

### **Purpose of Section**

This section will provide a summary accounting of each fee, rate, or user charge (a “fee”), organized by department, for which an increase or decrease has been approved for 2013. The information shows what the city charges in 2012 and the percent change in the fee effective January 1, 2013. The purpose of this section is to provide a single location in which the impact of updated fees on consumers of city services can be found.

Since the city has a portion of its fees set in the Boulder Revised Code, and the rest set administratively (and often with the review of city boards or commissions), this section provides fee information for both codified and non-codified fees.

### **Changes to Fees by Department**

For 2013, eight departments/divisions updated schedules of selected city fees, rates, and charges, or discussions of new fees that may be adopted in the future:

- Downtown and University Hill Management Division – Parking Services (DUHMD/PS)
- Finance – Tax and License
- Housing
- Municipal Court
- Parks and Recreation
- Public Works – Development and Support Services
- Public Works – Transportation
- Public Works – Utilities

The city last updated its user fees (excluding capital facility impact fees, development excise taxes, and plant investment fees) across all departments in 1994. A citywide comprehensive update to the 1994 study is anticipated to occur after the Transforming Boulder Business Initiative (TBBI) has made significant progress toward replacement of the city’s financial, human resources and payroll software sometime in 2014 or 2015. The city’s capital facility impact fees, development excise taxes, and plant investment fees were last updated in 2010.

Fees have been analyzed for the 2013 budget in specific areas as part of annual program evaluations. Examples include fee reviews undertaken in Parks and Recreation and in Public Works – Development and Support Services. A selective fee review strategy will continue during 2013 and



2014. For many fees referenced in this section, the change to each fee mirrors the rate of inflation in the general level of prices in the economy, or the change in construction cost indices widely used in various industries.

### **Background**

The City of Boulder delivers numerous services to residents and businesses throughout the year. For certain services, good financial management means that the city should recover its costs, in part or in full. Most services for which the city charges a fee are considered to be of special benefit to the resident or business receiving the service.<sup>1</sup> Examples are recreation activities, building safety inspections, development review, vehicle parking, and wastewater treatment.

Cost recovery practices for the city include a periodic review of the fees charged to determine whether future year city expenditures on selected services are appropriately offset by the fee revenue collected from the public. That review often takes place as part of the development of the annual operating budget.

Each year, city departments face cost pressures in wages and benefits; fuel, utilities, and office equipment; and building renovation and repair—no different from the budgets of households and private enterprises. Because of inflation in general prices, good financial management also recommends that the city include in the annual operating budget an adjustment of fees in line with inflation. Without inflation adjustments, the city would need to incrementally shift resources away from current programs to pay for services for residents or businesses receiving a special benefit.

### **Downtown and University Hill Management Division – Parking Services (DUHMD/PS)**

DUHMD/PS sets a schedule of user fees to recover a share of the cost of providing mall permits and facilities on the Pearl Street Mall. The fees are based on what the public would pay for similar services from private enterprise. DUHMD/PS intends to maintain the fees using the following approaches:

- Market rates for comparable services
- Annual CPI increase, rounded to nearest half dollar.

The department reviews all fees annually and uses the current CPI projections to increase fees for the Pearl Street Mall permit and fee program.

Despite increases in fees for 2013, some revenues are projected to decrease due to reduced frequency of use. For the 2014 budget, these services will be evaluated to determine if it still makes sense to continue the annual CPI increase. For instance, the downtown news box use has declined as online news has become more prevalent.

Another fee to be examined more closely in the 2014 budget is the fee to advertise on Pearl Street

## Fees, Rates, and Charges



Mall kiosks. There are seven kiosks with four panels each for a total of 28 panels for sale. The fee for 2013 is \$1950 per panel annually (\$162.50 per month per panel). The fee was originally set according to market rate comparison, and the comparison will be updated. Advertising preferences are shifting and have changed over the years.

The fees updated in 2013 are shown in Table 8-01.

