

City of Paso Robles

**CITYWIDE
COST OF SERVICES
STUDY**

FINAL REPORT

Prepared by:

MAXIMUS
HELPING GOVERNMENT SERVE THE PEOPLE®

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and Approach

The City of Paso Robles engaged MAXIMUS, Inc. to conduct a detailed cost of services study of user fee activities throughout the City. MAXIMUS employed proven and objective methodologies to calculate the full actual cost of the services, and we used our experience to advise the City regarding the development of reasonable potential fees. City leaders can use this information to make more informed decisions and set fees to meet the fiscal and policy goals and objectives of the City.

Through this study, we determined the full cost of services offered by the selected departments for which user fees are currently being charged or could be charged. This “full cost,” includes all legitimate direct and indirect costs associated with providing each service, including direct support costs from other departments, program, divisional, and department support, plus Citywide overhead.

Summary of Results

For each Paso Robles user fee addressed in this study, MAXIMUS calculated a specific unit cost. In short, we prepared detailed series of models to “build up” the cost for each fee service. The appendices to this report show the summary results for each fee, but behind these worksheets is tremendous detail to support each and every calculation. By conducting further analysis on the individual fees and their annual volume of activity, we were also able to demonstrate some of the current and potential revenue impacts associated with the fees, including the existing “gaps” between the actual cost of the services and the potential revenues from current fees, which results in a revenue surplus or subsidy.

In all departments and divisions studied, MAXIMUS identified an overall current subsidy provided by the City to the fee-payers as a whole, whereby the City was charging less than the full actual cost of providing the services. For specific/individual fees and services, on a unit-by-unit basis, the City overcharged for some and undercharged for others, but the net overall effect was an annual undercharge. The cost analysis conducted by MAXIMUS sought to rectify each instance and identify the actual cost to allow the City to align the fees with the costs more accurately.

The results of the MAXIMUS cost analysis demonstrate the full actual cost of providing each of the fee-related services included in the study. By annualizing and combining the results for each fee, we identified the potential revenue impacts of the current fees and all services hypothetically set at the full (100%) cost-recovery levels (full department cost). In addition, we modeled the “recommended” fees to identify the revenue impacts of setting fees at those levels. The following table illustrates these impacts:

Summary of Actual Cost and Recommended Fee Results

Department / Division	FULL COST: Annual Cost of All Fee Related Services	CURRENT REVENUE: Annual Revenue at Current Fees	POTENTIAL REVENUE: Annual Revenue at Recommended Fees	POTENTIAL REVENUE GROWTH (@ Rec'd Fees)
Building & Safety	\$ 788,000	\$ 980,000	\$ 788,000	\$ (192,000)
Emergency Services	\$ 69,000	\$ 0	\$ 69,000	\$ 69,000
Police	\$ 407,000	\$ 54,000	\$ 407,000	\$ 353,000
Administrative Services	\$ 279,000	\$ 11,000	\$ 279,000	\$ 268,000
Library Services	\$ 8,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 6,000
Parks and Recreation*	\$ 2,849,000	\$ 696,000	\$ 2,849,000	\$ 2,153,000
TOTALS:	\$ 4,400,000	\$ 1,743,000	\$ 4,400,000	\$ 2,657,000

* MAXIMUS does not assert that this is a realistic revenue figure. Parks and Recreation services are traditionally very heavily subsidized by cities. This figure merely represents the full cost of providing Parks and Recreation services.

(Note: For presentation purposes in this report, the figures in both tables are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.)

The remainder of this report details the approach, methodologies, and results of the MAXIMUS study.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Background and Purpose

The City of Paso Robles engaged MAXIMUS, Inc. to conduct a detailed cost of services study of user fee activities throughout the City. In general, “user fee” activities are those services and functions that the City provides to individuals who receive some material benefit from the services. In turn, the City charges specific fees for those services. In the course of this study, MAXIMUS evaluated the actual cost of providing these services, and this report documents our findings.

The principal goal of this study was to calculate the full cost of providing the services--including all direct, indirect, and support costs associated with the programs and individual services. Secondary objectives of the study included:

- Structure the fee schedules to accurately reflect the processes and organization of the divisions.
- Simplify the fee schedules to make them easier to implement and easier to understand.
- Create a nexus between the fees and the cost of services provided.
- Ensure that the fees are reasonable and fair.
- Ensure that the fees are rational and defensible.
- Build a fee structure that recovers the full cost of providing services, in order to ensure continued funding at current service levels.
- Compare cost with revenues currently received for these services.
- Advise the City regarding potential fee policy issues, strategy, implementation, and appropriate fee levels.

Scope of the Study

The MAXIMUS study employed our rigorous and proven project approach and analytical methodologies to evaluate the City’s costs for user fee-related services. Our study excluded impact fees, utility charges, internal service rates, or other costs and charges not related to services provided to external customers. We based the analysis on existing data, when available, and on other actual figures and estimates provided by the City. **The study focused on the actual cost of services, as the City currently provides them. We did not examine or evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, or value of the City’s programs, services, or operations.**

Not every department and division in the City provides fee-related services. Some departments receive so little revenue from fees or their fees are set by outside sources (state

law, etc.) that a review would not be cost-effective. Consequently, the City and MAXIMUS restricted the study to the following departments and functions:

- Building and Safety
- Emergency Services
- Police
- Library Services
- Administrative Services
- Parks and Recreation Programs
- Public Works (hourly rates)
- Engineering (hourly rates)
- Planning (hourly rates)

Purpose of the Report

The primary outcome of this study is a voluminous series of worksheets and tables that show the detail of the data inputs, cost calculations, adjustments, time estimates, service volumes, and current fee levels. MAXIMUS provided these worksheets under separate cover to the City of Paso Robles. This report summarizes the results of the study, presents conceptual information regarding fee establishment, and provides a description of the methodologies used to conduct the analysis. As a *summary* document, this report is not intended to provide all of the detail related to the study process or outcomes.

About MAXIMUS

The Cost Services Division of MAXIMUS is part of a nationwide consulting firm specializing in cost analysis and revenue enhancement studies for state and local government. The Western Region Office is headquartered in Sacramento, California, with other offices in Oakland, Irvine, Denver, and Seattle. Our Western Region has provided services to hundreds of cities and counties in the West. In addition to being the industry's volume leader in cost analysis studies, we have pioneered approaches to fee analysis, including our *NEXUS* approach to building fees that we employed for the City of Paso Robles's study.

Report Organization

Following the initial discussion of background information, this report presents the conceptual issues that guide a MAXIMUS fee (cost of service) study and the steps of the MAXIMUS methodologies employed to conduct the study. The summaries of the actual findings follow this discussion, including tables of the actual costs of services and notes relating to some of the specific issues that emerged during the study.

USER FEE CONCEPTS AND PHILOSOPHY

General Fee Principles

Local governments are funded from a variety of sources, with the primary sources being taxes, subventions, fees, special charges, fines, and grants. As the traditional provider of basic services, cities are constantly struggling with securing sufficient funding to pay for the services expected/demanded/sought after by the citizenry. Many local government services are “global” in nature (e.g., police and fire protection, open space, etc.). Other services benefit a particular segment of the population, most often providing a direct monetary benefit to the recipient. It is in this latter group that subsidy and recovery issues are brought to the fore. Given the “sum-sufficient” nature of government financing, un-recovered monies must be offset by a decrease in available funding for other public good activities.

User fee services are those services performed by a governmental agency on behalf of a private citizen or group. The assumption underlying most fee recommendations is that costs of services benefiting individuals--and not society as a whole--should be borne by the individual receiving the benefit. Setting user fees, therefore, is equivalent to establishing prices for services, but making a profit is not an objective for local government in providing services to the general public. It is commonly felt that fees should be established at a level that will recover the cost of providing each service, no more, and no less.

It is generally accepted that recovery of costs should be in direct proportion to the individual/specific gain for services. This means that if a developer wants to rezone land for a housing development, the city may not want to charge that business a fee less than full cost, since to do otherwise would require a subsidy for other services that must be made up by the general citizenry who doesn't share in the particular benefit. Where new development causes an increase in infrastructure requirements, that increase should logically be shared pro rata with the existing area proportionate to the degree that the new development benefits from the infrastructure. Conversely, a Parks and Recreation program could logically be heavily subsidized from the general tax base in order to promote the overall well being of the general public, or to achieve specific socio-economic objectives.

Historically, subsidy issues were not stressed, since there were alternative tax avenues available to fund government services. This has not been the case in recent years, which has caused an increasing emphasis on addressing user fee activity subsidy areas. MAXIMUS recognizes, however, that there are circumstances and programs, which probably justify a subsidy (e.g., youth, senior, and disadvantaged Parks and Recreation programs, certain classifications of code enforcement, library services, etc.). In our experience, no governmental jurisdiction has advocated full cost recovery for all user fee services, and the overall user fee recovery rates have been increasing proportionate to the local government fiscal pressures.

Policy Considerations

In some circumstances a reasonable policy is setting fees at a level that does not reflect the full cost of providing services. This results in the costs of that service being subsidized, or paid for by the City general fund (most likely) while the user receives benefits for which he or she does not fully pay. The following factors underlie such policies:

Elasticity
of Demand:

The price charged for a service can affect the quantity demanded by potential users. In many instances, increasing the price of a service results in fewer units of the service being purchased (i.e., the demand for the service is elastic). For some services, raising the price to the user may not decrease the amount of service purchased because of the importance of the service to individual users (i.e., the demand is inelastic). Whether total revenue goes up, goes down, or stays the same can be correlated to the magnitude of the fee change and resulting shift in volume demanded.

Economic
Incentives:

In some cases it may be desirable to use fees as a means of encouraging or discouraging certain activities. As an example, higher fees for increased water usage may promote better water conservation. Frequently, however, governmental agencies face constitutional or statutory limitations on setting user fees at levels higher than actual cost.

Legal

Considerations: Overall, the law in California (constitutional and statutory – reference Prop. 4, Prop. 218, and AG Opinion 92-506) prohibits local government from charging more for a service than the actual cost of providing the service. Otherwise, a “user fee” becomes a tax and requires voter approval. Recent legal action in Southern California, which challenges the legitimacy of some fee levels, has brought this issue to the forefront in many local governments.

For some program areas, laws or regulations established by external entities further restrict a city’s ability to charge certain fees or adjust fee levels. As a result, a city may be limited to pre-established maximum or minimum fees, regardless of the actual cost of the services. In such cases, external factors supercede city flexibility and authority.

Subsidy Policy: Subsidies are usually provided for two other purposes, in addition to those arising from economic considerations:

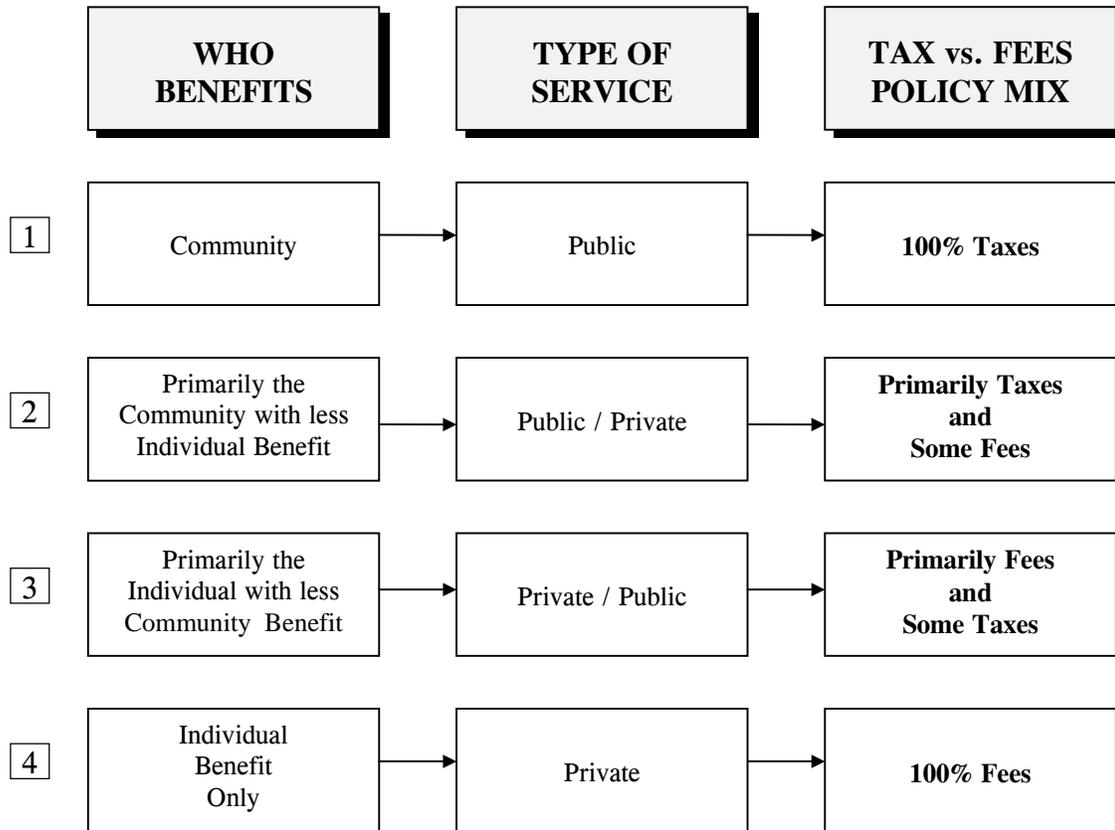
- ◆ To allow an identified group to participate in services which they might not otherwise be able to afford. For example, providing water

bacteria testing for all residential wells promotes public health among fixed income senior residents. If they had to pay full costs for well testing, they might not obtain this service.

- ◆ To support services whose benefits extend to the community at large, as well as the individual purchasing the service. Many activities, by their nature, provide societal benefits in addition to those received by the direct recipient. Examples of such activities include architectural/historical design review and appeal fees.

With the potential for intentional subsidies in mind, MAXIMUS has developed a service/benefiting agent matrix to help place the subsidy issue in proper context. The matrix with typical fee issues is shown in conceptual form in the diagram below:

Subsidy vs. User Fees
Decision-making Diagram



Examples of services that fall under each category:

- (1) Police Patrol
- (2) Fire Suppression
- (3) Community Services
- (4) Land Use, Subdivisions, Building Permits

The decision matrix helps to illustrate the analysis used when determining user benefits and fees versus appropriate taxpayer subsidies. The four rows identify different activities that have varying levels of individual and public benefits. Row one lists the characteristics of an activity that is appropriately funded by taxpayers. Row four lists the characteristics of a user fee for which the individual benefiting from the service should pay. The two middle rows show varying levels of cost and benefit between the two extremes. The matrix does not provide absolute answers - there may be many activities that fall in a “gray” area somewhere between rows one and four. Rather, it is intended for use as a tool in identifying relevant economic and public policy issues when considering increases in user fees.

MAXIMUS believes that understanding and application of the matrix is important in generating acceptance of fee for service cost recovery levels by the City Council and community/business groups. Through this visual perspective the rationale for cost recovery becomes clear and defensible.

The primary goal of the cost of service study is to create an empirical basis to fairly and equitably allocate costs to the users of specific services. Once this is accomplished, the next step is to determine the rate of recovery/subsidy, which is a decision reserved for the legislative body – in this case the City Council. It is they who have to balance fiscal resources and service delivery.

In addition to the equity issues noted above, a cost of service study assures the City that it is in compliance with state law. Legally (state constitution, various statutes, the attorney general), a governmental jurisdiction cannot charge a fee for a service that is greater than the cost to provide that service. Otherwise, the “fee” becomes a tax, which is subject to electoral action that is beyond the authority of the City Council. By determining the full cost of each fee, the City Council can be comfortable in the fact that if it wishes not to subsidize an activity, the full cost fee it sets will be in compliance with the provisions of the law.

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

General Cost Analysis Approach

The purpose of a user fee study is to determine the full cost of services offered by the agency for which user fees are currently being charged or could be charged. The full cost can usually be compared to current revenues to determine the existing amount of subsidy (or occasionally, overcharge). With this knowledge a City can make informed decisions concerning appropriate fee adjustments. MAXIMUS is able to assist in understanding fee-related issues and trends. However, in the final analysis, the actual decision to increase or decrease fees (or what or include in a fee) is a local decision.

The underlying rationale to charge full cost for user fees is simply this: *the City is providing a distinct service or product to a business or individual who is gaining a monetary, emotional, or recreational benefit.* Equity says that others who do not participate in that benefit should not subsidize individuals or businesses that benefit directly from City services. For example, why should a long-term resident living in a central part of the City contribute towards a subsidy to a developer opening up a new subdivision on the edge of the City?

Our methodology for developing fee-for-service calculations is to create a standard cost model for each current and potential fee. We believe that a service qualifies for the “fee” designation when the activity benefits a specific individual or group, as opposed to the public at large. For example, a development activity clearly fits the definition – whether the beneficiary makes a near-term profit or not – as opposed to police patrol or parkland maintenance, which benefit the community as a whole.

The costs we develop are “full cost,” since they include all direct and indirect costs, including direct support costs from other departments. The indirect costs include program, divisional, and department support, plus citywide overhead (e.g., City manager, finance, attorney, building maintenance, etc.). Our final report includes our determination of the full cost of each service.

Structure of the Study

MAXIMUS used three different methodologies for this study: *NEXUS*, *MAXFEE*, and *Cost-Recovery*. The methodology we used for each department depended on the area of service or function provided by a department (e.g., building, planning, etc.). We selected a particular methodology for each function based on the following:

- The level of detail needed/desired by the department/function
- The types of fees charged
- Availability and specificity of data to be entered into our models

- Our experience relating to the adaptability of a model to the function
- The amount of time and effort available from the departments/functions

Although we used different methods and models to perform the study, the underlying principles of each model are the same, as are the general processes we used to gather data. No particular model is more accurate than the others, but it may “fit” the situation better. All of our models are rational, objective, and defensible.

Building & Safety Study Methodology (*NEXUS*)

General Description

The City of Paso Robles currently uses the method adopted by most municipalities in setting building permit and plan check fees (related to building and fire codes), basing fees on a modified version of rates included in the Uniform Building Code and on construction valuation tables published periodically by the building officials’ national organization (ICBO). Consequently, Paso Robles’s Building & Safety fee revenue largely correlates with construction valuation.

