees will increase to reflect the cost of providing water service to new customers. A detailed discussion of our analysis is provided below.

### Legal Framework

Black & Veatch does not practice law and does not provide legal advice. The following discussion is to provide a general review of apparent state statutory constraints and is labeled "legal framework" for literary convenience only.

In California, the basic statutory standards governing water and sewer impact fees are embodied in Government Code Sections 66000 et seq. (The Mitigation Fee Act). An important requirement in designing water and wastewater capacity charges is spelled out in Government Code 66013 which requires that capacity charges must be based on an estimate of the reasonable cost of providing capacity. The legislative history of this provision indicates that the legislature did not intend to limit the types of costs that would be included. Consequently, the provisions could reasonably be extended to include non-capital items which provide benefit to new customers. Such items could include cost of design, administrative costs and financing costs.

The underlying basis for the legal framework appears to be that impact fees imposed should reflect the estimated reasonable cost of providing service to new customers, unless voters have specifically approved a higher level for the fees. Thus, the primary objectives of establishing full cost recovery connection fees are to achieve equity in distributing costs and to provide a mechanism by which new users can pay for the cost of the facilities required to

Mr. Brad Baxter

October 28, 2002

serve them without burdening existing users. In short, the goal of full cost recovery connection fees is to ensure that growth pays its own way.

## **Computational Methods for Capacity Fee Determination**

There are several methods that could be used to calculate capacity fees. Three computational approaches are discussed.

### ***System Buy-in Method***

The buy-in concept is based on the premise that new users buy into the system and achieve a financial position that is on par with other existing users of the system. In publicly owned systems, most of the assets used to provide service are paid for by users through a system of rates, charges and taxes. In service areas that experience growth in customers and in quantity of service provided, it is generally true that facilities used by previous customers now serve existing customers. Thus, it is the existing customers who have made the "up front" investment in the existing system capacity including the unused or "surplus" capacity that is available to serve newly connecting customers.

To foster equity between existing and new users, the new users pay for the cost or value associated with existing system capacity that they use. If the existing system has 100 units of capacity for average usage or peak usage and the new user requires one unit capacity, then the new user would pay for 1/100 of the value of the existing system. This approach is termed the "buy-in" method because by paying for the required capacity, the new user buys into the existing system and thereby achieves financial parity with other existing users. Together, the new users (once paid up) and the existing users will face future capital challenges on equal footing since equivalent investments having been made. This method is applicable in situations where the existing system has adequate surplus capacity and does not require major upgrades or improvements.

### ***Incremental-Cost Pricing Method***

The incremental-cost pricing concept is based on the principle that new users pay for the incremental portion of the existing capacity that they will utilize upon connection. When new users connect to the water or wastewater system, they either use reserve capacity available in existing facilities, which must then be replaced, or require new capacity which must be added to the system to accommodate their needs. Under this method, new users would pay for their use of the reserve capacity or for new facilities necessary to provide service to them.

### ***Specific Capacity Method***

The specific capacity method determines capacity fees based on actual costs to provide the incremental capacity. For example, if it costs \$X to construct Y units of capacity then the capacity fee is determined to be  $\$X/Y$ . This method does not take into account existing surplus capacity in the facilities, and is therefore most applicable in situations where there is

Mr. Brad Baxter

October 28, 2002

no available capacity in the existing facilities and the new users have to be served entirely through the creation of additional capacity.

### ***Proposed Approach for the Determination of City's Municipal Capacity Fees***

The approach used in determining capacity fees needs to reflect the system characteristics in addition to meeting regulatory requirements and policy considerations. In determining capacity fees, we recommend an incremental approach where we need to invest in new capacity for new users and system buy-in approach where capacity is available in some elements of the system.

The incremental cost is based on the replacement cost of the facility needed and the buy-in cost considers the value of the existing system and is determined by the replacement cost less depreciation method. This method considers the cost to build new facilities but recognizes that capacity available in existing facilities is not new and is adjusted for depreciation.