**Table 8-01: Downtown and University Hill Management Division –  
Parking Services Proposed Fee Changes**

FEE PAID BY TYPICAL BUSINESS						
	Approved 2012 Level	Approved 2013 Level	Units	Percent Change	B.R.C. Section	
<b>Mall Permits/Fees</b>						
Mobile Vending Carts	\$ 1,970.00	\$ 2,025.00	annual fee	3%	4-20-11	
Mall Kiosk Advertising	1,898.00	1,950.00	annual fee	3%	4-20-11	
Ambulatory/Personal Service Permit	98.50	101.00	monthly fee	3%	4-20-11	
Electricity Event Fee	17.00	17.50	per day	3%	4-20-11	
Entertaining Vending Permit	13.50	14.00	per month	4%	4-20-11	
New sbox on mall	63.50	65.00	annual per box fee	2%	4-20-11	
New sbox off mall	91.50	94.00	annual per box fee	3%	4-20-11	

### Finance—Tax and License Division

#### Special Event Liquor Permit Fee

Alcohol and Fermented Malt Beverage License and Application fees are dictated by the state liquor code and the city of Boulder application and license fees in this area of processing are currently set at the maximum allowable, which defrays the full cost of application processing. The one exception is Special Event Liquor Permit Fees for which the city is at the lowest fee possible.

At the end of 2011, the city of Boulder began to locally process nonprofit alcohol permits for short term events as allowed by the Beverage Licensing Authority and the option presented in the state liquor code. The change has improved the timeliness of permit issuance, but it also has required that Tax and License Division staff complete a more thorough review of submitted permit applications.

Before 2011, nonprofits that were seeking these exempt alcohol permits were paying \$50 per event day, \$25 to the city and \$25 to the state. Today, because the city is now completing the state's portion of the review, the fee update will charge the same \$50 per event day that was previously charged.



### Auctioneer License Fees

The city will increase this license fee by the amount of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and round up to the next even dollar amount of \$75. The city will charge, in addition to the yearly license fee above, \$7 for each employee of applicant businesses that the division subjects to an on-line background check through the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. These results, which will be provided to the Police Department for their review and assessment for criminal operation concerns of applicant businesses, will be more complete than what the Police Department is currently able to obtain and review prior to an application decision by the city.

### Circus, Carnival, and Menagerie License Fees

The city will increase this license fee by the amount of CPI and round up to the next even dollar amount of \$395. The city does not complete background checks as part of this license review process.

### Dog License Fees in Chapter

The Finance Department assumed responsibility for dog licensing from OSMP in 2012. This combination of licensing tasks made sense to bundle together into one intake office, because the Finance Department already handles and processes several other miscellaneous license types. The Department is seeking no increase in dog license fees because this is a new function, other than the change to pro-ration described below. The fee is not shown in Table 8-2 because the annual fee level is unchanged.

### *Changes in Pro Ration of Fee*

Applicants may pro-rate their license fee by paying for the remaining months in a calendar year at a rate of approximately \$1.25 for each month of license term for the 1 year dog license and \$1 to \$2 for each month of license term for the 3 year dog license. The city has removed the need for calculation of the pro-ration and instead require a 25 percent payment when a dog license is applied for in the last 4 months of any given year.

The city has adopted the following code change: "The fees prescribed in subsection (a) of this section shall be reduced for the last quarter of the annual license term, for all licenses, except renewals."

### Itinerant Merchant License Fees

The city will increase this license fee by the amount of CPI and round up to the next even dollar amount of \$52. The city will charge, in addition to the yearly license fee above, \$7 for each employee of applicant businesses that the division subjects to an on-line background check through the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. These results, which will be provided by the Finance Department to Police Department for their review and assessment for criminal operation concerns of applicant businesses, will be more complete than what the Police Department is currently able to obtain and review prior to an application decision by the city.



### Secondhand Dealer and Pawnbroker License Fees

The city will increase the secondhand dealer license fee to \$105 and the pawnbroker license fee to \$1,980 which is the increase in the CPI. The city will charge, in addition to the yearly license fee above, \$7 for each employee of applicant businesses that the division subjects to an online background check through the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. These results, which will be provided to the Police Department for their review and assessment for criminal operation concerns of applicant businesses, will be more complete than what the Police Department is currently able to obtain and review prior to an application decision by the city.