Paso Robles, like many other jurisdictions, sought an alternate method of calculating building-related fees to establish a link between the fees charged to the community and the actual cost of providing the services. This “*NEXUS*” is a requirement in California and other states and a desired policy goal in many others.

Our *NEXUS* methodology is designed to establish a strong connection between project cost and fee levels (revenues). Furthermore, we believe the methodology meets the following imperatives of a building fee structure:

- Fair to both the applicant and the jurisdiction,
- Definitive,
- Practical, and
- Legal.

The *NEXUS* is remarkably simple in concept. For building fees we create a list of building occupancy types, identify the standard time to complete the plan check and inspection process for each occupancy, and apply these time requirements to the department’s average productive hourly rate. Then we adjust the resultant cost per square foot based on the type of construction. The result is a fee per square foot for each occupancy class and type of construction. We recommend a square footage mechanism for charging building fees, because:

1. This approach establishes a strong nexus between the fee charged and the cost of the service. Square footage remains relatively constant over time, thus providing a more

stable base. Valuation, on the other hand, is relatively arbitrary and subject to supply and demand effects, which can cause values to double or halve within several years.

2. A square foot based fee schedule is easier to administer than valuation or timecard methods.
3. Square footage based fees withstand scrutiny better than other methods, due to the strong *NEXUS* to cost. Assuming categories are adequately specific, we believe a properly prepared square footage fee structure satisfies the spirit and intent of governing law.
4. The fee is easy to calculate and builders can accurately budget for permitting costs.

It is noted that fluctuations in construction activity may influence the overall cost recovery rate of the Building department. Potential impacts include:

Construction Activity Slowdown: If construction activity decreases significantly without a proportional staff reduction, overall cost recovery will decrease, resulting in a subsidy.

Construction Activity Upturn: If construction activity increases significantly without a proportional staffing increase, short-term cost recovery will increase because fees are collected before work efforts are expended. However, mid-term cost recovery should remain at full cost levels, assuming the City can add appropriate staff and “work-down” the project inventory.

For miscellaneous permits and sub-trade items (MP&E’s), we identify the standard inspection and plan check process times and multiply this by the department’s average productive hourly rate. The end result is three sets of cost (fee) schedules—one for new construction, one for miscellaneous items, and one for MP&E’s.

Our presentation of the *NEXUS* methodology in this report is far more detailed and descriptive than any other methodologies. A more involved description of the *NEXUS* approach is warranted, because this method is totally new to Paso Robles, and it is a significant departure from the traditional (since 1927) approach used by building departments throughout the state. We felt it was important to make sure that the City and its citizens (and other readers of this report) clearly understand the new method and its results.

NEXUS Steps

MAXIMUS applied our *NEXUS* methodology to the Building & Safety Department. The following section summarizes the major tasks of the *NEXUS* approach and the related steps necessary to complete each task:

- Task 1: Determine the Average Productive Hourly Rate***
- Task 2: Determine the Actual Costs for New Construction and Tenant Improvements***
- Task 3: Determine the Actual Costs for Miscellaneous Items***
- Task 4: Determine the Actual Costs for Miscellaneous Sub-trade Inspections
(Mechanical/Plumbing/Gas/Electrical – MP&E’s)***
- Task 5: Cross-Check and Validate Results***
- Task 6: Identify Revenue Impacts***

Methodology for Other Departments and Functions (MAXFEE)

For the other fee departments included in the study, MAXIMUS used the standard methodology that we have employed for hundreds of similar studies: MAXFEE. This method is a unit cost “build-up” approach that calculates each cost component for individual fees/services—with the assistance of specially designed software.

Initially, MAXIMUS worked with City personnel to develop time estimates for each fee-based service. Based upon these estimates, we calculated the direct cost (salaries and benefits) attributed to each fee. With this information we allocated the cost of services and supplies, as well as other related expenses. We also distributed the appropriate amount of Citywide and departmental overhead. As a crosscheck, we ensured that 100% of each employee’s time is accounted for in the model. We also identified existing “cross costs,” (or support from other departments), and incorporated it into the analysis.

The end result of this analysis is a list of full actual costs for individual services. By multiplying the actual cost for each service by the annual volume of the service, we were able to identify potential annual revenue. By multiplying the same volume by the current fees, we were able to calculate comparable revenue under the current fees. The difference between the two annual revenues represents the “gap” or existing surplus/subsidy caused by under or overcharges within individual fees.

Cost Recovery Methodology for Parks and Recreation Programs

For Parks and Recreation programs, the unit cost build-up approach is not feasible or desirable. Significant variances in cost inputs, staffing, service demand, and other calculation factors, cause problems with the validity and usefulness of this type of analysis. In these cases, we employ a cost-revenue analysis approach to identify cost recovery performance at program levels and potential fee changes. The primary value of this type of analysis is to demonstrate cost recovery rates at three levels of cost: direct program cost, direct program plus department overhead, and direct program plus department and city overhead. This information will help guide the city in making informed policy decisions regarding cost recovery rates, and also guide the Parks and Recreation staff in setting prices for various services.

Methodology for Calculation of Full Cost Recovery Hourly Rates

To calculate full cost recovery hourly rates for an individual or department, MAXIMUS worked with each department to determine the average number of available hours for direct work related activities (“productive hours”). Then, we determined the total cost of the department’s operations, and divided by the average number of “productive” hours to determine a full cost recovery hourly rate.

Alternative Fee Analysis Method – Time Tracking

Local government fee analysis is an imperfect endeavor, as it normally seeks to standardize charges for services that may have variable inputs, processes, and outputs. Admittedly, the most accurate and comprehensive approach to determine fees is to charge each individual fee payer for the actual time (converted to actual cost), materials, support, and overhead necessary to provide the specific government services to him/her. Under this “time tracking” model, every charge would be unique, since this approach requires the City to track all costs associated with each particular project, including the specific allocation of City staff time shared between projects.

The time tracking approach would result in a significant administrative burden for direct and support staff to constantly track and calculate costs and fees to each individual customer. The result would be greater cost (direct and overhead), loss of efficiency, and time delays as staff members are forced to devote additional administrative and direct time (both charged to the customer) to track the time. The complexity of this approach (i.e., variable staff costs, variable time consumption, variable material consumption, variable overhead and indirect charges, etc.) is also contrary to the efficient practices and the approaches used by many business enterprises that provide a high volume of services to a wide variety of customers each year.

MAXIMUS generally recommends against the “time tracking” approach for most user fees. First of all, the potential greater accuracy of tracking and charging for individual consumption of government services is likely outweighed by the additional burdens and probable costs borne by the customer. In addition, without standardized fees, MAXIMUS is concerned about the potential for impact to the jurisdiction and its customers from *Parkinson’s Law of Unintended Consequences*. This informal maxim states that “work efforts will expand to fill the time budgeted to complete the task.” In periods of low activity, staff may devote more time to individual tasks (because they have the time and need to fill it), and pass the additional costs on to the customers. This situation causes inordinately high fees to be charged to the applicant.

In our opinion, standardized fees hold the following advantages:

- Applicants/customers can know their expenditures before making applications to the City and plan their business accordingly.

- The City will not have to coordinate (or deal with) requests from customers for specific staff members to service them. (e.g., “I want Jim Smith to review my plans, because he is faster and less expensive.”)
- The City can better predict its revenue stream based upon anticipated volumes, which is a more stable basis than billable work hours.
- Fixed fees encourage greater productivity and efficiency, since there is no incentive for staff to extend individual projects to bring more revenue into the City. At the very least, fixed fees eliminate the potential for the community to perceive that such an incentive exists.

Despite our general discouragement, in some special cases the time tracking approach might be optimal, such as when the local jurisdiction has a compelling need for accuracy and defensibility due to litigation, outside reporting requirements, or significant gaps in current data collection. In addition, a specific time tracking approach may be the only feasible method in unique or extraordinary land development or building cases that do not reasonably fit within the existing fee structure (e.g., stadium, aquarium, amusement park, etc.).

FINDINGS AND RESULTS

General Findings

Recognizing the specific benefit of a particular user fee service to an applicant, our general recommendation to a client is that they set most fee levels to recover the full cost of providing the service. However, this first suggestion is often tempered by the fiscal, political, and economic realities within the local jurisdiction. Following discussions with City staff and an understanding of the City's policy direction, we identified some proposed fee levels that should remain consistent with current fee levels. Overall, actual increased revenue may vary due to extraneous factors, such as elasticity of demand and construction and other service activity.

The study's primary objective is to provide the City's decision-makers with the basic data needed for setting fees. Pricing levels for City services is an issue the City must address based on social, economic, and other policy considerations. The decision matrix (page 8) is designed to assist in this matter. *In considering fee increases, the City should recall the basic definition of a user fee: a service that an individual or group receives for his/her personal, economic, or physical benefit, as opposed to a benefit serving the community as a whole.*

As a cost of service (fee) study, the project did not seek to determine answers to operations oriented issues faced by the City, nor did it seek to provide recommendations for improvements to City processes or policies. Instead, the purpose was to help the City identify and understand its cost of service—as currently provided. Consequently, our analysis does not result in traditional “findings” regarding the operational effectiveness or efficiency of the department operations. Instead, our findings represent the outcome of the study: various lists of services and their related costs (potential fees). This section of the report presents these results.

In reviewing the report and its conclusions, the following points should be noted:

1. Summary numbers are on the full cost basis and include all program, divisional, departmental, and citywide overhead costs.
2. For analytical purposes, current revenue is the product of the current fee multiplied by unit volume (except where specified). Since the study's unit volume was established to represent management's best estimate for the “normal” annual volume, it may be at variance with actual or budgeted revenues.

Summary of Results

The results of the MAXIMUS cost analysis demonstrate the full actual cost of providing each of the fee-related services included in the study. By annualizing and combining the results for each fee, we identified the potential revenue impacts of the current fees and fees hypothetically set at the full (100%) cost-recovery levels. The following table illustrates these impacts:

Summary of Actual Cost and Recommended Fee Results

Department / Division	FULL COST: Annual Cost of All Fee Related Services	CURRENT REVENUE: Annual Revenue at Current Fees	POTENTIAL REVENUE: Annual Revenue at Recommended Fees	POTENTIAL REVENUE GROWTH (@ Rec'd Fees)
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* MAXIMUS does not assert that this is a realistic revenue figure. Parks and Recreation services are traditionally very heavily subsidized by cities. This figure merely represents the full cost of providing Parks and Recreation services.

(Note: For presentation purposes in this report, the figures in both tables are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.)

The detail from which these figures were derived exists in a voluminous series of worksheets and computer models. MAXIMUS provided much of this detail to the City under separate cover.

In all departments and divisions studied, MAXIMUS identified an overall current subsidy provided by the City to the fee-payers, whereby the City was charging less than the full actual cost of providing the services. For specific/individual fees and services, on a unit-by-unit basis, the City overcharged for some and undercharged for others, but the net overall effect was an annual undercharge. The cost analysis conducted by MAXIMUS sought to rectify each instance and identify the actual cost to allow the City to align the fees with the costs more accurately.

Key Study Assumptions and Issues

Time “Estimates”

As discussed previously in this report, MAXIMUS believes that an actual time-tracking approach is not reasonable or cost effective for building plan check and inspection fees. Consequently, our fee models employ standardized, averaged, or estimated times for the completion of fee-related tasks. While this approach is imperfect, it can still easily meet a standard of “reasonableness” with regards to the linkage between the fees and the cost of services, particularly over the course of multiple projects and a full fiscal year.

In the study for the City of Paso Robles, the departments relied upon time estimates prepared by knowledgeable staff and managers. This approach is reasonable and appropriate, because the experienced staff and managers of the City of Paso Robles are the preeminent experts on the subject of work requirements in the City of Paso Robles, particularly considering the unique level of service and staff capabilities in the City. In short, nobody knows the business of development services in Paso Robles better than the department staff and managers. There are no other sources of information that are currently qualified to reliably contradict the time estimates provided by the City.

The time estimates provided by the City underwent a rigorous internal review process that entailed multiple iterations and modifications until all parties were satisfied that the estimates reflected reality. Department staff spent a great deal of time and effort considering and debating each time estimate, until they were certain that the estimates reflected reality. At the beginning of the study, MAXIMUS had asked the department to provide estimates that represented standard projects—without skewing for “best-case” and “worst-case” scenarios, and the department utilized this approach. To support the department’s final estimations, MAXIMUS also conducted a “reasonableness test” by reviewing the time estimates and making sample comparisons with the results of other *NEXUS* studies we have completed. Any anomalies were either corrected or satisfactorily justified.

Fee Level and Revenue Comparisons

As part of this study, the City and MAXIMUS created new fees and restructured many of the existing fees through consolidations, separations, and other requested fee changes. We also converted some from a valuation-based fee approach to the cost-based *NEXUS* approach. Due to the many structural changes to the fees, it became imprecise to compare the calculated costs with current fees to determine exact existing subsidies or surpluses in some fees. For some fees, the fee categories/types are different, the existing activity volume statistics no longer apply, and the current fee levels are no longer comparable. This limitation affects the individual fee comparisons, as well as the total revenue that results from all fees during the year.

As a result of these issues, there are some limitations to the utility of the “potential revenue” figures indicated in our summary worksheets. This information is intended to inform the City of the relative level of change to its revenues that could result from the adoption of the fee levels identified by MAXIMUS. In other words, we do not recommend that the City rely upon the full amount of this revenue for critical operations or purchases, as a variety of factors could result in significant changes. Instead, we recommend a conservative approach regarding the new revenue assumptions.

Services Included in New Construction (Building Permits)

The calculation of the cost of “New Construction” for each occupancy type and for the departments required a basic assumption regarding the types of services included in the time estimates. In general, the two departments desired to make each New Construction fee comprehensive by including all related services in a single fee (one per department), including the plan check and inspections of mechanical, plumbing, and electrical items. The only exception to this approach was the exclusion of sprinkler systems, alarm systems, and miscellaneous Fire Department regulated systems in the fire plan check and inspection fees.

Mixed-Use Occupancies (Building Permits)

In some cases, a building may include two or more different occupancy types (e.g., retail store and residential and restaurant) that cross over the fee categories established in the *NEXUS* model. To implement (charge) fees in these circumstances, the City should simply determine the amount of square footage occupied by each occupancy type and calculate fees separately for each of the occupancy types.

Non-Fee Services

The “fee” analysis conducted by MAXIMUS included all development related services, except impact fees, that the City provides, as well as a series of other functional fees. Within these functions (departments), we calculated the cost of the services whether the City currently charges a fee or not, so the cost analysis includes services for which the City does not currently charge a fee. Future initiation of fees for these services is at the discretion of the City.

Deposit-Fixed Fee Conversions

Whenever possible, MAXIMUS attempted to identify potential fixed fees for City services. Given our belief that fixed fees are generally best (as discussed earlier in this report), we worked with City staff to maintain fixed fees. In some cases, this approach was opposed by the City or proved unfeasible, due to radical variations in service levels and/or costs that make fixed fees unrealistic. In those instances, we calculated the full cost recovery hourly rate and a representative cost to establish the potential deposit level.

“Recommended” Fees

Cities have a variety of reasons to conduct fee studies, depending on their community goals, City Council direction, and executive intent. These reasons include:

- Increase revenue
- Encourage or discourage certain activity in the community (e.g., development)
- Ensure compliance with state and local fee requirements and limitations
- Prepare documentation for litigation
- Develop detailed cost and other management information for additional analysis

Normally, MAXIMUS recommends that a City increase (or decrease) most fees to the “full cost” level to maximize revenues, since this is the predominant City goal we encounter. However, the City Council is the ultimate decision-maker regarding the level of individual fees, and they will set fees after considering a variety of related factors, including policy decisions and City staff input.

During this study, the City indicated to MAXIMUS that the general policy regarding recovery rates or subsidy levels is to set fees at 100% cost recovery wherever feasible. As a result, our recommended fees default to 100% cost recovery, except in a few instances where department management indicated a strong desire or past Council direction to provide a subsidy. In these cases, MAXIMUS provided conceptual guidance and worked with City staff and management to identify the City’s desired fee, which may differ significantly from the calculated “full cost.” MAXIMUS presented the resultant fees as the “recommended” fees shown in this study (appendices). We anticipate that City staff may further modify the fee levels from our recommendations to accommodate policies or intent unknown to MAXIMUS at the time of our study.

Multi-Year Fees (Updates)

MAXIMUS developed the fee analysis based upon FY 2004-05 final budget figures provided by the City. Once fee adjustments are implemented, we recommend the City update the fee schedules periodically to account for changes in costs over time. The development and use of an automatic fee increase mechanism normally provides a level of convenience and efficiency, because staff does not have to take the time to recalculate cost recovery percentages each year, yet the fees will increase to recover some of the budget increases. However, the use of a sub-optimal approach can result in cost increases significantly outpacing the fee increases.

In order to ensure that the City receives appropriate fee increases that reflect the actual growth in cost, MAXIMUS has identified a series of alternatives:

Alternative 1: Update the Fee Model Annually

The most accurate method to ensure accurate fee increases is to recalculate fees based upon new staffing and expenditure numbers each year. However, this approach would likely be the most time consuming (and expensive) of the alternatives, as it requires significant financial analysis and a repeat of the approval process.

Alternative 2: Apply CPI Factors Annually

A number of CPI factors are available for use by the City to establish pre-determined fee increases. The City could use regional factors determined by the state of California, industry/commodity-specific CPI factors, or regional factors determined by a variety of local groups (Chamber of Commerce, etc.). The key to this approach is to use the predicted factors, not one-year historical factors. As communities have learned in the past few years with gasoline and electricity costs, economic factors can change quickly and cause historical factors to be obsolete. However, the use of predictive factors can also be problematic for the same reason. Tying City user fee increases to cost factors that may or may not reflect reality in the departments is a potentially inaccurate approach. A better approach would be to link the increases with known factors and factors that most effectively influence departmental costs.

Alternative 3: City Labor Costs (Recommended Alternative)

Labor costs comprise the bulk of expenses for most City departments. Consequently, changes in labor costs drive the overall change in department costs.