### **Computation of City's Capacity Fees**

The computation of Capacity Fees included the following steps:

- Identification of the replacement value of facilities for existing capacity
- Estimation of the marginal or incremental cost of facilities for providing new capacity
- CIP projects and their associated total capacity
- Derivation of unit capacity cost and capacity fee per EDU

### ***Water Connection Fees***

Under the incremental method of deriving connection fees we have identified the different facilities in the system that will be needed for new users or the existing facilities that they will share in. At the current time the City has lost production in several wells because of perchlorate contamination and the City is purchasing water from outside sources. We have assumed that the City will need to drill new well and have used the replacement cost of wells to determine connection fees. The value of water rights is based on the current cost of \$2,000 per ac-ft. The cost for wells and water rights was obtained from the report titled Domestic Water System Evaluation by Urban Logic consultants, dated March 23, 2001.

In addition to water rights the new users will need storage, transmission, and distribution capacity. The cost of storage is based on the replacement cost of the last reservoir constructed and adjusted for inflation using the Engineering News-Record Construction Cost Index (CCI). This cost was obtained from the report by Urban Logic Consultants. The capacity required is based on maximum daily requirement which is twice the average daily requirement of 576 gal per day for an average single family residence or Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU). The cost of the transmission capacity is obtained from the Water Master Plan prepared by Engineering Resources in March 2001. The capacity is assumed to provide the ultimate system capacity of 5,757 EDUs based on the ultimate buildout of 23,600 EDUs and current capacity of 17,843 EDUs. The Distribution capacity is based on assuming 50 feet of

Mr. Brad Baxter

October 28, 2002

distribution pipe share by two residences in a street. The cost of this line is taken from the Water Master Plan.

Other facilities that new users will derive benefit from include buildings, vehicles and existing equipment. We have assumed that new users will share in the existing facilities and have used the replacement cost less depreciation (RCLD) for these facilities. The calculation of these RCLD costs is included in the appendix.

The calculations for each individual facility element are shown below in Table 1.

**TABLE 1**  
**Marginal Cost of Water Capacity**

	Cost	Capacity	Unit Cost	Per EDU	Capacity Fee per EDU
Existing Water Rights	\$2,000	1 ac-ft	\$2,000 per ac-ft	0.65	\$1,300
Wells	\$608,400	1,694 gpm	\$359 per gpm	1.20	\$431
Booster Pumping	\$270,500	2,109 gpm	\$128 per gpm	1.20	\$154
Reservoir	\$2,565,400	5 mil gal	\$0.51 per gal	1,152	\$591
Transmission	1,970,000	5,757 EDU	\$342 per EDU	1.00	\$342
Distribution, 8" C900	\$90	50 feet	\$4,500 per 2 EDU	1.00	\$2,250
Existing Buildings	\$758,500	23,600 EDU	\$32 per EDU	1.00	\$32
Existing Vehicles	\$94,200	23,600 EDU	\$4 per EDU	1.00	\$4
Existing Equipment	\$311,200	23,600 EDU	\$13 per EDU	1.00	\$13
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$5,117</b>

The calculated capacity fee is \$5,117 per EDU compared to the current \$3,449 per EDU. The \$5,117 may be rounded down to \$5,100.

Table 2 shows the existing and proposed water connection fees for different meter sizes for both residential and commercial users. A residential user is equivalent to one EDU and has a 3/4" meter. Connection fees for larger meters are increased in proportion to the capacity of the meter as provided in AWWA Manual M6, Water Meters-Selection, Installation, Testing and Maintenance. The calculated and the recommended fee are shown for each meter size.

Mr. Brad Baxter

October 28, 2002

**TABLE 2**  
**Water Connection Fees**

Meter Size	Meter Type	Existing	Calculated	Recommended
		Connection	Connection	Connection
		<u>Fee</u>	<u>Fee</u>	<u>Fee</u>
		\$	\$	\$
5/8" to 3/4" Water Meter	Displacement	\$3,449	\$5,117	\$5,100
1" Water Meter	Displacement	\$5,748	\$8,529	\$8,500
1-1/2" Water Meter	Displacement	\$11,496	\$17,058	\$17,000
2" Water Meter	Displacement	\$18,394	\$27,293	\$27,200
3" Water Meter	Displacement		\$51,175	\$51,000
3" Water Meter	Compound		\$54,603	\$54,400
3" Water Meter	Class I & II Turbine	\$40,236	\$59,721	\$59,500
4" Water Meter	Displacement/Compound		\$85,308	\$85,000
4" Water Meter	Class I Turbine	\$68,976	\$102,349	\$102,000
4" Water Meter	Class II Turbine		\$107,467	\$107,100
6" Water Meter	Displacement/Compound		\$170,565	\$170,000
6" Water Meter	Class I Turbine		\$213,245	\$212,500
6" Water Meter	Class II Turbine	\$158,070	\$238,832	\$238,000
8" Water Meter	Displacement/Compound		\$272,915	\$272,000
8" Water Meter	Class I Turbine		\$307,048	\$306,000
8" Water Meter	Class II Turbine	\$273,030	\$409,398	\$408,000