### Medical Marijuana Businesses

The division is participating in an audit review organized by the City Attorney's Office to determine if this new licensing project has paid for itself through license fees, separate from tax dollars, as directed by the City Council. This coordination of several different department financial costs is necessary given the breadth and complexity of this licensing process. The Boulder Police Department, Boulder Fire, Finance, Planning and Development Services, and the City Attorney's Office are all contributing total cost numbers, and these totals will inform licensee fees increases or reductions for the 2014 Recommended Budget. No change was proposed for 2013.

### Mobile Food Vehicle Sales

The city will increase this license fee by the CPI and round up to the next even dollar amount of \$220. The division does not complete background checks as part of this license review process.

### ***License Application Trends***

The city has observed an increase in Mobile Food Vehicle license applications in 2012, requiring more staff time for this license type. Sales and Use Tax license applications for Business licenses have also increased exponentially this year, with more small businesses opening due to improvements in the regional economy.

Secondhand dealer licenses, but not pawnbroker licenses, have increased in recent years. On the police powers basis of ensuring that pawn slips are properly collected for used goods, annual renewals are mailed out for this miscellaneous license type. With increasing non-profit fundraising efforts, Special Event liquor permit applications submitted have ranged between 60 to 97 in number each year for the last 5 years.

The city has also seen a marked increase in Dog License applications from the rate at the beginning of this year, which is driven by an increased focus on enforcement and which requires additional staff time for dog license processing. The Finance Department coordinates its licensing operations with Animal Control Officers in the Police Department to reduce application fee errors while trying to avoid creating a disincentive for tardy dog licensing.



**Calculation of Fee Change**

Table 8-02 displays those fees updated for 2013. The city has used the CPI to increase fees in each case, unless there was a rationale to leave the fees unchanged. The city has taken on state's portion of review for local only permit processing, adding the necessary fee and the work required to provide better background check results to the Police Department.

The city also coordinates licensing operations with the City Attorney's Office to collect and review citywide expenditures for the Medical Marijuana Business licensing project before suggesting any change in those license fees to allow for a reasoned and concrete rationale on any such changes.

**Table 8-02: Finance – Licensing Fee Changes**

FEE PAID BY TYPICAL APPLICANTS						
	Approved 2012 Level	Approved 2013 Level	Units	Percent Change	B.R.C. Section	
<b>Special Event Liquor Permit Fee</b>						
Cost per event day for no more than 250 persons	\$ 25	\$ 50	per day	100%	4-20-2	
Cost per event day for more than 250 persons	25	100	per day	300%	4-20-2	
<b>Auctioneer License Fee</b>						
Annual fee with license issued each event	\$ 72	\$ 75	per year			
Total including background checks <sup>1</sup>	72	89	per year	24%	4-20-3	
<b>Circus, Carnival, &amp; Menagerie License Fee</b>						
Cost per event day	\$ 380	\$ 395	per day	4%	4-20-5	
<b>Itinerant Merchant License Fee</b>						
Annual license fee	\$ 50	\$ 52	per year			
Total including background checks <sup>2</sup>	50	94	per year	88%	4-20-10	
<b>Second Hand Dealer &amp; Pawnbroker License Fee</b>						
2nd Hand Calendar/Renewal	\$ 100	\$ 105	per year			
Total including background checks <sup>1</sup>	100	119	per year	19%	4-20-17	
Pawn Calendar/Renewal	1,920	1,980	per year			
Total including background checks <sup>1</sup>	1,920	1,994	per year	4%	4-20-17	
<b>Mobile Food Vehicle License fees</b>						
MFV License fee	\$ 210	\$ 220	per year	5%	4-20-66	
MFV Renewal fee	210	220	per year	5%	4-20-66	

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>Assumes that two people would require background checks at \$7 each for a typical license.

<sup>2</sup>Assumes that six people would require background checks at \$7 each for a typical license.