To better recover increased costs, the City can insert into the rate schedule a fee increase factor that is based upon known and anticipated labor cost increases, such as programmed cost of living raises, association agreements, salary step increases, benefits increases, and other salary or benefit enhancements.

Labor costs are generally easier to predict than most other costs, since the City has greater control over its internal costs. Furthermore, common CPI factors are not specific to the regional economy surrounding Paso Robles. As a result, MAXIMUS believes that a factor based upon specific labor costs would be the most accurate indicator of overall departmental cost increases.

Jurisdictional Comparisons

As a tangent to a cost of service or fee study, many Cities are tempted to compare their fees to the fees of other local or similar jurisdictions. The specific purposes of these comparisons vary, but they are generally intended to identify “where we stand.” In effect, most jurisdictions do not want to have the highest fees in the area and suffer the resultant notoriety and political ramifications of being at the high end of the spectrum.

Within the context of a fee calculation study, however, fee comparisons between jurisdictions have very little practical utility—and could be quite misleading. Admittedly, comparisons can help City leaders understand the market environment to help make market-based or political decisions, but such comparisons do not reveal any objective information or identify the true relationship of the fees to costs to help make cost-based decisions.

The results of a fee level comparison reveal what other jurisdictions are charging for certain defined services, but not what those activities cost to provide. As a result, such a comparison usually has no value in a cost of service study, such as the fee study completed by MAXIMUS. Fee comparisons between jurisdictions have little constructive analytical value, because every jurisdiction and its fees are different and may not be based on actual cost. Many specific factors can create differences that affect cost, and examples of these factors include:

- Fees are defined differently. The same “fee” with the same name or intent may include or exclude certain activities or sub-services, which compromise any “match-up.”
- Direct costs for similar services may be very different, due to varying pay scales, benefits, productivity factors, and other cost components.
- Indirect costs may vary greatly among jurisdictions, due to supervision levels, support structures, organizational structures, cost allocation methodologies, and frequency of allocation updates.
- Different jurisdictions provide varying service levels, both in terms of quantity and quality, which affects the staffing levels, productivity, and other factors that drive the cost.

Since every jurisdiction is different, an in-depth investigation and analysis of comparable jurisdiction operations and fees would be necessary to make a valid (“apples to apples”) comparison. Otherwise, any comparative data would most likely be cosmetic in nature and possibly misleading. Consequently, without a comprehensive review of fee programs in other jurisdictions, MAXIMUS is hesitant to provide any comparative fee levels, in order to avoid the mistaken impression that the fees are truly comparable.

Building & Safety Fee Results

Summary Description

The Building Department is responsible for plan checking all building plans and inspecting all phases of construction to ensure the life, safety and health of residents, employees and others in the City, as well as to ensure compliance with all building, electrical, plumbing, disabled access, energy and other applicable codes.

The City of Paso Robles currently uses the method adopted by most municipalities in setting building permit and plan check fees, basing fees on the adopted fee schedule and on

construction valuation tables published periodically by the building officials’ national organization.

For this fee study, MAXIMUS worked with the City to utilize the *NEXUS* fee approach that does not rely upon the valuation tables to establish fee levels.

Findings

The cost analysis of Building fee-related services indicated that the average current fee levels are set higher than actual cost. The annual full actual cost of these services is approximately \$192,000 lower than the current potential fee revenue, resulting in a City collected surplus from fee-payers. This surplus represents the current over-recovery in fee revenue the City will generate if it does not set fees at the appropriate full cost recovery level.

The detailed “findings” of a *NEXUS* study are primarily represented in the detailed worksheets prepared in the analytical model. MAXIMUS provided the detailed models with all data and calculations to the City under separate cover. The following table shows the revenue impacts for these programs:

FULL COST: Annual Cost of All Fee Related Services	CURRENT REVENUE: Annual Revenue at Current Fees	POTENTIAL REVENUE: Annual Revenue at Recommended Fees	POTENTIAL REVENUE GROWTH (@ Rec'd Fees)
\$ 788,000	\$ 980,000	\$ 788,000	\$ (192,000)

For most building and development-related fees, MAXIMUS recommends setting fees at a 100% cost recovery level. Certain exceptions to this “rule” exist for fees the City wants to administer without discouraging compliance (e.g., water heater permits). The fee results and revenues identified in our summary findings (Appendix 1) present the full cost and recommended fee levels.

Emergency Services (Fire) Fee Results

Summary Description

The Emergency Services Department conducts plan checks and inspections for fire-related systems, hazardous activities and materials, public facilities, and other services not generally related to the construction of new occupancies and structures in the city. MAXIMUS evaluated these services using the *MAXFEE* model and methodology.

Findings

The cost analysis of Emergency Services fee-related services indicated that the average current fee levels are set lower than actual cost. The annual full actual cost of these services is

approximately \$69,000 greater than the current potential fee revenue, resulting in a City-provided “subsidy” (or general fund contribution) to fee-payers. This subsidy represents the potential new revenue the City could generate if it sets all fees at the full cost recovery level.

MAXIMUS provided the detailed models with all data and calculations to the City under separate cover. The following table shows the revenue impacts for these programs:

FULL COST: Annual Cost of All Fee Related Services	CURRENT REVENUE: Annual Revenue at Current Fees	POTENTIAL REVENUE: Annual Revenue at Recommended Fees	POTENTIAL REVENUE GROWTH (@ Rec'd Fees)
\$ 69,000	\$ 100	\$ 69,000	\$ 69,000

For Emergency Services fees, MAXIMUS recommends setting fees at a 100% cost recovery level. We did not identify any obvious exceptions to the full cost fee setting approach. The fee results and revenues identified in our summary findings (Appendix 2) present the full cost and recommended fee levels.

Police Fee Results

Summary Description

In addition to its patrol and commonly-known public safety functions, the Police Department provides a series of other services, including permit issuance for certain businesses, fingerprinting, alarm response, and review of planning applications for their impacts on public safety resources and infrastructure.

Findings

The cost analysis of Police Department fee-related services indicated that the average current fee levels are set lower than actual cost. The annual full actual cost of these services is approximately \$353,000 greater than the current potential fee revenue, resulting in a City-provided “subsidy” (or general fund contribution) to fee-payers. This subsidy represents the potential new revenue the City could generate if it sets all fees at the full cost recovery level.

As with the rest of the fee departments, the detailed “findings” of a MAXFEE study are primarily represented in the detailed worksheets prepared in the analytical model. MAXIMUS provided the detailed models with all data and calculations to the City under separate cover. The following table shows the revenue impacts for these programs:

FULL COST: Annual Cost of All Fee Related Services	CURRENT REVENUE: Annual Revenue at Current Fees	POTENTIAL REVENUE: Annual Revenue at Recommended Fees	POTENTIAL REVENUE GROWTH (@ Rec'd Fees)
\$ 407,000	\$ 54,000	\$ 407,000	\$ 353,000

For most Police Department fees, MAXIMUS recommends setting fees at a 100% cost recovery level. Several exceptions to this exist for fees the City wants to administer without discouraging compliance or where other factors influence the City’s desired fee levels. The fee results and revenues identified in our summary findings (Appendix 3) present the full cost and recommended fee levels.

Administrative Services Fee Results

Summary Description

The Administrative Services Department is responsible for a comprehensive program of administrative and financial activities. For the purpose of this fee study, MAXIMUS used the MAXFEE model to evaluate administrative fees related to utility account set up and closure, and other miscellaneous permits.

Findings

The cost analysis of Administrative Services fee-related services indicated that the average current fee levels are set lower than actual cost. The annual full actual cost of these services is approximately \$268,000 greater than the current potential fee revenue, resulting in a City-provided “subsidy” (or general fund contribution) to fee-payers. This subsidy represents the potential new revenue the City could generate if it sets all fees at the full cost recovery level.

The detailed “findings” of a MAXFEE study are primarily represented in the detailed worksheets and reports that the study produces. MAXIMUS provided the voluminous detail and background materials behind all of the calculations and analysis to the City under separate cover. The following table shows the revenue impacts for these programs:

FULL COST: Annual Cost of All Fee Related Services	CURRENT REVENUE: Annual Revenue at Current Fees	POTENTIAL REVENUE: Annual Revenue at Recommended Fees	POTENTIAL REVENUE GROWTH (@ Rec'd Fees)
\$ 279,000	\$ 11,000	\$ 279,000	\$ 268,000

For most Administrative Services fees, MAXIMUS recommends setting fees at a 100% cost recovery level. Certain exceptions to this “rule” exist for fees the City wants to administer without discouraging compliance or where external factors dictate the fees. The fee results

and revenues identified in our summary findings (Appendix 4) present the full cost and recommended fee levels.

Library Services Fee Results

Summary Description

The Paso Robles Library provides and maintains book and document collections for the public, as well as cultural arts programs and on-line library services. For the purpose of this fee study, MAXIMUS used the MAXFEE model to evaluate administrative fees related to replacement and repair of lost and/or damaged books.

Findings

The cost analysis of Library Services fee-related services indicated that the average current fee levels are set lower than actual cost. The annual full actual cost of these services is approximately \$6,000 greater than the current potential fee revenue, resulting in a City-provided “subsidy” (or general fund contribution) to fee-payers. This subsidy represents the potential new revenue the City could generate if it sets all fees at the full cost recovery level.

The detailed “findings” of a MAXFEE study are primarily represented in the detailed worksheets and reports that the study produces. MAXIMUS provided the voluminous detail and background materials behind all of the calculations and analysis to the City under separate cover. The following table shows the revenue impacts for these programs:

FULL COST: Annual Cost of All Fee Related Services	CURRENT REVENUE: Annual Revenue at Current Fees	POTENTIAL REVENUE: Annual Revenue at Recommended Fees	POTENTIAL REVENUE GROWTH (@ Rec'd Fees)
\$ 8,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 6,000

For most Library Services fees, MAXIMUS recommends setting fees at a 100% cost recovery level. Certain exceptions to this “rule” exist for fees the City wants to administer without discouraging compliance or where external factors dictate the fees. The fee results and revenues identified in our summary findings (Appendix 5) present the full cost and recommended fee levels.

Calculation of Full Cost Recovery Hourly Rates

The Public Works, Engineering and Planning Departments currently charge for their services using hourly rates, charged against projects based on actual time worked. These costs are charged against an initial deposit collected from the fee payer. The City decided to retain their

current charge method, so in these departments, MAXIMUS calculated full-cost-recovery hourly rates.

All hourly rates were calculated by dividing the total salaries and benefits for each employee within a particular department by the average number of hours an employee is available for direct project related work, to determine a base “productive” hourly rate. An indirect cost factor was then applied to this rate to account for and include supplemental operational costs such as services and supplies, and departmental and citywide overhead.

The following tables display the full-cost-recovery hourly rates for each department studied:

Public Works:

Employee/Department/Division	Public Works Division
Full-Cost-Recovery Hourly Rate	\$ 121
City’s Current Hourly Rate	\$ 39.69

Engineering:

Employee/Department/Division	Blended Departmental	City Engineer	Sr Engineering Inspector	Administrative Assistant
Full-Cost-Recovery Hourly Rate	\$ 132	\$ 187	\$ 101	\$ 76
City’s Current Hourly Rate	N/A	\$ 59.19	\$ 59.19	\$ 25.32

Planning:

Employee/Department/Division	Blended Departmental	Comm. Dev Director	City Planner	Assoc Planner	Admin Assistant	Intern
Full-Cost-Recovery Hourly Rate	\$ 123	\$ 204	\$ 162	\$ 115	\$ 69	\$ 24
City’s Current Hourly Rate	N/A	\$ 99.69	\$ 49.07	\$ 49.07	\$ 25.32	\$ 15

The full-cost-recovery hourly rates calculated by MAXIMUS show that the City’s current hourly rates are set far below actual cost, resulting in a City provided subsidy to the fee payer for recoverable services. Our analysis resulted in a 50 to 200 percent increase over the City’s current hourly rates. If the volume of activity for Public Works, Development Engineering, and Planning services remains constant or increases, the City may experience a proportionate increase in user fee revenue in these departments. This additional revenue may help to offset the decrease in Building & Safety revenue that could result from adjusting those fees to a true cost recovery level (see page 22). It is important to note, however, that actual revenue results

are dependant upon the actual volume of activity, as well as the “mix” of fees. Any differences from the assumptions contained in the MAXIMUS analysis will alter the results shown here.

Parks and Recreation Cost Recovery Results

The Parks and Recreation Department provides Parks and Recreation facilities, programs and services to the residents of Paso Robles. The “cost recovery” fee analysis methodology for Parks and Recreation activities differed somewhat from the standard unit cost build-up approach we used for the other departments and divisions in this study. Due to limitations on available data and the flexibility of the various fees, the department and MAXIMUS decided to utilize an overall functional cost-recovery basis to determine service costs. We identified various program areas offered by the City, and determined the overall current cost of these programs, which involved the distribution of staff and related support and overhead costs. By factoring in the annual revenue for those services, we were able to determine average annual recovery for those services and identify potential fee adjustments accordingly. As stated previously, the goal of reviewing Parks and Recreation Fees is to calculate the cost recovery rates at three levels of cost: direct program, full departmental and full cost to the city. Once these rates are known, MAXIMUS applies these rates to the various Parks and Recreation service offerings to determine the price – if the City decides that some level of full cost recovery is in the best interest of the community.

The following table summarizes the current cost recovery levels and percentage rates at the three levels of cost mentioned above. The specific revenue impacts and detailed “findings” of the Parks and Recreation Cost Recovery study are included as Appendix 6 of this report. Please note that actual programs and volumes (or number of participants) in Parks and Recreation programs vary significantly over any selected period of time. Consequently, it is impractical to project revenues with any degree of certainty. Our results reflect the full cost of services, rather than anticipated revenues.

PARKS & RECREATION PROGRAM COST RECOVERY SUMMARY							
Division/ Program	Total Current Program Fee Revenue	Total Direct Program Cost	Direct Program Cost Recovery Rate	Total Parks & Recreation Departmental Program Cost	Total Other Indirect (OH)	Full Citywide Program Cost	Park & Rec. Cost Recovery Rate
BS Tournaments, Community Events & Rentals							
#171	\$ 37,807	\$ 245,826	16.1%	\$ 173,000	\$ -	\$ 418,826	9.5%
Facilities & Independent Leagues	\$ 11,008	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 216,741	5.1%
Special Community Events	\$ 8,390	\$ 84,832	9.9%	\$ 28,851	\$ -	\$ 113,683	7.4%
LRS Adults Sports							
#180	\$ 97,479	\$ 85,875	113.5%	\$ 39,700	\$ 250,400	\$ 375,975	25.9%
LRS Aquatics							
#182	\$ 172,009	\$ 162,800	105.7%	\$ 171,700	\$ 79,600	\$ 414,100	41.5%
#181	\$ 37,815	\$ 52,769	71.7%	\$ 39,700	\$ 72,000	\$ 164,469	23.0%
LRS Leisure Classes							
#184	\$ 205,787	\$ 240,256	85.7%	\$ 84,300	\$ 75,100	\$ 399,656	51.5%
LRS Senior Citizens							
#185	\$ 26,854	\$ 93,710	28.7%	\$ 100,500	\$ 84,000	\$ 278,210	9.7%
LRS Trips							
#186	\$ 21,517	\$ 24,035	89.5%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,035	89.5%
LRS Special Events							
#187	\$ 7,894	\$ 16,659	47.4%	\$ 900	\$ -	\$ 17,559	45.0%
Oakpark Recreation Program							
#188	\$ 32,469	\$ 28,917	112.3%	\$ 1,100	\$ -	\$ 30,017	108.2%
#189	\$ 36,900	\$ 172,000	21.5%	\$ 165,900	\$ -	\$ 337,900	10.9%
LRS Eastside							
#197	\$ -	\$ 31,835	0.0%	\$ 26,100	\$ -	\$ 57,935	0.0%
TOTALS	\$ 695,929	\$ 1,239,514	56.1%	\$ 831,751	\$ 561,100	\$ 2,849,106	24.4%

CONCLUSION

The City of Paso Robles engaged MAXIMUS to determine the full cost of fee-related services provided to its citizens and businesses. MAXIMUS employed proven and objective methodologies to calculate the cost of the services, and we used our experience to help the City develop reasonable potential fees.

In all departments and divisions studied, MAXIMUS identified an overall current subsidy provided by the City to the fee-payers as a whole, whereby the City was charging less than the full actual cost of providing the services. For specific/individual fees and services, on a unit-by-unit basis, the City overcharged for some and undercharged for others, but the net overall effect was an annual undercharge. The cost analysis conducted by MAXIMUS sought to rectify each instance and identify the actual cost to allow the City to align the fees with the costs more accurately.

With the information gained from this study, City leaders are in a much better position to understand their costs and existing subsidy conditions. The City can use this information to make more informed decisions and set fees to meet the fiscal and policy goals and objectives of the City.