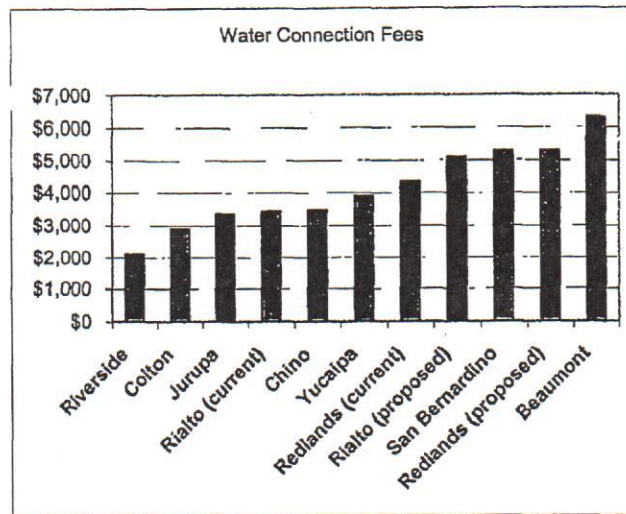
### Comparison of Water Connection Fees

Table 3 shows a comparison of proposed water connection fees for the City of Rialto with neighboring cities. Rialto is in the middle of the range for water connection fees.

Mr. Brad Baxter

October 28, 2002

<u>City</u>	<u>Water Connection Fees</u>
Riverside	\$2,110
Colton	\$2,900
Jurupa	\$3,350
Rialto (current)	\$3,449
Chino	\$3,484
Yucaipa	\$3,884
Redlands (current)	\$4,320
Rialto (proposed)	\$5,100
San Bernardino	\$5,300
Redlands (proposed)	\$5,310
Beaumont	\$6,329



It has been a pleasure working with you and Pete Fox on this project. If you have questions please call me at (626) 583-1881.

Very truly yours,

**BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION**

Sudhir Pardiwala, P.E.  
Project Manager

EXHIBIT "B"



201 S. Lake, Suite 803  
Pasadena, California 91101

Black & Veatch Corporation

Tel. (626) 583-1881  
Fax. (626) 583-1411

October 28, 2002

City of Rialto  
150 S Palm Av  
Rialto, CA 92376

Attention: Mr. Brad Baxter  
Public Works Director

Subject: Wastewater Connection Fees

Dear Mr. Baxter:

Presented in this report is our review and evaluation of the City of Rialto (City) wastewater connection fees. A review of the City's connection fees shows that increases are necessary for the wastewater connection fees. A detailed discussion of our analysis is provided below.

### Legal Framework

Black & Veatch does not practice law and does not provide legal advice. The following discussion is to provide a general review of apparent state statutory constraints and is labeled "legal framework" for literary convenience only.

In California, the basic statutory standards governing water and sewer impact fees are embodied in Government Code Sections 66000 et seq. (The Mitigation Fee Act). An important requirement in designing water and wastewater capacity charges is spelled out in Government Code 66013 which requires that capacity charges must be based on an estimate of the reasonable cost of providing capacity. The legislative history of this provision indicates that the legislature did not intend to limit the types of costs that would be included. Consequently, the provisions could reasonably be extended to include non-capital items which provide benefit to new customers. Such items could include cost of design, administrative costs and financing costs.

The underlying basis for the legal framework appears to be that impact fees imposed should reflect the estimated reasonable cost of providing service to new customers, unless voters have specifically approved a higher level for the fees. Thus, the primary objectives of establishing full cost recovery connection fees are to achieve equity in distributing costs and to provide a mechanism by which new users can pay for the cost of the facilities required to

Mr. Brad Baxter

serve them without burdening existing users. In short, the goal of full cost recovery connection fees is to ensure that growth pays its own way.