### Housing

#### Affordable Housing Linkage Fee

An affordable housing linkage fee is paid by developers who receive a density bonus for nonresidential development in the DT-5 zoning district. As such, it has a relatively narrow impact. Originally, the density bonus in the DT-5 zoning district was established for residential development only. The city later identified the development of larger office spaces in the DT-5 as a goal and extended the density bonus to nonresidential development.

The affordable housing linkage fee serves to replace the affordable housing benefit that would have been provided through the Inclusionary Housing Ordinance (IHO) if the density bonus was only allowed for residential development and the IHO were applied.

The affordable housing linkage fee was adopted by ordinance in 2011 and is the only impact fee charged by the Department of Housing. Revenue from this fee contributes to the Affordable Housing Fund (AHF). Because this fee is dependent on use of the density bonus in the DT-5 zoning district for nonresidential development, there can be significant variability in fee revenue from year to year.

The affordable housing linkage fee was adopted into the B.R.C in 2011. Changes to the affordable housing linkage fee are submitted as part of the update to Section 4-20 Fines and Fees of the B.R.C. The initial adopted fee (\$9.10 per square foot) was calculated in the TishlerBise (2009) analysis of affordable housing demand generated by jobs associated with nonresidential development in the city. It is anticipated that the affordable housing linkage fee will be updated annually to reflect the increase in construction costs using the RS Means Index.

In 2011, this fee generated no revenue. In 2012, approximately \$700,000 in revenue is expected from this fee. Future revenue from this fee is dependent upon the number of developments benefitting from the nonresidential density bonus in the DT-5 zoning district.

The Department of Housing has included a scheduled rate increase for the affordable housing linkage fee for the nonresidential density bonus in DT-5 zoning district in its 2013 budget. Table 8-03 demonstrates the impact that the linkage fee change will have on a prototype retail project that plans to develop 7,500 square feet of new retail space.



Table 8-03: Housing Fee Change

AFFORDABLE HOUSING LINKAGE FEE						
	Approved 2012 Level	Approved 2013 Level	Units	Percent Change	B.R.C. Section	
<b>Non-residential (7,500 sq. ft. retail)</b> Linkage Fees	\$ 68,250	\$ 71,475	per application	5%	4-20-62	

**Municipal Court**

Witness Fee

Witness fees may be charged by the Court in court proceedings to offset a portion of the expenses of witnesses appearing in court to provide testimony. The charge is imposed on defendants as part of a sentence in convictions and remitted to the witness.

For 2013, the city will increase the fee (authorized by B.R.C 4-20-55) from a \$5.00 per witness maximum to a variable fee that cannot be higher than \$50.00 per witness. This change, the only one among Municipal Court fees, is not shown in a table or summarized at the end of this section because of the fee’s variable level and its likelihood of infrequent use.

**Parks & Recreation**

Splash Pass for Non-Residents (outdoor pools pass)

In the discussion of the 2012 fees, Parks and Recreation Advisory Board (PRAB) members had questions about the price of the non-resident Splash Pass. For 2013, the city will increase the amount paid for all non resident Splash Passes. The 2013 fees align all non resident Splash Passes with a 25 percent increase above the resident fee. Non resident Splash Passes have not had a fee increase since 2008. The resident price will remain the same for 2013.

Recreation Center Rental Fees (multi-purpose rooms)

Per the Recreation Program and Facilities Plan (RPPF), recreation rentals should recover both direct facility costs and recreation indirect costs. In addition, a review of market rates of similar spaces both in surrounding communities and within the City of Boulder organization shows that the department’s flat fees for room rentals are lower than market average. The increase in room rental fees will align the department’s fees with market rates.

Lap Lane Rental Fees (indoor and outdoor pools)

Lap lane rentals have not increased since 2008. Increases are recommended at this time to help meet stated cost recovery goals in the 2010 Parks and Recreation RPPF. Direct facility costs have

## Fees, Rates, and Charges

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increased in the areas of staffing, energy, equipment and chemicals, and maintaining and improving the aging facilities.

Market rate comparisons are challenging in this area, as many recreation facilities do not rent lanes due to limited availability. In addition, few surrounding markets are comparable, as Boulder has a high swimmer/triathlete population. The city facilities have more lanes than most municipalities, yet still cannot meet the demand of the public and user groups. This challenge will be evaluated extensively as a part of an Aquatic Feasibility Study in future years.