APPENDIX 1:

***NEXUS* COST RESULTS**
for
BUILDING & SAFETY FEES

**City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

FINAL RESULTS

BUILDING & SAFETY DEPARTMENT

Summary of Actual Cost / Revenue Impacts:

Building Fee Category	Actual Annual Cost / Potential Revenue	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)
New Construction	\$ 670,422	\$ 851,068	\$ 180,647
Misc. Items	\$ 110,155	\$ 123,874	\$ 13,719
MP&E's	\$ 7,364	\$ 5,037	\$ (2,327)
Total Revenues:	\$ 787,940	\$ 979,979	\$ 192,039

Impact of Recommended Fees:

Building Fee Category	Potential Revenue at Recommended Fees	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)
New Construction	\$ 670,422	\$ 851,068	\$ 180,647
Misc. Items	\$ 110,155	\$ 123,874	\$ 13,719
MP&E's	\$ 7,364	\$ 5,037	\$ (2,327)
Total Revenues:	\$ 787,940	\$ 979,979	\$ 192,039

**City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

FULL COST RECOVERY SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS - NEW CONSTRUCTION

Class	Occupancy Type	Average Cost per SF	SF Standard	Annual Volume of Activity	UNIT COSTS *			REVENUE IMPACTS		
					Actual Unit Cost	Current Fee	Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Actual Annual Cost / Potential Revenue	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)
A-1	-	1.0872	2,000	-	\$ 2,174	\$ -	\$ (2,174)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2354	10,000	-	\$ 2,354	\$ -	\$ (2,354)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1365	20,000	-	\$ 2,730	\$ -	\$ (2,730)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0750	40,000	-	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ (3,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0348	100,000	-	\$ 3,480	\$ -	\$ (3,480)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0.0211	200,000	-	\$ 4,220	\$ -	\$ (4,220)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A-2	-	1.9387	1,000	-	\$ 1,939	\$ -	\$ (1,939)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.4200	5,000	-	\$ 2,100	\$ -	\$ (2,100)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2436	10,000	-	\$ 2,436	\$ -	\$ (2,436)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1340	20,000	-	\$ 2,680	\$ -	\$ (2,680)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0622	50,000	-	\$ 3,110	\$ -	\$ (3,110)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0.0376	100,000	-	\$ 3,760	\$ -	\$ (3,760)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A-2.1	-	1.9243	1,000	-	\$ 1,924	\$ -	\$ (1,924)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.4168	5,000	-	\$ 2,084	\$ -	\$ (2,084)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2418	10,000	-	\$ 2,418	\$ -	\$ (2,418)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1329	20,000	-	\$ 2,658	\$ -	\$ (2,658)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0617	50,000	-	\$ 3,085	\$ -	\$ (3,085)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0.0373	100,000	-	\$ 3,730	\$ -	\$ (3,730)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A-3	-	3.2937	500	-	\$ 1,647	\$ -	\$ (1,647)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.7132	2,500	-	\$ 1,783	\$ -	\$ (1,783)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.4137	5,000	1	\$ 2,069	\$ 6,334	\$ 4,266	\$ 2,069	\$ 6,334	\$ 4,266
	-	0.2274	10,000	-	\$ 2,274	\$ -	\$ (2,274)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1055	25,000	-	\$ 2,638	\$ -	\$ (2,638)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0.0638	50,000	-	\$ 3,190	\$ -	\$ (3,190)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A-4	-	3.2937	500	-	\$ 1,647	\$ -	\$ (1,647)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.7132	2,500	-	\$ 1,783	\$ -	\$ (1,783)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.4137	5,000	-	\$ 2,069	\$ -	\$ (2,069)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2274	10,000	-	\$ 2,274	\$ -	\$ (2,274)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1055	25,000	-	\$ 2,638	\$ -	\$ (2,638)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0.0638	50,000	-	\$ 3,190	\$ -	\$ (3,190)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
B	-	1.9101	1,000	1	\$ 1,910	\$ 1,503	\$ (407)	\$ 1,910	\$ 1,503	\$ (407)
	-	0.4137	5,000	3	\$ 2,069	\$ 4,102	\$ 2,034	\$ 6,206	\$ 12,306	\$ 6,101
	-	0.2400	10,000	-	\$ 2,400	\$ -	\$ (2,400)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1319	20,000	-	\$ 2,638	\$ -	\$ (2,638)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0612	50,000	-	\$ 3,060	\$ -	\$ (3,060)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0.0370	100,000	-	\$ 3,700	\$ -	\$ (3,700)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
E-1	-	3.2937	500	-	\$ 1,647	\$ -	\$ (1,647)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.7132	2,500	-	\$ 1,783	\$ -	\$ (1,783)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.4137	5,000	-	\$ 2,069	\$ -	\$ (2,069)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2274	10,000	-	\$ 2,274	\$ -	\$ (2,274)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1055	25,000	-	\$ 2,638	\$ -	\$ (2,638)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0.0638	50,000	-	\$ 3,190	\$ -	\$ (3,190)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
E-2	-	3.2937	500	-	\$ 1,647	\$ -	\$ (1,647)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.7132	2,500	-	\$ 1,783	\$ -	\$ (1,783)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.4137	5,000	-	\$ 2,069	\$ -	\$ (2,069)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2274	10,000	-	\$ 2,274	\$ -	\$ (2,274)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1055	25,000	-	\$ 2,638	\$ -	\$ (2,638)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0.0638	50,000	-	\$ 3,190	\$ -	\$ (3,190)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
E-3	-	1.9101	1,000	-	\$ 1,910	\$ -	\$ (1,910)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.4137	5,000	-	\$ 2,069	\$ -	\$ (2,069)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2400	10,000	-	\$ 2,400	\$ -	\$ (2,400)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1319	20,000	-	\$ 2,638	\$ -	\$ (2,638)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0612	50,000	-	\$ 3,060	\$ -	\$ (3,060)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0.0370	100,000	-	\$ 3,700	\$ -	\$ (3,700)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
F-1	-	1.0494	2,000	-	\$ 2,099	\$ -	\$ (2,099)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2274	10,000	-	\$ 2,274	\$ -	\$ (2,274)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1319	20,000	-	\$ 2,638	\$ -	\$ (2,638)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0725	40,000	-	\$ 2,900	\$ -	\$ (2,900)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0337	100,000	-	\$ 3,370	\$ -	\$ (3,370)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0.0204	200,000	-	\$ 4,080	\$ -	\$ (4,080)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

**City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

FULL COST RECOVERY SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS - NEW CONSTRUCTION

Class	Occupancy Type	Average Cost per SF	SF Standard	Annual Volume of Activity	UNIT COSTS *			REVENUE IMPACTS		
					Actual Unit Cost	Current Fee	Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Actual Annual Cost / Potential Revenue	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)
F-2	-	1.8957	1,000	-	\$ 1,896	\$ -	\$ (1,896)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.4105	5,000	-	\$ 2,053	\$ -	\$ (2,053)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2381	10,000	-	\$ 2,381	\$ -	\$ (2,381)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1309	20,000	-	\$ 2,618	\$ -	\$ (2,618)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0607	50,000	-	\$ 3,035	\$ -	\$ (3,035)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0368	100,000	-	\$ 3,680	\$ -	\$ (3,680)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
H-1	-	1.8957	1,000	-	\$ 1,896	\$ -	\$ (1,896)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.4105	5,000	-	\$ 2,053	\$ -	\$ (2,053)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2381	10,000	-	\$ 2,381	\$ -	\$ (2,381)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1309	20,000	-	\$ 2,618	\$ -	\$ (2,618)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0607	50,000	-	\$ 3,035	\$ -	\$ (3,035)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0368	100,000	-	\$ 3,680	\$ -	\$ (3,680)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
H-2	-	3.2937	500	-	\$ 1,647	\$ -	\$ (1,647)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.7132	2,500	-	\$ 1,783	\$ -	\$ (1,783)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.4137	5,000	-	\$ 2,069	\$ -	\$ (2,069)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2274	10,000	-	\$ 2,274	\$ -	\$ (2,274)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1055	25,000	-	\$ 2,638	\$ -	\$ (2,638)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0638	50,000	-	\$ 3,190	\$ -	\$ (3,190)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
H-3	-	1.8957	1,000	-	\$ 1,896	\$ -	\$ (1,896)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.4105	5,000	-	\$ 2,053	\$ -	\$ (2,053)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2381	10,000	-	\$ 2,381	\$ -	\$ (2,381)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1309	20,000	-	\$ 2,618	\$ -	\$ (2,618)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0607	50,000	-	\$ 3,035	\$ -	\$ (3,035)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0368	100,000	-	\$ 3,680	\$ -	\$ (3,680)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
H-4	-	1.8957	1,000	-	\$ 1,896	\$ -	\$ (1,896)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.4105	5,000	-	\$ 2,053	\$ -	\$ (2,053)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2381	10,000	-	\$ 2,381	\$ -	\$ (2,381)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1309	20,000	-	\$ 2,618	\$ -	\$ (2,618)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0607	50,000	-	\$ 3,035	\$ -	\$ (3,035)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0368	100,000	-	\$ 3,680	\$ -	\$ (3,680)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
H-5	-	0.2941	10,000	-	\$ 2,941	\$ -	\$ (2,941)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0638	50,000	-	\$ 3,190	\$ -	\$ (3,190)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0370	100,000	-	\$ 3,700	\$ -	\$ (3,700)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0204	200,000	-	\$ 4,080	\$ -	\$ (4,080)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0095	500,000	-	\$ 4,750	\$ -	\$ (4,750)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0057	1,000,000	-	\$ 5,700	\$ -	\$ (5,700)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
H-6	-	14.3820	100	-	\$ 1,438	\$ -	\$ (1,438)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	3.1207	500	-	\$ 1,560	\$ -	\$ (1,560)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	1.8108	1,000	-	\$ 1,811	\$ -	\$ (1,811)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.9965	2,000	-	\$ 1,993	\$ -	\$ (1,993)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.4630	5,000	-	\$ 2,315	\$ -	\$ (2,315)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2807	10,000	-	\$ 2,807	\$ -	\$ (2,807)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
H-7	-	3.2937	500	-	\$ 1,647	\$ -	\$ (1,647)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.7132	2,500	-	\$ 1,783	\$ -	\$ (1,783)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.4137	5,000	-	\$ 2,069	\$ -	\$ (2,069)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2274	10,000	-	\$ 2,274	\$ -	\$ (2,274)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1055	25,000	-	\$ 2,638	\$ -	\$ (2,638)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0638	50,000	-	\$ 3,190	\$ -	\$ (3,190)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
I-1.1	-	3.2937	500	-	\$ 1,647	\$ -	\$ (1,647)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.7132	2,500	-	\$ 1,783	\$ -	\$ (1,783)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.4137	5,000	-	\$ 2,069	\$ -	\$ (2,069)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2274	10,000	-	\$ 2,274	\$ -	\$ (2,274)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1055	25,000	-	\$ 2,638	\$ -	\$ (2,638)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
I-1.2	-	3.2937	500	-	\$ 1,647	\$ -	\$ (1,647)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.7132	2,500	-	\$ 1,783	\$ -	\$ (1,783)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.4137	5,000	-	\$ 2,069	\$ -	\$ (2,069)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2274	10,000	-	\$ 2,274	\$ -	\$ (2,274)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1055	25,000	-	\$ 2,638	\$ -	\$ (2,638)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		0.0638	50,000	-	\$ 3,190	\$ -	\$ (3,190)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

**City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

FULL COST RECOVERY SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS - NEW CONSTRUCTION

Class	Occupancy Type	Average Cost per SF	SF Standard	Annual Volume of Activity	UNIT COSTS *			REVENUE IMPACTS			
					Actual Unit Cost	Current Fee	Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Actual Annual Cost / Potential Revenue	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)	
I-2	-	1.8331	1,000	-	\$ 1,833	\$ -	\$ (1,833)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	-	0.3977	5,000	-	\$ 1,989	\$ -	\$ (1,989)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	-	0.2308	10,000	-	\$ 2,308	\$ -	\$ (2,308)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	-	0.1270	20,000	-	\$ 2,540	\$ -	\$ (2,540)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	-	0.0590	50,000	-	\$ 2,950	\$ -	\$ (2,950)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
M	-	0.0358	100,000	-	\$ 3,580	\$ -	\$ (3,580)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	-	1.0279	2,000	-	\$ 2,056	\$ -	\$ (2,056)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	-	0.2227	10,000	-	\$ 2,227	\$ -	\$ (2,227)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	-	0.1292	20,000	-	\$ 2,584	\$ -	\$ (2,584)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	-	0.0710	40,000	-	\$ 2,840	\$ -	\$ (2,840)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
R-1	-	0.0330	100,000	-	\$ 3,300	\$ -	\$ (3,300)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	-	0.0199	200,000	-	\$ 3,980	\$ -	\$ (3,980)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	-	1.9101	1,000	-	\$ 1,910	\$ -	\$ (1,910)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	-	0.4137	5,000	-	\$ 2,069	\$ -	\$ (2,069)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	-	0.2400	10,000	-	\$ 2,400	\$ -	\$ (2,400)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
R-3	Custom, Model	-	0.1319	20,000	-	\$ 2,638	\$ -	\$ (2,638)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.0612	50,000	-	\$ 3,060	\$ -	\$ (3,060)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.0370	100,000	1	\$ 3,700	\$ 55,897	\$ 52,197	\$ 3,700	\$ 55,897	\$ 52,197
		-	3.7317	500	-	\$ 1,866	\$ -	\$ (1,866)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	1.3666	1,500	12	\$ 2,050	\$ 2,384	\$ 334	\$ 24,599	\$ 28,608	\$ 4,009
R-3	Production Phase, Repeats	-	0.7753	3,000	27	\$ 2,326	\$ 2,506	\$ 180	\$ 62,799	\$ 67,662	\$ 4,863
		-	0.6136	4,000	8	\$ 2,454	\$ 2,878	\$ 424	\$ 19,635	\$ 23,024	\$ 3,389
		-	0.5534	5,000	3	\$ 2,767	\$ 4,747	\$ 1,980	\$ 8,301	\$ 14,241	\$ 5,940
		-	0.3779	10,000	-	\$ 3,779	\$ -	\$ (3,779)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	3.6214	500	-	\$ 1,811	\$ -	\$ (1,811)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
R-2.1, 2.3 & 6.1		-	1.3299	1,500	17	\$ 1,995	\$ 2,384	\$ 389	\$ 33,912	\$ 40,528	\$ 6,616
		-	0.7569	3,000	96	\$ 2,271	\$ 2,506	\$ 235	\$ 217,987	\$ 240,576	\$ 22,589
		-	0.5998	4,000	85	\$ 2,399	\$ 2,878	\$ 479	\$ 203,932	\$ 244,630	\$ 40,698
		-	0.5424	5,000	3	\$ 2,712	\$ 4,747	\$ 2,035	\$ 8,136	\$ 14,241	\$ 6,105
		-	0.3705	10,000	1	\$ 3,705	\$ 4,145	\$ 440	\$ 3,705	\$ 4,145	\$ 440
R-2.2 & 6.20		-	2.1377	1,000	-	\$ 2,138	\$ -	\$ (2,138)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.4642	5,000	-	\$ 2,321	\$ -	\$ (2,321)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.2694	10,000	-	\$ 2,694	\$ -	\$ (2,694)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.1483	20,000	-	\$ 2,966	\$ -	\$ (2,966)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.0689	50,000	-	\$ 3,445	\$ -	\$ (3,445)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
R-2.1.1, 2.3.1 & 6.1.1		-	0.0418	100,000	-	\$ 4,180	\$ -	\$ (4,180)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	6.8736	250	-	\$ 1,718	\$ -	\$ (1,718)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	1.4895	1,250	-	\$ 1,862	\$ -	\$ (1,862)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.8641	2,500	-	\$ 2,160	\$ -	\$ (2,160)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.4752	5,000	-	\$ 2,376	\$ -	\$ (2,376)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
R-2.2.1 & 6.2.1		-	0.2206	12,500	-	\$ 2,758	\$ -	\$ (2,758)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.1336	25,000	-	\$ 3,340	\$ -	\$ (3,340)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	15.0345	100	-	\$ 1,503	\$ -	\$ (1,503)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	3.2496	500	-	\$ 1,625	\$ -	\$ (1,625)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	1.8843	1,000	-	\$ 1,884	\$ -	\$ (1,884)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
S-1		-	1.0348	2,000	-	\$ 2,070	\$ -	\$ (2,070)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.4797	5,000	-	\$ 2,399	\$ -	\$ (2,399)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.2897	10,000	-	\$ 2,897	\$ -	\$ (2,897)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	3.3198	600	-	\$ 1,992	\$ -	\$ (1,992)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.7208	3,000	-	\$ 2,162	\$ -	\$ (2,162)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
S-1		-	0.4183	6,000	-	\$ 2,510	\$ -	\$ (2,510)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.2303	12,000	-	\$ 2,764	\$ -	\$ (2,764)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.1070	30,000	-	\$ 3,210	\$ -	\$ (3,210)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.0649	60,000	-	\$ 3,894	\$ -	\$ (3,894)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	7.8042	200	-	\$ 1,561	\$ -	\$ (1,561)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
S-1		-	1.6881	1,000	-	\$ 1,688	\$ -	\$ (1,688)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.9790	2,000	-	\$ 1,958	\$ -	\$ (1,958)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.5379	4,000	-	\$ 2,152	\$ -	\$ (2,152)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.2495	10,000	-	\$ 2,495	\$ -	\$ (2,495)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		-	0.1508	20,000	-	\$ 3,016	\$ -	\$ (3,016)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

**City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

FULL COST RECOVERY SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS - NEW CONSTRUCTION