## **Computational Methods for Capacity Fee Determination**

There are several methods that could be used to calculate capacity fees. Three computational approaches are discussed.

### ***System Buy-in Method***

The buy-in concept is based on the premise that new users buy into the system and achieve a financial position that is on par with other existing users of the system. In publicly owned systems, most of the assets used to provide service are paid for by users through a system of rates, charges and taxes. In service areas that experience growth in customers and in quantity of service provided, it is generally true that facilities used by previous customers now serve existing customers. Thus, it is the existing customers who have made the "up front" investment in the existing system capacity including the unused or "surplus" capacity that is available to serve newly connecting customers.

To foster equity between existing and new users, the new users pay for the cost or value associated with existing system capacity that they use. If the existing system has 100 units of capacity for average usage or peak usage and the new user requires one unit capacity, then the new user would pay for 1/100 of the value of the existing system. This approach is termed the "buy-in" method because by paying for the required capacity, the new user buys into the existing system and thereby achieves financial parity with other existing users. Together, the new users (once paid up) and the existing users will face future capital challenges on equal footing since equivalent investments having been made. This method is applicable in situations where the existing system has adequate surplus capacity and does not require major upgrades or improvements.

### ***Incremental-Cost Pricing Method***

The incremental-cost pricing concept is based on the principle that new users pay for the incremental portion of the existing capacity that they will utilize upon connection. When new users connect to the water or wastewater system, they either use reserve capacity available in existing facilities, which must then be replaced, or require new capacity which must be added to the system to accommodate their needs. Under this method, new users would pay for their use of the reserve capacity or for new facilities necessary to provide service to them.

### ***Specific Capacity Method***

The specific capacity method determines capacity fees based on actual costs to provide the incremental capacity. For example, if it costs \$X to construct Y units of capacity then the capacity fee is determined to be \$X/Y. This method does not take into account existing surplus capacity in the facilities, and is therefore most applicable in situations where there is no available capacity in the existing facilities and the new users have to be served entirely through the creation of additional capacity.

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### ***Proposed Approach for the Determination of City's Municipal Capacity Fees***

The approach used in determining capacity fees needs to reflect the system characteristics in addition to meeting regulatory requirements and policy considerations. In determining capacity fees, we recommend a system buy-in approach because capacity is available in the existing system to meet the demands of new users. The buy-in cost considers the value of the existing system and is determined by the replacement cost less depreciation method. This method considers the cost to build new facilities but recognizes that capacity available in existing facilities is not new and is adjusted for depreciation.

### **Computation of City's Capacity Fees**

The computation of Capacity Fees included the following steps:

- Identification of the replacement value of facilities for existing capacity
- Estimation of the marginal or incremental cost of facilities for providing new capacity
- Derivation of unit capacity cost and capacity fee per EDU

### ***Wastewater Connection Fees***

The City recently expanded its wastewater treatment plant by adding Plant V to treat higher flows. The treatment plant added secondary capacity. Headworks, filters, disinfection, outfall capacity is provided from currently available capacity. In addition, existing building, vehicles, lift station SARI line and mains are assumed to be available to new users. The costs incurred in the construction of the treatment plant are used to determine cost of one unit of capacity. The costs of the other facilities are based on updated RCLD costs from the report Domestic Sewer System Evaluation, dated March 23, 2001 and prepared by Urban Logic Consultants.

The calculation of wastewater connection fees is shown below. The unit cost of capacity is calculated in terms of \$ per gal per day (gpd). To determine the connection fee for a single family unit, we use the 240 gpd estimated wastewater flow generated by a single family residence to derive a fee \$2,171 per EDU or rounded to \$2,170 per EDU.