To minimize the impacts of fee increases to rental groups, off peak pricing could be considered, as suggested by the RFPF recommendation to explore peak and off peak pricing for facilities. The increases align for profit rental rates at 25 percent above nonprofit rental rates. The department has met with the major user groups impacted by the increase, and the general consensus is that the increases are expected and seem fair and reasonable.

### Boulder Reservoir Small Craft Inspection (permit only)

The Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) management program at the Boulder Reservoir is a 100 percent cost recovery program. Small craft boat inspections account for a large quantity of all inspections and increasing the fee on these permits will facilitate cost recovery of the ANS program.

Fee changes for these categories of Park & Recreation charges are displayed in Table 8-04.



Table 8-04: Parks and Recreation Fee Changes

FEE PAID BY TYPICAL PATRONS						
	Approved 2012 Level	Approved 2013 Level	Units	Percent Change	B.R.C. Section	
Splash Pass: Adult Non Resident	\$ 150.00	\$ 165.00		10%	4-20-41	
Splash Pass: Senior Non Resident	100.00	112.50	Memorial Day to	13%	4-20-41	
Splash Pass: Youth Non Resident	100.00	110.00	Labor Day	10%	4-20-41	
Splash Pass: Family Non Resident	300.00	330.00		10%	4-20-41	
Recreation Center Room Rental: Resident	\$ 30.00	\$ 35.00	per hour	17%	4-25-79	
Recreation Center Room Rental: Non Resident	37.00	44.00	per hour	19%	4-25-79	
Indoor Lap Lane: For Profit Groups	\$ 12.00	\$ 13.75	per hour	15%	Admin <sup>1</sup>	
Indoor Lap Lane: Nonprofit Groups	10.00	11.00	per hour	10%	Admin <sup>1</sup>	
Spruce Pool Lap Lane: For Profit Groups	16.00	17.88	per hour	12%	Admin <sup>1</sup>	
Spruce Pool Lap Lane: Nonprofit Groups	13.00	14.30	per hour	10%	Admin <sup>1</sup>	
Carpenter Pool Lap Lane: For Profit Groups	24.00	27.50	per hour	15%	Admin <sup>1</sup>	
Carpenter Pool Lap Lane: Nonprofit Groups	20.00	22.00	per hour	10%	Admin <sup>1</sup>	
Small Craft Aquatic Nuisance Permit	\$ 35.00	\$ 40.00	annual	14%	Admin <sup>1</sup>	
Small Craft VIP: Non Resident	195.00	234.00	annual	20%	Admin <sup>1</sup>	

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>An entry of Admin means that fee is not part of city code, but set through staff recommendation and advisory board approval.

**Public Works – Development and Support Services (PW-DSS)**

Excise Taxes and Capital Facility Impact Fees

The city currently collects development related excise taxes and impact fees to fund the cost of future capital improvements related to growth. In 2008, the city retained TischlerBise to update the Development Excise Tax (DET) study prepared in 1996 and to prepare an impact fee study for various infrastructure categories. As part of the 2010 budget process, city council adopted impact fees for fire, human services, library, fire, police, municipal facilities, and parks and recreation capital improvements to serve new growth.

Additionally, the DET capacity that was freed up through the creation of the impact fees was allocated to increase the transportation component for non residential and multifamily development and for parkland acquisition.

***Fee Update***

It is recommended that necessary cost adjustments be made as part of the annual evaluation and update of excise taxes and impact fees. These fees have not been updated since adjustments were made in 2010, and the maximum amount that can be charged as an excise tax is limited by the amounts approved by voters.

## Fees, Rates, and Charges



The city will adjust each impact fee and development excise tax in 2013 by an inflation factor (RS Means' construction cost index for all impact fees and the Consumer Price Index for the excise taxes). Table 8-05 demonstrates the impact the changes would have on three types of development scenarios:

- A 3,000 square foot single family residential project
- A 10 unit multifamily project in which five units are 1,000 square feet in size, and five units are 1,500 square feet in size
- A 7,500 square foot retail project.