Class	Occupancy Type	Average Cost per SF	SF Standard	Annual Volume of Activity	UNIT COSTS *			REVENUE IMPACTS		
					Actual Unit Cost	Current Fee	Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Actual Annual Cost / Potential Revenue	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)
S-2	-	1.0350	2,000	1	\$ 2,070	\$ 1,981	\$ (89)	\$ 2,070	\$ 1,981	\$ (89)
-	-	0.2242	10,000	-	\$ 2,242	\$ -	\$ (2,242)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.1301	20,000	-	\$ 2,602	\$ -	\$ (2,602)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.0715	40,000	-	\$ 2,860	\$ -	\$ (2,860)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.0332	100,000	-	\$ 3,320	\$ -	\$ (3,320)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.0201	200,000	-	\$ 4,020	\$ -	\$ (4,020)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
S-3	-	7.8042	200	-	\$ 1,561	\$ -	\$ (1,561)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	1.6881	1,000	-	\$ 1,688	\$ -	\$ (1,688)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.9790	2,000	1	\$ 1,958	\$ 2,746	\$ 788	\$ 1,958	\$ 2,746	\$ 788
-	-	0.5379	4,000	1	\$ 2,152	\$ 4,051	\$ 1,899	\$ 2,152	\$ 4,051	\$ 1,899
-	-	0.2495	10,000	-	\$ 2,495	\$ -	\$ (2,495)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.1508	20,000	-	\$ 3,016	\$ -	\$ (3,016)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
S-5	-	3.2937	500	-	\$ 1,647	\$ -	\$ (1,647)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.7132	2,500	-	\$ 1,783	\$ -	\$ (1,783)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.4137	5,000	1	\$ 2,069	\$ 1,599	\$ (470)	\$ 2,069	\$ 1,599	\$ (470)
-	-	0.2274	10,000	-	\$ 2,274	\$ -	\$ (2,274)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.1055	25,000	-	\$ 2,638	\$ -	\$ (2,638)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.0638	50,000	-	\$ 3,190	\$ -	\$ (3,190)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
U-1	-	6.2433	250	1	\$ 1,561	\$ 517	\$ (1,044)	\$ 1,561	\$ 517	\$ (1,044)
-	-	1.3505	1,250	-	\$ 1,688	\$ -	\$ (1,688)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.7832	2,500	-	\$ 1,958	\$ -	\$ (1,958)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.4303	5,000	-	\$ 2,152	\$ -	\$ (2,152)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.1996	12,500	-	\$ 2,495	\$ -	\$ (2,495)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.1206	25,000	-	\$ 3,015	\$ -	\$ (3,015)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
U-2	-	1.1042	1,000	-	\$ 1,104	\$ -	\$ (1,104)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.2366	5,000	-	\$ 1,183	\$ -	\$ (1,183)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.1370	10,000	-	\$ 1,370	\$ -	\$ (1,370)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.0749	20,000	-	\$ 1,498	\$ -	\$ (1,498)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.0345	50,000	-	\$ 1,725	\$ -	\$ (1,725)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.0207	100,000	-	\$ 2,070	\$ -	\$ (2,070)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
T.I.	Comm/Ind Tenant Improvement (Inter of Consultant Plan Check, Inspection)	6.4091	200	-	\$ 1,282	\$ -	\$ (1,282)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	1.3802	1,000	-	\$ 1,380	\$ -	\$ (1,380)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.7998	2,000	36	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,838	\$ 238	\$ 57,586	\$ 66,168	\$ 8,582
-	-	0.4384	4,000	-	\$ 1,754	\$ -	\$ (1,754)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.2028	10,000	-	\$ 2,028	\$ -	\$ (2,028)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.1220	20,000	-	\$ 2,440	\$ -	\$ (2,440)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SHELL BUILDINGS										
-	All Shell Buildings	1.5990	1,000	-	\$ 1,599	\$ -	\$ 1,599	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.3443	5,000	-	\$ 1,722	\$ -	\$ 1,722	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.1995	10,000	-	\$ 1,995	\$ -	\$ 1,995	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.1093	20,000	-	\$ 2,186	\$ -	\$ 2,186	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.0506	50,000	-	\$ 2,530	\$ -	\$ 2,530	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.0304	100,000	-	\$ 3,040	\$ -	\$ 3,040	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A	-	1.6992	1,000	-	\$ 1,699	\$ -	\$ 1,699	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.3664	5,000	-	\$ 1,832	\$ -	\$ 1,832	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.2124	10,000	-	\$ 2,124	\$ -	\$ 2,124	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.1165	20,000	-	\$ 2,330	\$ -	\$ 2,330	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.0539	50,000	-	\$ 2,695	\$ -	\$ 2,695	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.0325	100,000	-	\$ 3,250	\$ -	\$ 3,250	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
B	-	0.9297	2,000	-	\$ 1,859	\$ -	\$ 1,859	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.2006	10,000	2	\$ 2,006	\$ 7,064	\$ (5,058)	\$ 4,012	\$ 14,128	\$ 10,116
-	-	0.1163	20,000	-	\$ 2,326	\$ -	\$ 2,326	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.0638	40,000	-	\$ 2,552	\$ -	\$ 2,552	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.0296	100,000	-	\$ 2,960	\$ -	\$ 2,960	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	0.0178	200,000	-	\$ 3,560	\$ -	\$ 3,560	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

**City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

FULL COST RECOVERY SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS - NEW CONSTRUCTION

Class	Occupancy Type	Average Cost per SF	SF Standard	Annual Volume of Activity	UNIT COSTS *			REVENUE IMPACTS		
					Actual Unit Cost	Current Fee	Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Actual Annual Cost / Potential Revenue	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)
F	-	1.6563	1,000	-	\$ 1,656	\$ -	\$ 1,656	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.3569	5,000	-	\$ 1,785	\$ -	\$ 1,785	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2069	10,000	-	\$ 2,069	\$ -	\$ 2,069	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.1134	20,000	-	\$ 2,268	\$ -	\$ 2,268	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0525	50,000	-	\$ 2,625	\$ -	\$ 2,625	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0316	100,000	-	\$ 3,160	\$ -	\$ 3,160	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
M	-	1.6992	1,000	-	\$ 1,699	\$ -	\$ 1,699	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.3664	5,000	-	\$ 1,832	\$ -	\$ 1,832	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.2124	10,000	1	\$ 2,124	\$ 6,183	\$ (4,059)	\$ 2,124	\$ 6,183	\$ 4,059
	-	0.1165	20,000	-	\$ 2,330	\$ -	\$ 2,330	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0539	50,000	-	\$ 2,695	\$ -	\$ 2,695	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	-	0.0325	100,000	-	\$ 3,250	\$ -	\$ 3,250	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Total Revenues:	\$ 670,422	\$ 851,068	\$ 180,647
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**City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

FEE RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS - NEW CONSTRUCTION

UBC Class	Occupancy Type	SF Standard	Current Fee	RECOMMENDED FEES			REVENUE IMPACTS		
				Recommended Fees (based on % recovery)	% Recovery	Remaining Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Potential Revenue at Rec'd Fees	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)
A-1	-	2,000	-	\$ 2,174	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,354	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,730	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		40,000	-	\$ 3,000	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,480	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		200,000	-	\$ 4,220	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A-2	-	1,000	-	\$ 1,939	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,100	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,436	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,680	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,760	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A-2.1	-	1,000	-	\$ 1,924	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,084	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,418	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,658	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,085	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,730	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A-3	-	500	-	\$ 1,647	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		2,500	-	\$ 1,783	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	6,334	\$ 2,069	100%	\$ -	\$ 2,069	\$ 6,334	\$ 4,266
		10,000	-	\$ 2,274	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		25,000	-	\$ 2,638	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,190	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A-4	-	500	-	\$ 1,647	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		2,500	-	\$ 1,783	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,069	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,274	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		25,000	-	\$ 2,638	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,190	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
B	-	1,000	1,503	\$ 1,910	100%	\$ -	\$ 1,910	\$ 1,503	\$ (407)
		5,000	4,102	\$ 2,069	100%	\$ -	\$ 6,206	\$ 12,306	\$ 6,101
		10,000	-	\$ 2,400	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,638	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,060	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,700	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
E-1	-	500	-	\$ 1,647	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		2,500	-	\$ 1,783	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,069	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,274	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		25,000	-	\$ 2,638	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,190	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
E-2	-	500	-	\$ 1,647	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		2,500	-	\$ 1,783	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,069	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,274	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		25,000	-	\$ 2,638	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,190	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
E-3	-	1,000	-	\$ 1,910	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,069	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,400	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,638	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,060	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,700	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
F-1	-	2,000	-	\$ 2,099	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,274	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,638	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		40,000	-	\$ 2,900	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,370	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		200,000	-	\$ 4,080	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

**City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

FEE RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS - NEW CONSTRUCTION

UBC Class	Occupancy Type	SF Standard	Current Fee	RECOMMENDED FEES			REVENUE IMPACTS		
				Recommended Fees (based on % recovery)	% Recovery	Remaining Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Potential Revenue at Rec'd Fees	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)
F-2		1,000	-	\$ 1,896	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,053	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,381	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,618	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,035	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,680	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
H-1		1,000	-	\$ 1,896	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,053	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,381	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,618	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,035	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,680	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
H-2		500	-	\$ 1,647	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		2,500	-	\$ 1,783	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,069	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,274	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		25,000	-	\$ 2,638	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,190	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
H-3		1,000	-	\$ 1,896	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,053	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,381	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,618	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,035	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,680	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
H-4		1,000	-	\$ 1,896	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,053	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,381	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,618	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,035	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,680	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
H-5		10,000	-	\$ 2,941	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,190	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,700	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		200,000	-	\$ 4,080	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		500,000	-	\$ 4,750	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		1,000,000	-	\$ 5,700	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
H-6		100	-	\$ 1,438	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		500	-	\$ 1,560	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		1,000	-	\$ 1,811	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		2,000	-	\$ 1,993	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,315	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,807	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
H-7		500	-	\$ 1,647	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		2,500	-	\$ 1,783	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,069	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,274	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		25,000	-	\$ 2,638	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,190	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
I-1.1		500	-	\$ 1,647	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		2,500	-	\$ 1,783	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,069	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,274	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		25,000	-	\$ 2,638	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,190	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
I-1.2		500	-	\$ 1,647	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		2,500	-	\$ 1,783	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,069	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,274	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		25,000	-	\$ 2,638	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,190	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

**City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

FEE RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS - NEW CONSTRUCTION

UBC Class	Occupancy Type	SF Standard	Current Fee	RECOMMENDED FEES			REVENUE IMPACTS		
				Recommended Fees (based on % recovery)	% Recovery	Remaining Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Potential Revenue at Rec'd Fees	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)
I-2		1,000	-	\$ 1,833	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 1,989	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,308	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,540	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 2,950	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,580	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
M		2,000	-	\$ 2,056	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,227	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,584	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		40,000	-	\$ 2,840	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,300	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		200,000	-	\$ 3,980	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
R-1		1,000	-	\$ 1,910	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,069	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,400	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,638	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,060	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	55,897	\$ 3,700	100%	\$ -	\$ 3,700	\$ 55,897	\$ 52,197
R-3	Custom, Model	500	-	\$ 1,866	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		1,500	2,384	\$ 2,050	100%	\$ -	\$ 24,599	\$ 28,608	\$ 4,009
		3,000	2,506	\$ 2,326	100%	\$ -	\$ 62,799	\$ 67,662	\$ 4,863
		4,000	2,878	\$ 2,454	100%	\$ -	\$ 19,635	\$ 23,024	\$ 3,389
		5,000	4,747	\$ 2,767	100%	\$ -	\$ 8,301	\$ 14,241	\$ 5,940
		10,000	-	\$ 3,779	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
R-3	Production Phase, Repeats	500	-	\$ 1,811	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		1,500	2,384	\$ 1,995	100%	\$ -	\$ 33,912	\$ 40,528	\$ 6,616
		3,000	2,506	\$ 2,271	100%	\$ -	\$ 217,987	\$ 240,576	\$ 22,589
		4,000	2,878	\$ 2,399	100%	\$ -	\$ 203,932	\$ 244,630	\$ 40,698
		5,000	4,747	\$ 2,712	100%	\$ -	\$ 8,136	\$ 14,241	\$ 6,105
		10,000	4,145	\$ 3,705	100%	\$ -	\$ 3,705	\$ 4,145	\$ 440
R - 2.1,		1,000	-	\$ 2,138	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,321	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,694	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,966	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,445	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 4,180	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
R-2.2 &		250	-	\$ 1,718	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		1,250	-	\$ 1,862	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		2,500	-	\$ 2,160	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,376	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		12,500	-	\$ 2,758	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		25,000	-	\$ 3,340	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
R-2.1.1,		100	-	\$ 1,503	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		500	-	\$ 1,625	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		1,000	-	\$ 1,884	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		2,000	-	\$ 2,070	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,399	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,897	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
R-2.2.1 &		600	-	\$ 1,992	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		3,000	-	\$ 2,162	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		6,000	-	\$ 2,510	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		12,000	-	\$ 2,764	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		30,000	-	\$ 3,210	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		60,000	-	\$ 3,894	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
S-1		200	-	\$ 1,561	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		1,000	-	\$ 1,688	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		2,000	-	\$ 1,958	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		4,000	-	\$ 2,152	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,495	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 3,016	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

**City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

FEE RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS - NEW CONSTRUCTION

UBC Class	Occupancy Type	SF Standard	Current Fee	RECOMMENDED FEES			REVENUE IMPACTS		
				Recommended Fees (based on % recovery)	% Recovery	Remaining Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Potential Revenue at Rec'd Fees	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)
S-2		2,000	1,981	\$ 2,070	100%	\$ -	\$ 2,070	\$ 1,981	\$ (89)
		10,000	-	\$ 2,242	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,602	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		40,000	-	\$ 2,860	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,320	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		200,000	-	\$ 4,020	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
S-3		200	-	\$ 1,561	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		1,000	-	\$ 1,688	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		2,000	2,746	\$ 1,958	100%	\$ -	\$ 1,958	\$ 2,746	\$ 788
		4,000	4,051	\$ 2,152	100%	\$ -	\$ 2,152	\$ 4,051	\$ 1,899
		10,000	-	\$ 2,495	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 3,016	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
S-5		500	-	\$ 1,647	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		2,500	-	\$ 1,783	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	1,599	\$ 2,069	100%	\$ -	\$ 2,069	\$ 1,599	\$ (470)
		10,000	-	\$ 2,274	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		25,000	-	\$ 2,638	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 3,190	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
U-1		250	517	\$ 1,561	100%	\$ -	\$ 1,561	\$ 517	\$ (1,044)
		1,250	-	\$ 1,688	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		2,500	-	\$ 1,958	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 2,152	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		12,500	-	\$ 2,495	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		25,000	-	\$ 3,015	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
U-2		1,000	-	\$ 1,104	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 1,183	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 1,370	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 1,498	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 1,725	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 2,070	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
T.I.	Comm/Ind Tenant Improvement (Inter	200	-	\$ 1,282	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		1,000	-	\$ 1,380	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		2,000	1,838	\$ 1,600	100%	\$ -	\$ 57,586	\$ 66,168	\$ 8,582
		4,000	-	\$ 1,754	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,028	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,440	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

SHELL BUILDINGS

-	All Shell Buildings	1,000	-	\$ 1,599	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 1,722	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 1,995	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,186	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 2,530	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,040	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A		1,000	-	\$ 1,699	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 1,832	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	-	\$ 2,124	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		20,000	-	\$ 2,330	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 2,695	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,250	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
B		2,000	-	\$ 1,859	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		10,000	7,064	\$ 2,006	100%	\$ -	\$ 4,012	\$ 14,128	\$ 10,116
		20,000	-	\$ 2,326	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		40,000	-	\$ 2,552	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 2,960	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		200,000	-	\$ 3,560	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

**City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

FEE RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS - NEW CONSTRUCTION

UBC Class	Occupancy Type	SF Standard	Current Fee	RECOMMENDED FEES			REVENUE IMPACTS		
				Recommended Fees (based on % recovery)	% Recovery	Remaining Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Potential Revenue at Rec'd Fees	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)
F		-	1,000	-	\$ 1,656	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 1,785	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
		10,000	-	\$ 2,069	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
		20,000	-	\$ 2,268	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
		50,000	-	\$ 2,625	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
		100,000	-	\$ 3,160	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
M		-	1,000	-	\$ 1,699	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		5,000	-	\$ 1,832	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
		10,000	6,183	\$ 2,124	100%	\$ -	\$ 2,124	\$ 6,183	\$ 4,059
		20,000	-	\$ 2,330	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		50,000	-	\$ 2,695	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		100,000	-	\$ 3,250	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Revenues:							\$ 670,422	\$ 851,068	\$ 180,647

City of Paso Robles - Building Fee Analysis
Consolidated Schedule of New Construction Fees
TOTAL FEE (P/C AND INSP)
(All Construction Types)

UBC Class	UBC Occupancy Type	Project Size Threshold	Construction Types: I FR, II FR		Construction Types: II 1-HR, III 1-HR, V 1-HR		Construction Types: II N, III N, IV, V N	
			Base Cost @ Threshold Size	Cost for Each Additional 100 s.f. *	Base Cost @ Threshold Size	Cost for Each Additional 100 s.f. *	Base Cost @ Threshold Size	Cost for Each Additional 100 s.f. *
A-1	-	2,000	\$2,174	\$2.25	\$1,812	\$1.87	\$1,450	\$1.50
-	-	10,000	\$2,354	\$3.76	\$1,962	\$3.13	\$1,569	\$2.51
-	-	20,000	\$2,730	\$1.35	\$2,275	\$1.12	\$1,820	\$0.90
-	-	40,000	\$3,000	\$0.80	\$2,500	\$0.67	\$2,000	\$0.53
-	-	100,000	\$3,480	\$0.74	\$2,900	\$0.62	\$2,320	\$0.49
-	-	200,000	\$4,220	\$2.11	\$3,517	\$1.76	\$2,813	\$1.41
A-2	-	1,000	\$2,326	\$4.84	\$1,939	\$4.03	\$1,551	\$3.23
-	-	5,000	\$2,520	\$8.06	\$2,100	\$6.72	\$1,680	\$5.38
-	-	10,000	\$2,923	\$2.93	\$2,436	\$2.44	\$1,949	\$1.95
-	-	20,000	\$3,216	\$1.72	\$2,680	\$1.43	\$2,144	\$1.15
-	-	50,000	\$3,732	\$1.56	\$3,110	\$1.30	\$2,488	\$1.04
-	-	100,000	\$4,512	\$4.51	\$3,760	\$3.76	\$3,008	\$3.01
A-2.1	-	1,000	\$2,309	\$4.79	\$1,924	\$3.99	\$1,539	\$3.19
-	-	5,000	\$2,501	\$8.02	\$2,084	\$6.68	\$1,667	\$5.34
-	-	10,000	\$2,902	\$2.88	\$2,418	\$2.40	\$1,934	\$1.92
-	-	20,000	\$3,190	\$1.71	\$2,658	\$1.42	\$2,126	\$1.14
-	-	50,000	\$3,702	\$1.55	\$3,085	\$1.29	\$2,468	\$1.03
-	-	100,000	\$4,476	\$4.48	\$3,730	\$3.73	\$2,984	\$2.98
A-3	-	500	\$2,470	\$10.21	\$2,059	\$8.51	\$1,647	\$6.81
-	-	2,500	\$2,675	\$17.13	\$2,229	\$14.28	\$1,783	\$11.42
-	-	5,000	\$3,103	\$6.16	\$2,586	\$5.14	\$2,069	\$4.11
-	-	10,000	\$3,411	\$3.64	\$2,843	\$3.03	\$2,274	\$2.42
-	-	25,000	\$3,956	\$3.32	\$3,297	\$2.76	\$2,638	\$2.21
-	-	50,000	\$4,785	\$9.57	\$3,988	\$7.98	\$3,190	\$6.38
A-4	-	500	\$2,470	\$10.21	\$2,059	\$8.51	\$1,647	\$6.81
-	-	2,500	\$2,675	\$17.13	\$2,229	\$14.28	\$1,783	\$11.42
-	-	5,000	\$3,103	\$6.16	\$2,586	\$5.14	\$2,069	\$4.11
-	-	10,000	\$3,411	\$3.64	\$2,843	\$3.03	\$2,274	\$2.42
-	-	25,000	\$3,956	\$3.32	\$3,297	\$2.76	\$2,638	\$2.21
-	-	50,000	\$4,785	\$9.57	\$3,988	\$7.98	\$3,190	\$6.38
B	-	1,000	\$2,865	\$5.94	\$2,388	\$4.95	\$1,910	\$3.96
-	-	5,000	\$3,103	\$9.94	\$2,586	\$8.29	\$2,069	\$6.63
-	-	10,000	\$3,600	\$3.57	\$3,000	\$2.98	\$2,400	\$2.38
-	-	20,000	\$3,957	\$2.11	\$3,298	\$1.76	\$2,638	\$1.41
-	-	50,000	\$4,590	\$1.92	\$3,825	\$1.60	\$3,060	\$1.28
-	-	100,000	\$5,550	\$5.55	\$4,625	\$4.63	\$3,700	\$3.70
E-1	-	500	\$2,470	\$10.21	\$2,059	\$8.51	\$1,647	\$6.81
-	-	2,500	\$2,675	\$17.13	\$2,229	\$14.28	\$1,783	\$11.42
-	-	5,000	\$3,103	\$6.16	\$2,586	\$5.14	\$2,069	\$4.11
-	-	10,000	\$3,411	\$3.64	\$2,843	\$3.03	\$2,274	\$2.42
-	-	25,000	\$3,956	\$3.32	\$3,297	\$2.76	\$2,638	\$2.21
-	-	50,000	\$4,785	\$9.57	\$3,988	\$7.98	\$3,190	\$6.38
E-2	-	500	\$1,976	\$8.17	\$1,647	\$6.81	\$1,317	\$5.45
-	-	2,500	\$2,140	\$13.70	\$1,783	\$11.42	\$1,426	\$9.14
-	-	5,000	\$2,482	\$4.93	\$2,069	\$4.11	\$1,655	\$3.29
-	-	10,000	\$2,729	\$2.91	\$2,274	\$2.42	\$1,819	\$1.94
-	-	25,000	\$3,165	\$2.65	\$2,638	\$2.21	\$2,110	\$1.77
-	-	50,000	\$3,828	\$7.66	\$3,190	\$6.38	\$2,552	\$5.10