**TABLE 1**  
**Cost of Wastewater Capacity**

	Cost	Capacity	Unit Cost	Capacity Fee per EDU
Existing Treatment Plant V	\$22,750,000	4.7 mgd	\$4.84 per gpd	\$1,162
Existing Outfall & Headworks	\$27,775,100	28 mgd	\$0.99 per gpd	\$238
Existing Filters & Disinfection	\$6,427,900	8.6 mgd	\$0.74 per gpd	\$179
Existing Solids Treatment	\$7,960,600	10.7 mgd	\$0.74 per gpd	\$179
Existing SARI Line	\$4,882,500	10.7 mgd	\$0.46 per gpd	\$110
Existing Lift Stations	\$347,500	10.7 mgd	\$0.03 per gpd	\$8
Existing Buildings	\$488,600	10.7 mgd	\$0.05 per gpd	\$11
Existing Vehicles	\$177,400	10.7 mgd	\$0.02 per gpd	\$4
Existing Mains (>12")	\$12,579,600	10.7 mgd	\$1.18 per gpd	\$282
Total			\$9.05	\$2,171

The connection fees for other users may be based on the \$9.05 per gpd. Considering strength of various user groups

Connection fees for non-residential customers may be based on building area or other parameter as shown in Table 2. Certain customers, such as manufacturing customers may need to be evaluated individually to determine the potential amount of wastewater they generate and the connection fees will need to be calculated on an individual basis.

### **Wastewater Collection System**

A review of the collection system fees show that those fees need to be updated to take the latest costs into consideration. The unit cost of an 8-in collector, the standard sewer collector, is estimated to be \$48 per lineal foot. Assuming an average 50 feet of frontage for a single family residence with the sewer being shared by two properties on either side of the street would result in a sewer collector fee of \$1,200 per EDU. This compares with the current fee of \$245 per EDU. The fee for other types of establishments may be computed based on the footage required assuming \$48 per lineal foot. Larger commercial users may need larger diameter sewers and those costs should be calculated individually.

### **Comparison Of Wastewater Connection Fees**

Table 3 shows a comparison of proposed wastewater connection fees for the City of Rialto with neighboring cities. Rialto is in the lower end of the range for wastewater connection fees.

TABLE 2  
WASTEWATER CONNECTION FEES

Users	Unit of Usage	Flow gpd	BOD lb/d	SS lb/d	Capacity Units	Connection Fee
Residential		240	0.40	0.40	1	2,170
<b>Group II Commercial Low Strength</b>						
Auto Parking	1000 sq ft	20	0.03	0.03	0.08	\$167
Barber Shop	1000 sq ft	100	0.13	0.13	0.39	\$836
Beauty Parlor	1000 sq ft	280	0.35	0.35	1.08	\$2,342
Car Wash (1)	1000 sq ft	3,700	0.62	4.63	12.76	\$27,683
Church	Fixed Seat	4	0.01	0.01	0.02	\$33
Commercial Use	1000 sq ft	80	0.10	0.10	0.31	\$669
Dental Office/Clinic	1000 sq ft	250	0.27	0.17	0.89	\$1,938
Department and Retail Stores	1000 sq ft	100	0.13	0.13	0.39	\$836
Film Processing ( 1 Hour Photo)	1000 sq ft	100	0.13	0.13	0.39	\$836
Food Processing Plant (industrial)	Flow	Avg Flow				
Health Club/Spa	1000 sq ft	800	1.00	1.00	3.08	\$6,691
Hospitals	Bed	90	0.19	0.08	0.36	\$783
Indoor Theatre	1000 sq ft	500	0.79	0.88	2.08	\$4,521
Laundromats	1000 sq ft	4,600	5.75	4.22	17.15	\$37,225
Laundromats	machine	170	0.21	0.16	0.63	\$1,376
Library: Public Area	1000 sq ft	80	0.10	0.10	0.31	\$669
Lumber yard	1000 sq ft	25	0.08	0.09	0.14	\$299
Membership Organizations	1000 sq ft	200	0.22	0.13	0.71	\$1,551
Motion Pictures (studios)	1000 sq ft	25	0.03	0.02	0.09	\$194
Professional Offices	1000 sq ft	200	0.22	0.13	0.71	\$1,551
Social Services	1000 sq ft	200	0.22	0.13	0.71	\$1,551
Softwater Service	1000 sq ft	200	0.01	0.09	0.62	\$1,344
Theater, cinema	Seat	4	0.01	0.01	0.02	\$33
Warehouse	1000 sq ft	20	0.03	0.03	0.08	\$167
<b>Group III Commercial Medium Strength</b>						
Gas Station - 4 Bays max	per station	430	0.65	1.00	1.87	\$4,063
Manufacturing (domestic)	1000 sq ft	80	0.10	0.10	0.31	\$669
Hotels-Motels (w/o restaurants)	Room	130	0.34	0.13	0.55	\$1,202
Manufacturing	1000 sq ft	200	0.68	0.70	1.10	\$2,385
Manufacturing (industrial)	Flow		0.00	0.00	-	\$0
Repair and Service Stations	1000 sq ft	100	0.15	0.23	0.44	\$945
<b>Group IV Commercial High Strength</b>						
Bakeries (wholesale)/Doughnut Shop	1000 sq ft	280	2.34	1.40	2.22	\$4,810
Banquet Room/Ball Room	1000 sq ft	800	6.67	4.00	6.33	\$13,743
Cafeteria	Seat	30	0.25	0.15	0.24	\$515
Doughnut Shop	1000 sq ft	280	2.34	1.40	2.22	\$4,810
Hotels-Motels (w restaurants) (2)	1000 sq ft	*				
Mortuary-Embalming Area	7 sq ft	5	0.03	0.03	0.04	\$86
Restaurant, Take-out	1000 sq ft	300	2.50	1.50	2.38	\$5,154
Restaurants (Drive-in, Fast Food)	Seat	20	0.17	0.10	0.16	\$344
Restaurants (Fast Food, outdoor seat)	Seat	12	0.10	0.06	0.10	\$206
Restaurants Full Service, (indoor seat)	Seat	30	0.25	0.15	0.24	\$515
Restaurants Full Service, (outdoor sea	Seat	18	0.15	0.09	0.14	\$309
Supermarkets	1000 sq ft	100	0.67	0.67	0.79	\$1,718
<b>Group V-Institutional</b>						
Church School Day Care/Elem	Occupant	8	0.01	0.01	0.03	\$63
Church School One Day Use	1000 sq ft	200	0.22	0.17	0.73	\$1,578
Schools: Elementary/Junior	Student	8	0.01	0.01	0.03	\$62
Schools: High	Student	12	0.01	0.01	0.04	\$95

