



ESTIMATE OF PERMIT FEES

This is only an estimate of permit fees that are collected on the building permit.
Exact fees will be determined when plan check is complete.

I. BUILDING FEES:

A. Permit Fee

<u>Construction Cost Index</u>	<u>Permit Fee</u>
\$ 1 to \$ 2,000	\$ 79.00
\$ 2,001 to \$ 25,000	\$ 79.00 for the first \$ 2,000 plus \$11.61 for each additional \$1,000
\$ 25,001 to \$ 50,000	\$ 346.00 for the first \$ 25,000 plus \$ 8.44 for each additional \$1,000
\$ 50,001 to \$ 100,000	\$ 557.00 for the first \$ 50,000 plus \$ 5.82 for each additional \$1,000
\$ 100,001 to \$ 500,000	\$ 848.00 for the first \$ 100,000 plus \$ 4.53 for each additional \$1,000
\$ 500,001 to \$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,660.00 for the first \$ 500,000 plus \$ 3.90 for each additional \$1,000
\$ 1,000,000 and up	\$ 4,612.00 for the first \$1,000,000 plus \$ 2.66 for each additional \$1,000

Building Permit Fee = \$ _____

B. Plan Review Fee

Building Permit Fee x 0.65 = \$ _____

Subtotal \$ _____

II. ELECTRICAL FEES:

\$.087 X _____ = Subtotal \$ _____
Building Square Footage Minimum \$79.00

III. PLUMBING FEES:

\$.061 X _____ = Subtotal \$ _____
Building Square Footage Minimum \$79.00

IV. MECHANICAL FEES:

\$.061 X _____ = Subtotal \$ _____
Building Square Footage Minimum \$79.00

V. FIRE MARSHAL FEES:

Plan Review – Square Footage	= _____ x \$ 0.076	\$ _____
Fire Sprinkler Review – Sq. Footage	= _____ x \$ 0.023	\$ _____
Fire Alarm System – Sq. Footage	= _____ x \$ 0.023	\$ _____
Fire Sprinkler Field Inspection		\$ 472.00
Hood Fire Suppression System		\$ 49.00
Medical Gas Inspection		\$ 102.00

Subtotal \$ _____

CAPITAL FACILITIES FEES

2006 CFF Program - Fee Schedule

Effective July 1, 2008
(Maps vested after January 25, 2006)

<u>Residential:</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Single Family	D.U.	\$21,670
Multifamily	D.U.	\$14,061
Senior Housing	D.U.	\$11,455
Hotel/Motel (per room)	RM	\$6,333
<u>Nonresidential:</u>		
Retail		
50,000 sq. ft., less than	1000 sq. ft.	\$19,745
50,000-99,999 sq. ft.	1000 sq. ft.	\$16,434
100,000-300,000 sq. ft.	1000 sq. ft.	\$13,909
300,000 sq. ft., greater than	1000 sq. ft.	\$12,993
Office		
Medical Office	1000 sq. ft.	\$25,418
General Office	1000 sq. ft.	\$11,365
Miscellaneous		
Hospital	1000 sq. ft.	\$16,002
Day Care Center	1000 sq. ft.	\$9,178
Nursing Home	1000 sq. ft.	\$3,390
Church	1000 sq. ft.	\$2,560
Industrial		
Industrial (Manufacturing)	1000 sq. ft.	\$4,438
Industrial (Warehousing)	1000 sq. ft.	\$3,215

BACKGROUND ON THE CITY'S CAPITAL FACILITIES FEES

What are Capital Facilities Fees (CFF) ?

CFF are the fees to provide necessary capital facilities to accommodate new growth including:

- Police Headquarters
- Police Vehicles
- Fire Stations
- Fire Vehicles
- Streets
- Expressways
- Buses
- Wastewater Treatment Plants and Facilities
- Parks, City Hall and its Expansion
- Traffic Signals and their Synchronization
- Bike Facilities
- Administrative Cost of Collection and Accounting

What projects are assessed CFF?

- New buildings/construction projects
- Nonresidential building additions
- Changes of use to a more intensive use category (example, change from general office to medical office, change from retail to restaurant, etc.)

CFF are a new funding resource; how did we finance these projects in the past?

- Federal grants
- State grants
- One-half of the City's sales tax revenues

Why can't we rely on the broad-based funding process of the past?

The City is still successful in obtaining some state and federal funds, but the supply has dwindled. The operating budget (mostly employee salaries and benefits) requires all of the sales tax revenues since the approval of Prop 13 in 1978.

What were the reasons for CFF adoption?

The standards for parks, branch fire stations, streets, etc., are ones the City feels are important for maintaining a quality of life City residents currently enjoy. From 1978 to 1987 when CFF were initiated, the City saw the list of deferred capital facility projects grow to an estimated cost of \$40.3 million. That's a deficit of \$4.03 million per year. By bond issues, grants, and other means, we need to chip away at this deficit.

The City Council decided that the gap would only increase unless new growth paid its way. In 1988, projects totaling \$512.7 million were projected as needed to serve the urban development for build out of the General Plan area. That time period is 20 to 25 or more years. Assuming 25 years, that

represents an annual average need of \$20.5 million for capital facilities. This is a substantial increase from the average deficit of \$4.03 million of the previous ten years.

Fees are based on the specific impacts of each type of use such as residential, office, and commercial on each type of capital facility such as parks, streets, or fire protection.

How often do the CFF change?

We plan for an annual update by December each year. The effective date is March 1 of the following year. The deadline for submittal of complete plans for a project is January 2 of each year if one wants CFF at the current rather than the new rates.

The fees are raised for inflation. They are lowered by falling prices and when other sources of funding are made available to help pay for the subject facilities.

Who else is collecting fees?

The County has a similar set of Public Facilities Fees and the school districts are collecting funds through assessment districts. You need to satisfy the County, the elementary and high school districts where your project is located before the City can issue a building permit.

Questions about the City's CFF?

Call the CFF Administrator at (209) 577-5211.