City of Paso Robles - Building Fee Analysis
Consolidated Schedule of New Construction Fees
TOTAL FEE (P/C AND INSP)
(All Construction Types)

UBC Class	UBC Occupancy Type	Project Size Threshold	Construction Types: I FR, II FR		Construction Types: II 1-HR, III 1-HR, V 1-HR		Construction Types: II N, III N, IV, V N	
			Base Cost @ Threshold Size	Cost for Each Additional 100 s.f. *	Base Cost @ Threshold Size	Cost for Each Additional 100 s.f. *	Base Cost @ Threshold Size	Cost for Each Additional 100 s.f. *
E-3	-	1,000	\$2,292	\$4.75	\$1,910	\$3.96	\$1,528	\$3.17
-	-	5,000	\$2,482	\$7.96	\$2,069	\$6.63	\$1,655	\$5.30
-	-	10,000	\$2,880	\$2.86	\$2,400	\$2.38	\$1,920	\$1.90
-	-	20,000	\$3,166	\$1.69	\$2,638	\$1.41	\$2,110	\$1.13
-	-	50,000	\$3,672	\$1.54	\$3,060	\$1.28	\$2,448	\$1.02
-	-	100,000	\$4,440	\$4.44	\$3,700	\$3.70	\$2,960	\$2.96
F-1	-	2,000	\$3,148	\$3.28	\$2,624	\$2.74	\$2,099	\$2.19
-	-	10,000	\$3,411	\$5.46	\$2,843	\$4.55	\$2,274	\$3.64
-	-	20,000	\$3,957	\$1.97	\$3,298	\$1.64	\$2,638	\$1.31
-	-	40,000	\$4,350	\$1.18	\$3,625	\$0.98	\$2,900	\$0.78
-	-	100,000	\$5,055	\$1.07	\$4,213	\$0.89	\$3,370	\$0.71
-	-	200,000	\$6,120	\$3.06	\$5,100	\$2.55	\$4,080	\$2.04
F-2	-	1,000	\$2,275	\$4.70	\$1,896	\$3.92	\$1,517	\$3.14
-	-	5,000	\$2,463	\$7.88	\$2,053	\$6.57	\$1,642	\$5.26
-	-	10,000	\$2,857	\$2.84	\$2,381	\$2.37	\$1,905	\$1.90
-	-	20,000	\$3,142	\$1.67	\$2,618	\$1.39	\$2,094	\$1.11
-	-	50,000	\$3,642	\$1.55	\$3,035	\$1.29	\$2,428	\$1.03
-	-	100,000	\$4,416	\$4.42	\$3,680	\$3.68	\$2,944	\$2.94
H-1	-	1,000	\$2,275	\$4.70	\$1,896	\$3.92	\$1,517	\$3.14
-	-	5,000	\$2,463	\$7.88	\$2,053	\$6.57	\$1,642	\$5.26
-	-	10,000	\$2,857	\$2.84	\$2,381	\$2.37	\$1,905	\$1.90
-	-	20,000	\$3,142	\$1.67	\$2,618	\$1.39	\$2,094	\$1.11
-	-	50,000	\$3,642	\$1.55	\$3,035	\$1.29	\$2,428	\$1.03
-	-	100,000	\$4,416	\$4.42	\$3,680	\$3.68	\$2,944	\$2.94
H-2	-	500	\$1,976	\$8.17	\$1,647	\$6.81	\$1,317	\$5.45
-	-	2,500	\$2,140	\$13.70	\$1,783	\$11.42	\$1,426	\$9.14
-	-	5,000	\$2,482	\$4.93	\$2,069	\$4.11	\$1,655	\$3.29
-	-	10,000	\$2,729	\$2.91	\$2,274	\$2.42	\$1,819	\$1.94
-	-	25,000	\$3,165	\$2.65	\$2,638	\$2.21	\$2,110	\$1.77
-	-	50,000	\$3,828	\$7.66	\$3,190	\$6.38	\$2,552	\$5.10
H-3	-	1,000	\$2,275	\$4.70	\$1,896	\$3.92	\$1,517	\$3.14
-	-	5,000	\$2,463	\$7.88	\$2,053	\$6.57	\$1,642	\$5.26
-	-	10,000	\$2,857	\$2.84	\$2,381	\$2.37	\$1,905	\$1.90
-	-	20,000	\$3,142	\$1.67	\$2,618	\$1.39	\$2,094	\$1.11
-	-	50,000	\$3,642	\$1.55	\$3,035	\$1.29	\$2,428	\$1.03
-	-	100,000	\$4,416	\$4.42	\$3,680	\$3.68	\$2,944	\$2.94
H-4	-	1,000	\$2,275	\$4.70	\$1,896	\$3.92	\$1,517	\$3.14
-	-	5,000	\$2,463	\$7.88	\$2,053	\$6.57	\$1,642	\$5.26
-	-	10,000	\$2,857	\$2.84	\$2,381	\$2.37	\$1,905	\$1.90
-	-	20,000	\$3,142	\$1.67	\$2,618	\$1.39	\$2,094	\$1.11
-	-	50,000	\$3,642	\$1.55	\$3,035	\$1.29	\$2,428	\$1.03
-	-	100,000	\$4,416	\$4.42	\$3,680	\$3.68	\$2,944	\$2.94
H-5	-	10,000	\$2,941	\$0.62	\$2,451	\$0.52	\$1,961	\$0.42
-	-	50,000	\$3,190	\$1.02	\$2,658	\$0.85	\$2,127	\$0.68
-	-	100,000	\$3,700	\$0.38	\$3,083	\$0.32	\$2,467	\$0.25
-	-	200,000	\$4,080	\$0.22	\$3,400	\$0.19	\$2,720	\$0.15
-	-	500,000	\$4,750	\$0.19	\$3,958	\$0.16	\$3,167	\$0.13
-	-	1,000,000	\$5,700	\$0.57	\$4,750	\$0.47	\$3,800	\$0.38

City of Paso Robles - Building Fee Analysis
Consolidated Schedule of New Construction Fees
TOTAL FEE (P/C AND INSP)
(All Construction Types)

UBC Class	UBC Occupancy Type	Project Size Threshold	Construction Types: I FR, II FR		Construction Types: II 1-HR, III 1-HR, V 1-HR		Construction Types: II N, III N, IV, V N	
			Base Cost @ Threshold Size	Cost for Each Additional 100 s.f. *	Base Cost @ Threshold Size	Cost for Each Additional 100 s.f. *	Base Cost @ Threshold Size	Cost for Each Additional 100 s.f. *
H-6	-	100	\$1,726	\$36.65	\$1,438	\$30.54	\$1,151	\$24.43
-	-	500	\$1,872	\$60.11	\$1,560	\$50.09	\$1,248	\$40.07
-	-	1,000	\$2,173	\$21.86	\$1,811	\$18.22	\$1,449	\$14.58
-	-	2,000	\$2,392	\$12.88	\$1,993	\$10.73	\$1,594	\$8.59
-	-	5,000	\$2,778	\$11.81	\$2,315	\$9.84	\$1,852	\$7.87
-	-	10,000	\$3,368	\$33.68	\$2,807	\$28.07	\$2,246	\$22.46
H-7	-	500	\$1,976	\$8.17	\$1,647	\$6.81	\$1,317	\$5.45
-	-	2,500	\$2,140	\$13.70	\$1,783	\$11.42	\$1,426	\$9.14
-	-	5,000	\$2,482	\$4.93	\$2,069	\$4.11	\$1,655	\$3.29
-	-	10,000	\$2,729	\$2.91	\$2,274	\$2.42	\$1,819	\$1.94
-	-	25,000	\$3,165	\$2.65	\$2,638	\$2.21	\$2,110	\$1.77
-	-	50,000	\$3,828	\$7.66	\$3,190	\$6.38	\$2,552	\$5.10
I-1.1	-	500	\$1,976	\$8.17	\$1,647	\$6.81	\$1,317	\$5.45
-	-	2,500	\$2,140	\$13.70	\$1,783	\$11.42	\$1,426	\$9.14
-	-	5,000	\$2,482	\$4.93	\$2,069	\$4.11	\$1,655	\$3.29
-	-	10,000	\$2,729	\$2.91	\$2,274	\$2.42	\$1,819	\$1.94
-	-	25,000	\$3,165	\$2.65	\$2,638	\$2.21	\$2,110	\$1.77
-	-	50,000	\$3,828	\$7.66	\$3,190	\$6.38	\$2,552	\$5.10
I-1.2	-	500	\$1,976	\$8.17	\$1,647	\$6.81	\$1,317	\$5.45
-	-	2,500	\$2,140	\$13.70	\$1,783	\$11.42	\$1,426	\$9.14
-	-	5,000	\$2,482	\$4.93	\$2,069	\$4.11	\$1,655	\$3.29
-	-	10,000	\$2,729	\$2.91	\$2,274	\$2.42	\$1,819	\$1.94
-	-	25,000	\$3,165	\$2.65	\$2,638	\$2.21	\$2,110	\$1.77
-	-	50,000	\$3,828	\$7.66	\$3,190	\$6.38	\$2,552	\$5.10
I-2	-	1,000	\$2,200	\$4.66	\$1,833	\$3.89	\$1,466	\$3.11
-	-	5,000	\$2,386	\$7.67	\$1,989	\$6.39	\$1,591	\$5.11
-	-	10,000	\$2,770	\$2.78	\$2,308	\$2.32	\$1,846	\$1.86
-	-	20,000	\$3,048	\$1.64	\$2,540	\$1.37	\$2,032	\$1.09
-	-	50,000	\$3,540	\$1.51	\$2,950	\$1.26	\$2,360	\$1.01
-	-	100,000	\$4,296	\$4.30	\$3,580	\$3.58	\$2,864	\$2.86
M	-	2,000	\$3,084	\$3.21	\$2,570	\$2.68	\$2,056	\$2.14
-	-	10,000	\$3,341	\$5.36	\$2,784	\$4.46	\$2,227	\$3.57
-	-	20,000	\$3,876	\$1.92	\$3,230	\$1.60	\$2,584	\$1.28
-	-	40,000	\$4,260	\$1.15	\$3,550	\$0.96	\$2,840	\$0.77
-	-	100,000	\$4,950	\$1.02	\$4,125	\$0.85	\$3,300	\$0.68
-	-	200,000	\$5,970	\$2.99	\$4,975	\$2.49	\$3,980	\$1.99
R-1	-	1,000	\$2,865	\$5.94	\$2,388	\$4.95	\$1,910	\$3.96
-	-	5,000	\$3,103	\$9.94	\$2,586	\$8.29	\$2,069	\$6.63
-	-	10,000	\$3,600	\$3.57	\$3,000	\$2.98	\$2,400	\$2.38
-	-	20,000	\$3,957	\$2.11	\$3,298	\$1.76	\$2,638	\$1.41
-	-	50,000	\$4,590	\$1.92	\$3,825	\$1.60	\$3,060	\$1.28
-	-	100,000	\$5,550	\$5.55	\$4,625	\$4.63	\$3,700	\$3.70
R-3	Custom, Model	500	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	\$1,866	\$18.41
-	-	1,500	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	\$2,050	\$18.40
-	-	3,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	\$2,326	\$12.85
-	-	4,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	\$2,454	\$31.26
-	-	5,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	\$2,767	\$20.24
-	-	10,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	\$3,779	\$37.79

City of Paso Robles - Building Fee Analysis
Consolidated Schedule of New Construction Fees
TOTAL FEE (P/C AND INSP)
(All Construction Types)

UBC Class	UBC Occupancy Type	Project Size Threshold	Construction Types: I FR, II FR		Construction Types: II 1-HR, III 1-HR, V 1-HR		Construction Types: II N, III N, IV, V N	
			Base Cost @ Threshold Size	Cost for Each Additional 100 s.f. *	Base Cost @ Threshold Size	Cost for Each Additional 100 s.f. *	Base Cost @ Threshold Size	Cost for Each Additional 100 s.f. *
R-3	Production Phase, Repeats	500	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	\$1,811	\$18.42
-	-	1,500	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	\$1,995	\$18.39
-	-	3,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	\$2,271	\$12.85
-	-	4,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	\$2,399	\$31.28
-	-	5,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	\$2,712	\$19.86
-	-	10,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	\$3,705	\$37.05
R - 2.1, 2.3 & 6.1	-	1,000	\$2,565	\$5.50	\$2,138	\$4.58	\$1,710	\$3.67
-	-	5,000	\$2,785	\$8.95	\$2,321	\$7.46	\$1,857	\$5.97
-	-	10,000	\$3,233	\$3.26	\$2,694	\$2.72	\$2,155	\$2.18
-	-	20,000	\$3,559	\$1.92	\$2,966	\$1.60	\$2,373	\$1.28
-	-	50,000	\$4,134	\$1.76	\$3,445	\$1.47	\$2,756	\$1.18
-	-	100,000	\$5,016	\$5.02	\$4,180	\$4.18	\$3,344	\$3.34
R-2.2 & 6.20	-	250	\$2,578	\$21.52	\$2,148	\$17.93	\$1,718	\$14.35
-	-	1,250	\$2,793	\$35.81	\$2,327	\$29.84	\$1,862	\$23.87
-	-	2,500	\$3,240	\$12.95	\$2,700	\$10.79	\$2,160	\$8.63
-	-	5,000	\$3,564	\$7.63	\$2,970	\$6.36	\$2,376	\$5.09
-	-	12,500	\$4,136	\$6.99	\$3,447	\$5.82	\$2,758	\$4.66
-	-	25,000	\$5,010	\$20.04	\$4,175	\$16.70	\$3,340	\$13.36
R-2.1.1, 2.3.1 & 6.1.1	-	100	\$2,255	\$45.51	\$1,879	\$37.92	\$1,503	\$30.34
-	-	500	\$2,437	\$77.85	\$2,031	\$64.88	\$1,625	\$51.90
-	-	1,000	\$2,826	\$27.80	\$2,355	\$23.16	\$1,884	\$18.53
-	-	2,000	\$3,104	\$16.45	\$2,587	\$13.70	\$2,070	\$10.96
-	-	5,000	\$3,598	\$14.96	\$2,998	\$12.46	\$2,399	\$9.97
-	-	10,000	\$4,346	\$43.46	\$3,621	\$36.21	\$2,897	\$28.97
R-2.2.1 & 6.2.1	-	600	\$2,988	\$10.66	\$2,490	\$8.88	\$1,992	\$7.11
-	-	3,000	\$3,244	\$17.37	\$2,703	\$14.48	\$2,162	\$11.58
-	-	6,000	\$3,765	\$6.35	\$3,137	\$5.29	\$2,510	\$4.23
-	-	12,000	\$4,145	\$3.72	\$3,455	\$3.10	\$2,764	\$2.48
-	-	30,000	\$4,815	\$3.42	\$4,013	\$2.85	\$3,210	\$2.28
-	-	60,000	\$5,841	\$9.74	\$4,868	\$8.11	\$3,894	\$6.49
S-1	-	200	\$2,341	\$23.86	\$1,951	\$19.88	\$1,561	\$15.91
-	-	1,000	\$2,532	\$40.49	\$2,110	\$33.74	\$1,688	\$26.99
-	-	2,000	\$2,937	\$14.52	\$2,448	\$12.10	\$1,958	\$9.68
-	-	4,000	\$3,227	\$8.58	\$2,690	\$7.15	\$2,152	\$5.72
-	-	10,000	\$3,743	\$7.82	\$3,119	\$6.51	\$2,495	\$5.21
-	-	20,000	\$4,524	\$22.62	\$3,770	\$18.85	\$3,016	\$15.08
S-2	-	2,000	\$3,105	\$3.23	\$2,588	\$2.69	\$2,070	\$2.15
-	-	10,000	\$3,363	\$5.40	\$2,803	\$4.50	\$2,242	\$3.60
-	-	20,000	\$3,903	\$1.94	\$3,253	\$1.61	\$2,602	\$1.29
-	-	40,000	\$4,290	\$1.15	\$3,575	\$0.96	\$2,860	\$0.77
-	-	100,000	\$4,980	\$1.05	\$4,150	\$0.88	\$3,320	\$0.70
-	-	200,000	\$6,030	\$3.02	\$5,025	\$2.51	\$4,020	\$2.01
S-3	-	200	\$2,341	\$23.86	\$1,951	\$19.88	\$1,561	\$15.91
-	-	1,000	\$2,532	\$40.49	\$2,110	\$33.74	\$1,688	\$26.99
-	-	2,000	\$2,937	\$14.52	\$2,448	\$12.10	\$1,958	\$9.68
-	-	4,000	\$3,227	\$8.58	\$2,690	\$7.15	\$2,152	\$5.72
-	-	10,000	\$3,743	\$7.82	\$3,119	\$6.51	\$2,495	\$5.21
-	-	20,000	\$4,524	\$22.62	\$3,770	\$18.85	\$3,016	\$15.08