(1) Car wash area is the tunnel area and restaurant area is the gross customer area.

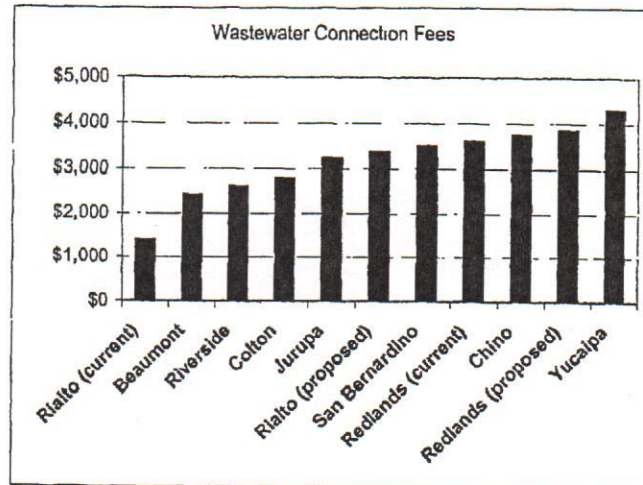
(2) Calculated separately as motel and restaurant.

(3) Capacity units based on residential flow of 240 gpd, BOD and SS of 200 mg/l.

TABLE 3

## RIALTO COMPARISON OF SEWER CONNECTION FEES

<u>City</u>	<u>Wastewater Connection Fees</u>
Rialto (current)	\$1,394
Beaumont	\$2,437
Riverside	\$2,624
Colton	\$2,800
Jurupa	\$3,230
Rialto (proposed)	\$3,370
San Bernardino	\$3,500
Redlands (current)	\$3,600
Chino	\$3,740
Redlands (proposed)	\$3,850
Yucaipa	\$4,298



Connection fees for Rialto include the charge for wastewater collector.

It has been a pleasure working with you and Pete Fox on this project. If you have questions please call me at (626) 583-1881.

Very truly yours,

**BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION**

Sudhir Pardiwala, P.E.  
Project Manager