**Table 8-05: Public Works – Development and Support Services Proposed Fee Changes**

FEE PAID BY TYPICAL PROJECT						
	Approved 2012 Level	Approved 2013 Level	Units	Percent Change	B.R.C. Section	
<b>Single Family Residential (3,000 sq. ft)</b>						
Capital Facility Impact Fees	\$ 5,424	\$ 5,680	per application	4.7%	4-20-62	
Transportation Excise Taxes	2,062	2,122	per application	2.9%	3-8-3	
Park Land Excise Taxes	1,060	1,091	per application	2.9%	3-8-3	
<b>Multifamily Residential (10 units)</b>						
Capital Facility Impact Fees	\$ 41,935	\$ 43,900	per application	4.7%	4-20-62	
Transportation Excise Taxes	15,280	15,723	per application	2.9%	3-8-3	
Park Land Excise Taxes	7,370	7,584	per application	2.9%	3-8-3	
<b>Non-residential (7,500 sq. ft. retail)</b>						
Capital Facility Impact Fees	\$ 7,050	\$ 7,382	per application	4.7%	4-20-62	
Transportation Excise Taxes	18,600	18,600	per application	-	3-8-3	
Park Land Excise Taxes	N/A	N/A	per application	-	3-8-3	

### Public Works – Transportation

#### Implementation of a Transportation Maintenance Fee

The Transportation Master Plan (TMP) is Boulder's blueprint for the city's transportation system. The highest priority within the TMP includes system operations, maintenance and travel safety. As transportation revenues have grown at a slower pace versus the cost of materials and services, the city is not able to keep pace with operation and maintenance activities of the transportation system. Even with ongoing efficiency efforts such as reductions and reallocation of resources, cost increases continue to outpace revenue growth, necessitating the need for structural change in the transportation revenue base.

In recent years, the Transportation Division and the Transportation Advisory Board (TAB) have



explored new alternatives for revenue diversification and stabilization. As one of six possible funding mechanisms identified in the Transportation Funding Report, the Transportation Maintenance Fee (TMF) was identified as the most viable option for a new increment of transportation funding to support a high priority need.

In 2012, a task force of resident and business representatives was convened by staff and hosted by TAB to provide feedback and recommendations for a viable TMF in Boulder. The purpose of the task force is to help inform future transportation revenue discussions by the City Council. Although a study session including the TMF is set for March 2013, the timing of possible consideration or implementation of a TMF is unknown.

As further analysis continues for the potential implementation of a TMF by stakeholders, the division has established the Transportation Funding webpage with detailed and up to date project information.

### **Public Works – Utilities**

#### Utility Rate, Specific Service Charges, and Fee Changes

The city owns and operates three utilities: water, wastewater, and stormwater/flood management. Each utility operates as a self-supporting enterprise fund, and assesses a variety of rates, charges, and fees to ensure that revenues are sufficient to meet operating and maintenance costs and to maintain the financial integrity of each utility. Revenues generated from customers' monthly utility bills are the largest revenue source for each utility, accounting for 80 to 95 percent of total revenues.

The monthly customer bill for water and wastewater services is comprised of a quantity charge based on the volume of use, and a fixed service charge based on meter size. The fixed service charge is designed to recover costs related to meter reading, billing, and collection which are attributable to each customer regardless of the quantity used. This charge also recovers a portion of the capital costs to assist with revenue stability. The quantity charge primarily recovers those costs that are incurred to provide customer average and peak usage requirements.

The impact of the change in quantity and service charges will vary based on customer type and actual consumption. Table 8-6 presents estimates of impacts on the total utility bills for three sample customer types:

- **Single Family Inside City Residential** account with an average winter consumption of 5,000 gallons, total annual water consumption of 120,000 gallons and irrigable area of 5,200 square feet. For stormwater charges, the account has 3,000 square feet of impervious area.