City of Paso Robles - Building Fee Analysis
Consolidated Schedule of New Construction Fees
TOTAL FEE (P/C AND INSP)
(All Construction Types)

UBC Class	UBC Occupancy Type	Project Size Threshold	Construction Types: I FR, II FR		Construction Types: II 1-HR, III 1-HR, V 1-HR		Construction Types: II N, III N, IV, V N		
			Base Cost @ Threshold Size	Cost for Each Additional 100 s.f. *	Base Cost @ Threshold Size	Cost for Each Additional 100 s.f. *	Base Cost @ Threshold Size	Cost for Each Additional 100 s.f. *	
S-5	-	500	\$2,470	\$10.21	\$2,059	\$8.51	\$1,647	\$6.81	
-	-	2,500	\$2,675	\$17.13	\$2,229	\$14.28	\$1,783	\$11.42	
-	-	5,000	\$3,103	\$6.16	\$2,586	\$5.14	\$2,069	\$4.11	
-	-	10,000	\$3,411	\$3.64	\$2,843	\$3.03	\$2,274	\$2.42	
-	-	25,000	\$3,956	\$3.32	\$3,297	\$2.76	\$2,638	\$2.21	
		50,000	\$4,785	\$9.57	\$3,988	\$7.98	\$3,190	\$6.38	
U-1	-	250	\$2,341	\$19.10	\$1,951	\$15.91	\$1,561	\$12.73	
-	-	1,250	\$2,532	\$32.39	\$2,110	\$26.99	\$1,688	\$21.59	
-	-	2,500	\$2,937	\$11.61	\$2,448	\$9.68	\$1,958	\$7.74	
-	-	5,000	\$3,227	\$6.87	\$2,689	\$5.73	\$2,152	\$4.58	
-	-	12,500	\$3,743	\$6.24	\$3,119	\$5.20	\$2,495	\$4.16	
		25,000	\$4,523	\$18.09	\$3,769	\$15.08	\$3,015	\$12.06	
U-2	-	1,000	\$1,325	\$2.36	\$1,104	\$1.97	\$883	\$1.58	
-	-	5,000	\$1,420	\$4.49	\$1,183	\$3.74	\$946	\$2.99	
-	-	10,000	\$1,644	\$1.54	\$1,370	\$1.28	\$1,096	\$1.02	
-	-	20,000	\$1,798	\$0.91	\$1,498	\$0.76	\$1,198	\$0.61	
-	-	50,000	\$2,070	\$0.83	\$1,725	\$0.69	\$1,380	\$0.55	
		100,000	\$2,484	\$2.48	\$2,070	\$2.07	\$1,656	\$1.66	
T.I.	Comm/Ind Tenant Improvement (Internal Review of Consultant Plan Check, Inspection In-house)	200	\$1,923	\$18.45	\$1,602	\$15.37	\$1,282	\$12.30	
-		1,000	\$2,070	\$32.91	\$1,725	\$27.43	\$1,380	\$21.94	
-		2,000	\$2,399	\$11.55	\$2,000	\$9.63	\$1,600	\$7.70	
-		4,000	\$2,630	\$6.86	\$2,192	\$5.72	\$1,754	\$4.57	
-		10,000	\$3,042	\$6.18	\$2,535	\$5.15	\$2,028	\$4.12	
		20,000	\$3,660	\$18.30	\$3,050	\$15.25	\$2,440	\$12.20	
SHELL BUILDINGS									
-	All Shell Buildings	1,000	\$2,399	\$4.59	\$1,999	\$3.83	\$1,599	\$3.06	
-		5,000	\$2,582	\$8.21	\$2,152	\$6.84	\$1,722	\$5.47	
-		10,000	\$2,993	\$2.87	\$2,494	\$2.39	\$1,995	\$1.91	
-		20,000	\$3,279	\$1.72	\$2,733	\$1.43	\$2,186	\$1.15	
-		50,000	\$3,795	\$1.53	\$3,163	\$1.28	\$2,530	\$1.02	
		100,000	\$4,560	\$4.56	\$3,800	\$3.80	\$3,040	\$3.04	
A	-	1,000	\$2,039	\$3.98	\$1,699	\$3.32	\$1,359	\$2.66	
-	-	5,000	\$2,198	\$7.01	\$1,832	\$5.84	\$1,466	\$4.67	
-	-	10,000	\$2,549	\$2.47	\$2,124	\$2.06	\$1,699	\$1.65	
-	-	20,000	\$2,796	\$1.46	\$2,330	\$1.22	\$1,864	\$0.97	
-	-	50,000	\$3,234	\$1.33	\$2,695	\$1.11	\$2,156	\$0.89	
		100,000	\$3,900	\$3.90	\$3,250	\$3.25	\$2,600	\$2.60	
B	-	2,000	\$2,789	\$2.75	\$2,324	\$2.29	\$1,859	\$1.83	
-	-	10,000	\$3,009	\$4.80	\$2,508	\$4.00	\$2,006	\$3.20	
-	-	20,000	\$3,489	\$1.70	\$2,908	\$1.41	\$2,326	\$1.13	
-	-	40,000	\$3,828	\$1.02	\$3,190	\$0.85	\$2,552	\$0.68	
-	-	100,000	\$4,440	\$0.90	\$3,700	\$0.75	\$2,960	\$0.60	
		200,000	\$5,340	\$2.67	\$4,450	\$2.23	\$3,560	\$1.78	
F	-	1,000	\$1,988	\$3.85	\$1,656	\$3.21	\$1,325	\$2.56	
-	-	5,000	\$2,141	\$6.83	\$1,785	\$5.69	\$1,428	\$4.55	
-	-	10,000	\$2,483	\$2.39	\$2,069	\$1.99	\$1,655	\$1.59	
-	-	20,000	\$2,722	\$1.43	\$2,268	\$1.19	\$1,814	\$0.95	
-	-	50,000	\$3,150	\$1.28	\$2,625	\$1.07	\$2,100	\$0.86	
		100,000	\$3,792	\$3.79	\$3,160	\$3.16	\$2,528	\$2.53	
M	-	1,000	\$2,039	\$3.98	\$1,699	\$3.32	\$1,359	\$2.66	
-	-	5,000	\$2,198	\$7.01	\$1,832	\$5.84	\$1,466	\$4.67	
-	-	10,000	\$2,549	\$2.47	\$2,124	\$2.06	\$1,699	\$1.65	
-	-	20,000	\$2,796	\$1.46	\$2,330	\$1.22	\$1,864	\$0.97	
-	-	50,000	\$3,234	\$1.33	\$2,695	\$1.11	\$2,156	\$0.89	
		100,000	\$3,900	\$3.90	\$3,250	\$3.25	\$2,600	\$2.60	

* Each additional 100 square feet, or portion thereof, up to the next highest project size threshold.

City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY

FULL COST RECOVERY SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS - MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Work Item	Unit	Annual Volume (# of Units)	UNIT COSTS			REVENUE IMPACTS		
			Actual Unit Cost	Average Current Fee	Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Actual Annual Cost	Revenue @ Current Fee	Current Surplus / (Subsidy)
Standard Hourly Rate			\$110					
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:								
Antenna								
Cellular/Mobile Phone, free-standing	each	0	\$552	\$ -	\$ (551.60)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cellular/Mobile Phone, attached to building	each	0	\$552	\$ -	\$ (551.60)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Appeal of Abatement Notice	per hour	0	\$110	\$ 59	\$ (51.13)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Awning/Canopy (supported by building)	each	0	\$276	\$ -	\$ (275.80)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Carport	each	0	\$276	\$ -	\$ (275.80)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial Coach (per unit) - SALES TRAILER	each unit	5	\$276	\$ 407	\$ 130.70	\$ 1,379	\$ 2,033	\$ 654
Covered Porch	each	0	\$276	\$ -	\$ (275.80)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Deck (wood)	each	4	\$276	\$ 427	\$ 150.96	\$ 1,103	\$ 1,707	\$ 604
Demolition - Residential / Private Garages	each	11	\$221	\$ 79	\$ (141.45)	\$ 2,427	\$ 871	\$ (1,556)
Demolition - Commercial / Industrial	each	10	\$276	\$ 347	\$ 71.00	\$ 2,758	\$ 3,468	\$ 710
Fireplace	each		\$276	\$ -	\$ (275.80)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Masonry	each	4	\$276	\$ 305	\$ 29.67	\$ 1,103	\$ 1,222	\$ 119
Pre-Fabricated / Metal	each	4	\$276	\$ 148	\$ (127.72)	\$ 1,103	\$ 592	\$ (511)
Flag pole	each		\$221	\$ -	\$ (220.64)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Foundation Replacement	each	9	\$496	\$ 394	\$ (102.48)	\$ 4,468	\$ 3,546	\$ (922)
Garages	up to 1,000 s.f.	12	\$662	\$ 718	\$ 56.08	\$ 7,943	\$ 8,616	\$ 673
garage > 1,001 s.f	> 1,001 s.f	0	\$772	\$ -	\$ (772.24)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grading- Residential / Commercial Stand Alone - Issuance	each	70	\$55	\$ -	\$ (55.16)	\$ 3,861	\$ -	\$ (3,861)
Grading - Residential Stand Alone Inspection		0	\$0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grading INSP <50 CY	each	0	\$55	\$ -	\$ (55.16)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grading INSP 51 - 500 CY	each	70	\$83	\$ -	\$ (82.74)	\$ 5,792	\$ -	\$ (5,792)
Grading INSP 501 - 1,000 CY	each	0	\$110	\$ -	\$ (110.32)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grading INSP 1,001 - 5,000 CY	each	0	\$165	\$ -	\$ (165.48)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grading INSP 5,000 - 10,000 CY	each	0	\$221	\$ -	\$ (220.64)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grading INSP 10,000 CY+ (ea add'l 5,000 CY), Fl	each	0	\$110	\$ -	\$ (110.32)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Landscape Water Meter - Permit Issuance	each	19	\$110	\$ 20	\$ (90.32)	\$ 2,096	\$ 380	\$ (1,716)
Landscape Electrical Meter	each	30	\$165	\$ 60	\$ (105.48)	\$ 4,964	\$ 1,800	\$ (3,164)
Lighting pole	each	1	\$221	\$ 462	\$ 241.27	\$ 221	\$ 462	\$ 241
Patio Cover -ALL	each	25	\$221	\$ 240	\$ 19.31	\$ 5,516	\$ 5,999	\$ 483
Enclosed porch/patio	each	5	\$331	\$ 289	\$ (42.28)	\$ 1,655	\$ 1,443	\$ (211)
Photovoltaic System	each	2	\$221	\$ 215	\$ (5.40)	\$ 441	\$ 430	\$ (11)
Relocated Building (w/in 25 miles of city offices)	each	1	\$276	\$ 201	\$ (74.55)	\$ 276	\$ 201	\$ (75)
Remodel - Residential			\$0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Up to 600 s.f.	up to 600 s.f.	6	\$331	\$ 332	\$ 1.09	\$ 1,986	\$ 1,992	\$ 7
601 s.f to 900 s.f.	601 - 900 s.f	4	\$441	\$ 681	\$ 239.22	\$ 1,765	\$ 2,722	\$ 957
901 s.f. to 1,200 s.f.	901 - 1,200 s.f.	0	\$496	\$ -	\$ (496.44)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Over 1,200 s.f.	>1,200 s.f.	0	\$607	\$ -	\$ (606.76)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Tenant Improv. - Commercial/Industrial (In-house)			\$0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Up to 250 s.f.	Up to 250 s.f.	0	\$441	\$ -	\$ (441.28)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
251 to 500 s.f.	251 to 500 s.f.	0	\$469	\$ -	\$ (468.86)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
501 s.f. to 1,000 s.f.	501 s.f. to 1,000 s.f.	6	\$552	\$ 520	\$ (31.60)	\$ 3,310	\$ 3,120	\$ (190)
1,000 to 1,500 s.f.	1,000 to 1,500 s.f.	0	\$607	\$ -	\$ (606.76)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1,500 to 2,000 s.f.	1,500 to 2,000 s.f.	0	\$717	\$ -	\$ (717.08)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
>2,000 s.f. (ea add'l 500 s.f.)	>2,000 s.f. (ea add'l 500 s.f.)	0	\$110	\$ -	\$ (110.32)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Roof Replacement	up to 2,000 s.f.	10	\$276	\$ 283	\$ 7.20	\$ 2,758	\$ 2,830	\$ 72
Additional roof replacement	> 2,001 s.f	0	\$331	\$ -	\$ (330.96)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Room Addition			\$0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Up to 300 s.f.	< 300 s.f	8	\$386	\$ 499	\$ 112.88	\$ 3,089	\$ 3,992	\$ 903
301 s.f to 600 s.f.	301 - 600 s.f	0	\$414	\$ -	\$ (413.70)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
601 s.f to 900 s.f.	601 - 900 s.f	26	\$469	\$ 1,289	\$ 820.14	\$ 12,190	\$ 33,514	\$ 21,324
901 s.f. to 1,200 s.f.	901 - 1,200 s.f.	0	\$552	\$ -	\$ (551.60)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Over 1,200 s.f.	>1,200 s.f.	0	\$607	\$ -	\$ (606.76)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Signs - all	each	30	\$331	\$ 272	\$ (58.98)	\$ 9,929	\$ 8,159	\$ (1,769)
Storage Racks	per project		\$276	\$ -	\$ (275.80)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Swimming Pool / Spa - Residential	each	47	\$441	\$ 419	\$ (22.42)	\$ 20,740	\$ 19,686	\$ (1,054)
Commercial pool	each		\$552	\$ -	\$ (551.60)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY

FULL COST RECOVERY SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS - MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS								
Work Item	Unit	Annual Volume (# of Units)	UNIT COSTS			REVENUE IMPACTS		
			Actual Unit Cost	Average Current Fee	Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Actual Annual Cost	Revenue @ Current Fee	Current Surplus / (Subsidy)
Temporary Utility Connection or Occupancy	each		\$165	\$ -	\$ (165.48)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Well Abandonment - Permit Issuance	each	3	\$55	\$ 20	\$ (35.16)	\$ 165	\$ 60	\$ (105)
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FEES								
Special Submittal or Addendum	per hour	0	\$110	\$ 59	\$ (51.13)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
			\$0		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Board of Appeals Hearing	per hour	0	\$110	\$ 59	\$ (51.13)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
			\$0		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Service Required in Excess of Standard	per hour	0	\$110	\$ 59	\$ (51.13)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
			\$0		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Research	per 1/2 hour	0	\$55	\$ -	\$ (55.16)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
			\$0		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Supplemental Plan Check Fee	per hour	0	\$110	\$ 59	\$ (51.13)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Supplemental Inspection Fee	per hour	0	\$110	\$ 59	\$ (51.13)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
			\$0		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Emergency (Non-scheduled) Call-Out Fee	4 hour min	0	\$441	\$ -	\$ (441.28)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
After Hours (Scheduled) Call-Out Fee	2 hour min	0	\$221	\$ -	\$ (220.64)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Each Additional Hour	per hour	0	\$110	\$ -	\$ (110.32)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
			\$0		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
FIRE-SPECIFIC ITEMS								
			\$0		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fire Sprinkler Systems Permit Issuance	each	51	\$110	\$ 200	\$ 89.68	\$ 5,626	\$ 10,200	\$ 4,574
Hood Suppression System Permit Issuance	each	13	\$55	\$ 138	\$ 83.08	\$ 717	\$ 1,797	\$ 1,080
Fire Alarms Permit Issuance	each	14	\$55	\$ 216	\$ 161.28	\$ 772	\$ 3,030	\$ 2,258
SUPPORT TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS - ANNUAL HOURS								
Cy Bozner - 100% Engineering	annual hours	1	\$149,280	\$ -	\$ (149,279.51)	\$ 149,280	\$ -	\$ (149,280)
Revenue Adjustment					\$ -	\$ (149,280)	\$ -	\$ 149,280