- **Inside City Commercial – Restaurant** account with Historical Monthly Use (HMU) for water budget calculation, a 1” meter with 412,000 gallons of annual consumption, and 7,000 square feet of impervious area.
- **Inside City Commercial – Hotel** account using Average Monthly Use (AMU) for water budget calculation, a 3” meter with 3,200,000 gallons of annual consumption, and 153,000 square feet of impervious area.

**Table 8–06 Public Works – Utilities Proposed Changes to Water, Wastewater, and Stormwater/ Flood Management Utility**

<b>UTILITY BILL FOR TYPICAL ACCOUNT</b>						
	<b>Approved 2012 Level</b>	<b>Approved 2013 Level</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>	<b>B.R.C. Section</b>	
<b>Water Utility Bill</b>						
Residential Use	\$ 392	\$ 404	per year	3%	4-20-25	
Commercial Use - Restaurant	1,113	1,147	per year	3%	4-20-25	
Commercial Use - Hotel	10,534	10,854	per year	3%	4-20-25	
<b>Wastewater Utility Bill</b>						
Residential Use	\$ 253	\$ 266	per year	5%	4-20-28	
Commercial Use - Restaurant	1,677	1,761	per year	5%	4-20-28	
Commercial Use - Hotel	13,054	13,704	per year	5%	4-20-28	
<b>Stormwater / Flood Management Utility Bill</b>						
Residential Use	\$ 87	\$ 90	per year	3%	4-20-45	
Commercial Use - Restaurant	182	188	per year	3%	4-20-45	
Commercial Use - Hotel	3,988	4,126	per year	3%	4-20-45	

The utilities also assess charges to new customers and customers increasing their impact on utility infrastructure. These charges include fees for physical connections or “taps” into city owned pipes as well as “buy in” into infrastructure capacity that was funded by existing utility customers.

The charges are set at a level that recovers costs of providing services, and changes in the fees are generally attributable to cost changes in equipment, fleet, and personnel costs. Table 8–07 displays the changes to fees paid by typical users of these services in 2013.



Table 8–07 Public Works – Utilities Changes to Specific Services

CHARGE FOR TYPICAL CUSTOMER						
	Approved 2012 Level	Approved 2013 Level	Units	Percent Change	B.R.C. Section	
<b>Utility Specific Service Charges</b>						
Meter Installation - 3/4 inch meter	\$ 519	\$ 523	per occurrence	1%	4-20-23	
Meter Installation - 2 inch meter	2,278	2,435	per occurrence	7%	4-20-23	
Water Tap Fee - 3/4 inch tap	113	117	per occurrence	4%	4-20-23	
Water Tap Fee - 2 inch tap	454	465	per occurrence	2%	4-20-23	
Wastewater Tap Fee - 4 inch tap	127	133	per occurrence	5%	4-20-27	

Plant investment fees (PIFs) are one time charges related to development to utilize existing infrastructure systems. The level set for the city’s stormwater PIF is following a phase in schedule adopted by Council, and the change for 2013 is the final year of the five year schedule.

Both Water and Wastewater PIFs are increasing by four percent, based on the *Engineering News Record* (ENR) Cost Index for Denver. Table 8–08 shows the 2013 change to each PIF after this inflation factor is applied to the city’s 2012 PIF schedule.

Table 8–08 Public Works—Utilities Proposed Fee Changes

PLANT INVESTMENT FEES						
	Approved 2012 Level	Proposed 2013 Level	Units	Percent Change	B.R.C. Section	
<b>Water Plant Investment Fee (PIF)</b>						
Single Family Residential Outdoor (first 5,000 sq. ft. of irrigable area)	\$ 2.47	\$ 2.57	per sq. ft. irrigated area	4%	4-20-26	
Single Family Residential Indoor	10,602	11,026	single unit dwelling	4%	4-20-26	
<b>Wastewater Plant Investment Fee (PIF)</b>						
	\$ 4,136	\$ 4,301	single unit dwelling	4%	4-20-29	
<b>Stormwater / Flood Management Plant Investment Fee (PIF)</b>						
	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.98	per sqft impervious area	25%	4-20-46	



### Summary of Proposed Changes

These departments will increase some fees in 2013:

- Downtown and University Hill Management Division—Parking Services
- Finance – Tax and License
- Housing
- Municipal Court
- Parks and Recreation
- Public Works – Development and Support Services
- Public Works – Utilities

In total, the changes in fees, charges, and rates will create an additional \$1.6 million in revenue in 2013, based on the best available information. Table 8-09 provides the revenue generation estimates at the department and program level. The Affordable Housing Linkage Fee is not shown due to the infrequent nature of projects subject to that fee.

Some of the change in revenue comes from greater expected demand for certain city services, and the remainder of the revenue change is caused by the updated fee amount charged to the consumer of city services. Updating the city's fee schedules implements the city's commitment to cost recovery involving fee and rate based services.



Table 8-09: Citywide Revenue Impacts in 2013

DEPARTMENT / FEE <sup>1,2</sup>				
	Approved 2012		Approved 2013	Percent
	Revenues		Revenues	Change
<b>DUHMD - Parking Services</b>				
Mobile Vending Carts	\$ 25,610	\$	26,325	3%
Mall Kiosk Advertising	24,674		26,065	6%
Ambulatory/Personal Service Permit	3,850		3,850	-
Electricity Event Fee	150		150	-
Entertaining Vending Permit	200		125	-38%
New sbox On Mall	5,116		4,876	-5%
New sbox Off Mall	3,734		3,977	7%
<b>Finance - Tax and License</b>				
Special Event Liquor Permit Fee	\$ 2,500	\$	6,250	150%
Auctioneer License Fees	144		178	24%
Circus, Carnival, & Menagerie License Fee	2,280		2,370	4%
Itinerant Merchant License Fee	750		1,410	88%
Second Hand Dealer & Pawnbroker License Fee	3,100		3,689	19%
Mobile Food Vehicle License Fees	2,940		3,080	5%
<b>Parks and Recreation</b>				
Recreation Room Rental Resident	\$ 8,452	\$	9,719	15%
Recreation Room Rental Non-Resident	1,811		2,100	16%
Lap Lane Rental: Indoor, Non-Profit	134,280		147,708	10%
Lap Lane Rental Indoor, For Profit	20,842		23,968	15%
Lap Lane Rental, Spruce Non-Profit	2,977		3,275	10%
Lap Lane Rental, Scott Non-Profit	35,305		38,836	10%
Lap Lane Rental, Scott For Profit	2,106		2,422	15%
Splash Pass, Adult Non-Resident	3,150		3,465	10%
Splash Pass, Senior Non-Resident	695		788	13%
Splash Pass, Family Non-Resident	4,200		4,620	10%
Small Craft Aquatic Nuisance Permit	N		E	-
Small Craft VIP: Non-Resident	N		E	-
<b>Public Works - Development and Support Services</b>				
Capital Facility Impact Fees	\$ 303,018	\$	376,151	24%
Transportation Excise Taxes	600,000		606,000	1%
Parkland Excise Taxes	120,000		136,000	13%
<b>Public Works - Utilities</b>				
Water Utility Rates	\$ 20,645,066	\$	21,310,816	3%
Wastewater Utility Rates	12,736,255		13,399,834	5%
Stormwater / Flood Management Utility Rates	5,136,442		5,301,116	3%
Water Utility Specific Service Charges	258,000		238,000	-8%
Wastewater Utility Specific Service Charges	10,000		10,000	0%

Legend: N = no current City of Boulder fee, E = no data exists to provide a forward looking estimate

Note:

<sup>1</sup>Revenue for the Housing Department's Affordable Housing Linkage Fee is not shown, as the fee is dependent on use of the density bonus in the DT-5 zoning district for nonresidential development, and there can be significant variability in fee revenue from year to year.

<sup>2</sup>Revenue for the Municipal Court's Witness Fee is not shown, as the fee is rarely imposed and generates no significant revenue for the department.



### END NOTE

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1. In contrast to a fee that recovers the city's cost for providing a direct service to a fee payer, affordable housing linkage fees are charged to development projects and used by the city to incentivize the construction of additional affordable housing units in the city. The linkage fee is only charged in a specified zone of the Downtown.

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