Total Revenues:		
\$ 110,155	\$ 123,874	\$ 13,719

**City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

FEE RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS - MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Work Item	Unit	Current Fee	UNIT COSTS			REVENUE IMPACTS		
			Recommended Fees (based on % recovery)	% Recovery	Remaining Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Potential Revenue @ Rec'd Fees	Revenue @ Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)
Standard Hourly Rate			\$110					
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:								
Antenna								
Cellular/Mobile Phone, free-standing	each	\$ -	\$ 552	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cellular/Mobile Phone, attached to building	each	\$ -	\$ 552	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Appeal of Abatement Notice	per hour	\$ 59	\$ 110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Awning/Canopy (supported by building)	each	\$ -	\$ 276	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Carpport	each	\$ -	\$ 276	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial Coach (per unit) - SALES TRAILER	each unit	\$ 407	\$ 276	100%	\$ -	\$ 1,379	\$ 2,033	\$ 654
Covered Porch	each	\$ -	\$ 276	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Deck (wood)	each	\$ 427	\$ 276	100%	\$ -	\$ 1,103	\$ 1,707	\$ 604
Demolition - Residential / Private Garages	each	\$ 79	\$ 221	100%	\$ -	\$ 2,427	\$ 871	\$ (1,556)
Demolition - Commercial / Industrial	each	\$ 347	\$ 276	100%	\$ -	\$ 2,758	\$ 3,468	\$ 710
Fireplace	each	\$ -	\$ 276	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Masonry	each	\$ 305	\$ 276	100%	\$ -	\$ 1,103	\$ 1,222	\$ 119
Pre-Fabricated / Metal	each	\$ 148	\$ 276	100%	\$ -	\$ 1,103	\$ 592	\$ (511)
Flag pole	each	\$ -	\$ 221	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Foundation Replacement	each	\$ 394	\$ 496	100%	\$ -	\$ 4,468	\$ 3,546	\$ (922)
Garages	up to 1,000 s.f.	\$ 718	\$ 662	100%	\$ -	\$ 7,943	\$ 8,616	\$ 673
garage > 1,001 s.f.	> 1,001 s.f.	\$ -	\$ 772	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grading - Residential / Commercial Stand Alone - Issuance	each	\$ -	\$ 55	100%	\$ -	\$ 3,861	\$ -	\$ (3,861)
Grading - Residential Stand Alone Inspection		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grading INSP <50 CY	each	\$ -	\$ 55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grading INSP 51 - 500 CY	each	\$ -	\$ 83	100%	\$ -	\$ 5,792	\$ -	\$ (5,792)
Grading INSP 501 - 1,000 CY	each	\$ -	\$ 110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grading INSP 1,001 - 5,000 CY	each	\$ -	\$ 165	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grading INSP 5,000 - 10,000 CY	each	\$ -	\$ 221	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grading INSP 10,000 CY+ (ea add'l 5,000 CY), F	each	\$ -	\$ 110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Landscape Water Meter - Permit Issuance	each	\$ 20	\$ 110	100%	\$ -	\$ 2,096	\$ 380	\$ (1,716)
Landscape Electrical Meter	each	\$ 60	\$ 165	100%	\$ -	\$ 4,964	\$ 1,800	\$ (3,164)
Lighting pole	each	\$ 462	\$ 221	100%	\$ -	\$ 221	\$ 462	\$ 241
Patio Cover -ALL	each	\$ 240	\$ 221	100%	\$ -	\$ 5,516	\$ 5,999	\$ 483
Enclosed porch/patio	each	\$ 289	\$ 331	100%	\$ -	\$ 1,655	\$ 1,443	\$ (211)
Photovoltaic System	each	\$ 215	\$ 221	100%	\$ -	\$ 441	\$ 430	\$ (11)
Relocated Building (w/in 25 miles of city offices)	each	\$ 201	\$ 276	100%	\$ -	\$ 276	\$ 201	\$ (75)
Remodel - Residential		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Up to 600 s.f.	up to 600 s.f.	\$ 332	\$ 331	100%	\$ -	\$ 1,986	\$ 1,992	\$ 7
601 s.f. to 900 s.f.	601 - 900 s.f.	\$ 681	\$ 441	100%	\$ -	\$ 1,765	\$ 2,722	\$ 957
901 s.f. to 1,200 s.f.	901 - 1,200 s.f.	\$ -	\$ 496	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Over 1,200 s.f.	>1,200 s.f.	\$ -	\$ 607	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Tenant Improv. - Commercial/Industrial (In-house)		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Up to 250 s.f.	Up to 250 s.f.	\$ -	\$ 441	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
251 to 500 s.f.	251 to 500 s.f.	\$ -	\$ 469	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
501 s.f. to 1,000 s.f.	501 s.f. to 1,000 s.f.	\$ 520	\$ 552	100%	\$ -	\$ 3,310	\$ 3,120	\$ (190)
1,000 to 1,500 s.f.	1,000 to 1,500 s.f.	\$ -	\$ 607	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1,500 to 2,000 s.f.	1,500 to 2,000 s.f.	\$ -	\$ 717	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
>2,000 s.f. (ea add'l 500 s.f.)	>2,000 s.f. (ea add'l 500 s.f.)	\$ -	\$ 110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Roof Replacement	up to 2,000 s.f.	\$ 283	\$ 276	100%	\$ -	\$ 2,758	\$ 2,830	\$ 72
Additional roof replacement	> 2,001 s.f.	\$ -	\$ 331	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Room Addition		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Up to 300 s.f.	< 300 s.f.	\$ 499	\$ 386	100%	\$ -	\$ 3,089	\$ 3,992	\$ 903
301 s.f. to 600 s.f.	301 - 600 s.f.	\$ -	\$ 414	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
601 s.f. to 900 s.f.	601 - 900 s.f.	\$ 1,289	\$ 469	100%	\$ -	\$ 12,190	\$ 33,514	\$ 21,324
901 s.f. to 1,200 s.f.	901 - 1,200 s.f.	\$ -	\$ 552	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Over 1,200 s.f.	>1,200 s.f.	\$ -	\$ 607	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Signs - all	each	\$ 272	\$ 331	100%	\$ -	\$ 9,929	\$ 8,159	\$ (1,769)
Storage Racks	per project	\$ -	\$ 276	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Swimming Pool / Spa - Residential	each	\$ 419	\$ 441	100%	\$ -	\$ 20,740	\$ 19,686	\$ (1,054)
Commercial pool	each	\$ -	\$ 552	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY

FEE RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS - MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS								
Work Item	Unit	Current Fee	UNIT COSTS			REVENUE IMPACTS		
			Recommended Fees (based on % recovery)	% Recovery	Remaining Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Potential Revenue @ Rec'd Fees	Revenue @ Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)
Temporary Utility Connection or Occupancy	each	\$ -	\$ 165	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Well Abandonment - Permit Issuance	each	\$ 20	\$ 55	100%	\$ -	\$ 165	\$ 60	\$ (105)
		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FEES		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Special Submittal or Addendum	per hour	\$ 59	\$ 110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Board of Appeals Hearing	per hour	\$ 59	\$ 110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Service Required in Excess of Standard	per hour	\$ 59	\$ 110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Research	per 1/2 hour	\$ -	\$ 55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Supplemental Plan Check Fee	per hour	\$ 59	\$ 110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Supplemental Inspection Fee	per hour	\$ 59	\$ 110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Emergency (Non-scheduled) Call-Out Fee	4 hour min	\$ -	\$ 441	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
After Hours (Scheduled) Call-Out Fee	2 hour min	\$ -	\$ 221	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Each Additional Hour	per hour	\$ -	\$ 110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
FIRE-SPECIFIC ITEMS		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fire Sprinkler Systems Permit Issuance	each	\$ 200	\$ 110	100%	\$ -	\$ 5,626	\$ 10,200	\$ 4,574
Hood Suppression System Permit Issuance	each	\$ 138	\$ 55	100%	\$ -	\$ 717	\$ 1,797	\$ 1,080
Fire Alarms Permit Issuance	each	\$ 216	\$ 55	100%	\$ -	\$ 772	\$ 3,030	\$ 2,258
		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SUPPORT TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS - ANNUAL HOURS		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cy Bozner - 100% Engineering	annual hours	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Total Revenues:		
\$ 110,155	\$ 123,874	\$ 13,719

City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY

FULL COST RECOVERY SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS- MP&E'S							
Fee Types	Annual Quantity	UNIT COSTS			REVENUE IMPACTS		
		Actual Unit Cost	Average Current Fee	Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Actual Annual Cost	Annual Revenue @ Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)
ADMINISTRATIVE AND MISC. FEES							
Travel and Documentation (standard)	-	\$46	\$ -	\$ (46)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Travel and Documentation (each additional trip)	-	\$46	\$ -	\$ (46)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permit Issuance	30	\$46	\$ 24	\$ (22)	\$ 1,379	\$ 705	\$ (674)
MECHANICAL PERMIT FEES							
Stand Alone Mechanical Plan Check (hourly rate)		\$110		\$ (110)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A/C (Residential) - each	4	\$55	\$ 14	\$ (41)	\$ 221	\$ 55	\$ (166)
Furnaces (F.A.U., Floor)	5	\$55	\$ 15	\$ (40)	\$ 276	\$ 74	\$ (202)
Heater (Wall)		\$55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Appliance Vent / Chimney (Only)		\$55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Refridgeration Compressor		\$55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fan Coil Unit		\$55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Heat Pump (Package Unit)		\$55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Heater (Unit, Radiant, etc.)	1	\$55	\$ 15	\$ (40)	\$ 55	\$ 15	\$ (40)
Air Handler w/ducts		\$55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Vent Fan (Single Duct) - each		\$55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Vent System	8	\$55	\$ 7	\$ (48)	\$ 441	\$ 58	\$ (383)
Exhaust Hood and Duct (Residential)		\$55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Exhaust Hood - Type I (Commercial Grease Hood)		\$110		\$ (110)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Exhaust Hood - Type II (Commercial Steam Hood)		\$110		\$ (110)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Walk-in Box / Refrigerator Coil		\$110		\$ (110)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gas System (First Outlet)		\$55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gas Outlets (Each Additional)		\$55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Mechanical Inspections (per hour)		\$110		\$ (110)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PLUMBING / GAS PERMIT FEES							
Stand Alone Plumbing Plan Check (hourly rate)		\$ 110		\$ (110)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fixtures (each)		\$ 55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gas System (First Outlet)	4	\$ 55	\$ 6	\$ (49)	\$ 221	\$ 25	\$ (196)
Gas Outlets (Each Additional)		\$ 18		\$ (18)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Building Sewer	12	\$ 55	\$ 25	\$ (31)	\$ 662	\$ 296	\$ (366)
Grease Trap		\$ 55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Ejector Pump		\$ 55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Roof Drain - Rainwater System		\$ 55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Water Heater (each)		\$ 55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Water Pipe Replacement	3	\$ 55	\$ 118	\$ 63	\$ 165	\$ 355	\$ 190
Drain-Vent Alterations		\$ 55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Drinking Fountain		\$ 55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Solar Water System Fixtures (solar panels, tanks, water treatment equipment)		\$ 110		\$ (110)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Swimming Pool Piping and Gas		\$ 55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Water Softener (each)		\$ 55		\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Plumbing and Gas Inspections (per hour)		\$ 110		\$ (110)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY

FULL COST RECOVERY SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS- MP&E'S							
Fee Types	Annual Quantity	UNIT COSTS			REVENUE IMPACTS		
		Actual Unit Cost	Average Current Fee	Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Actual Annual Cost	Annual Revenue @ Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)
ELECTRICAL PERMIT FEES							
Stand Alone Electrical Plan Check (hourly rate)	-	\$110	\$ -	\$ (110)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
First 10 Outlets / switches / lights	3	\$28	\$ 11	\$ (17)	\$ 83	\$ 33	\$ (50)
11 - 50 Outlets / Switches / Lights	-	\$55	\$ -	\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
51 - 100 Outlets / Switches / Lights	1	\$83	\$ 77	\$ (6)	\$ 83	\$ 77	\$ (6)
101 + Outlets / Switches (each 100 outlets/switches/light)	3	\$28	\$ 73	\$ 45	\$ 83	\$ 219	\$ 136
New Service or Replace Existing Service							
Up to 200 amp circuits (each)	40	\$55	\$ 60	\$ 5	\$ 2,206	\$ 2,400	\$ 194
400 and over amp (each)	10	\$110	\$ 60	\$ (50)	\$ 1,103	\$ 600	\$ (503)
Temporary Power	7	\$55	\$ 18		\$ 386	\$ 126	\$ (260)
Generator Installation (per kW)	-	\$110	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Electrical Inspections (per hour)	-	\$110	\$ -	\$ (110)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Revenues:					\$ 7,364	\$ 5,037	\$ (2,327)

City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY

FEE RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS- MP&E'S								
Fee Types	Current Fee	UNIT COSTS			REVENUE IMPACTS			
		Recommended Fee	% Recovery	Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Potential Revenue @ Rec'd Fee	Annual Revenue @ Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)	
ADMINISTRATIVE AND MISC. FEES								
Travel and Documentation (standard)	\$ -	\$46	100%	\$ 0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Travel and Documentation (each additional trip)	\$ -	\$46	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Permit Issuance	\$ 24	\$46	100%	\$ -	\$ 1,379	\$ 705	\$ (674)	
MECHANICAL PERMIT FEES								
Stand Alone Mechanical Plan Check (hourly rate)	\$ -	\$110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
A/C (Residential) - each	\$ 14	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ 221	\$ 55	\$ (166)	
Furnaces (F.A.U., Floor)	\$ 15	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ 276	\$ 74	\$ (202)	
Heater (Wall)	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Appliance Vent / Chimney (Only)	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Refridgeration Compressor	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Fan Coil Unit	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Heat Pump (Package Unit)	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Heater (Unit, Radiant, etc.)	\$ 15	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ 55	\$ 15	\$ (40)	
Air Handler w/ducts	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Vent Fan (Single Duct) - each	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Vent System	\$ 7	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ 441	\$ 58	\$ (383)	
Exhaust Hood and Duct (Residential)	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Exhaust Hood - Type I (Commercial Grease Hood)	\$ -	\$110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Exhaust Hood - Type II (Commercial Steam Hood)	\$ -	\$110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Walk-in Box / Refrigerator Coil	\$ -	\$110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Gas System (First Outlet)	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Gas Outlets (Each Additional)	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Other Mechanical Inspections (per hour)	\$ -	\$110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
PLUMBING / GAS PERMIT FEES								
Stand Alone Plumbing Plan Check (hourly rate)	\$ -	\$110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Fixtures (each)	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Gas System (First Outlet)	\$ 6	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ 221	\$ 25	\$ (196)	
Gas Outlets (Each Additional)	\$ -	\$18	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Building Sewer	\$ 25	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ 662	\$ 296	\$ (366)	
Grease Trap	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Ejector Pump	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Roof Drain - Rainwater System	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Water Heater (each)	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Water Pipe Replacement	\$ 118	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ 165	\$ 355	\$ 190	
Drain-Vent Alterations	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Drinking Fountain	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Solar Water System Fixtures (solar panels, tanks, water treatment equipment)	\$ -	\$110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Swimming Pool Piping and Gas	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Water Softener (each)	\$ -	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Other Plumbing and Gas Inspections (per hour)	\$ -	\$110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

City of Paso Robles
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY

FEE RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

BUILDING PERMITS- MP&E'S

Fee Types	Current Fee	UNIT COSTS			REVENUE IMPACTS		
		Recommended Fee	% Recovery	Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Potential Revenue @ Rec'd Fee	Annual Revenue @ Current Fee	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)
ELECTRICAL PERMIT FEES							
Stand Alone Electrical Plan Check (hourly rate)	\$ -	\$110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
First 10 Outlets / switches / lights	\$ 11	\$28	100%	\$ -	\$ 83	\$ 33	\$ (50)
11 - 50 Outlets / Switches / Lights							
51 - 100 Outlets / Switches / Lights	\$ 77	\$83	100%	\$ -	\$ 83	\$ 77	\$ (6)
101 + Outlets / Switches (each 100 outlets/switches/light	\$ 73	\$28	100%	\$ -	\$ 83	\$ 219	\$ 136
New Service or Replace Existing Service							
Up to 200 amp circuits (each)	\$ 60	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ 2,206	\$ 2,400	\$ 194
400 and over amp (each)	\$ 60	\$110	100%	\$ -	\$ 1,103	\$ 600	\$ (503)
Temporary Power							
	\$ 18	\$55	100%	\$ -	\$ 386	\$ 126	\$ (260)
Generator Installation (per kW)							
	\$ -	\$110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Electrical Inspections (per hour)							
	\$ -	\$110	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Total Revenues:

\$ 7,364	\$ 5,037	\$ (2,327)
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APPENDIX 2:
COST RESULTS
for
EMERGENCY SERVICES (FIRE) FEES

**City of PASO ROBLES
USER FEE STUDY**

ACTUAL COST RESULTS

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Fee #	Fee or Service Name / Description	Annual Quantity	UNIT COSTS			REVENUE IMPACTS		
			Current Fee	Actual Unit Cost / Potential Fee	Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Actual Annual Cost / Potential Revenue	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Deficit)
1	Inspection - Aircraft Refueling Vehicles	4	\$ -	\$ 370.75	\$ (370.75)	\$ -	\$ 1,483	\$ (1,483)
2	Inspection - Aircraft Refueling Station	4	\$ -	\$ 106.00	\$ (106.00)	\$ -	\$ 424	\$ (424)
3	Open Flame (in public assembly)	6	\$ -	\$ 213.17	\$ (213.17)	\$ -	\$ 1,279	\$ (1,279)
4	Carnivals and Fairs	3	\$ -	\$ 311.00	\$ (311.00)	\$ -	\$ 933	\$ (933)
5	Dry Cleaning - Annual	3	\$ -	\$ 213.33	\$ (213.33)	\$ -	\$ 640	\$ (640)
6	Dust Producing Operations - Annual	6	\$ -	\$ 213.17	\$ (213.17)	\$ -	\$ 1,279	\$ (1,279)
7	Fireworks (per event)	2	\$ 50.00	\$ 407.50	\$ (357.50)	\$ 100	\$ 815	\$ (715)
8	Flammable or Combustible Liquids - Annual	2	\$ -	\$ 213.00	\$ (213.00)	\$ -	\$ 426	\$ (426)
9	Hazardous Materials - Annual	20	\$ -	\$ 213.25	\$ (213.25)	\$ -	\$ 4,265	\$ (4,265)
10	High Piled Combustible Storage - Annual	2	\$ -	\$ 213.00	\$ (213.00)	\$ -	\$ 426	\$ (426)
11	Liquefied Petroleum Gasses - Annual	3	\$ -	\$ 213.33	\$ (213.33)	\$ -	\$ 640	\$ (640)
12	Fueled Vehicles in Assembly Buildings - Per Event	1	\$ -	\$ 214.00	\$ (214.00)	\$ -	\$ 214	\$ (214)
13	Lumber Yards - Annual Permit	2	\$ -	\$ 407.50	\$ (407.50)	\$ -	\$ 815	\$ (815)
14	Places of Assembly - Annual Permit	20	\$ -	\$ 213.25	\$ (213.25)	\$ -	\$ 4,265	\$ (4,265)
15	Pyrotechnical Special Effects (per event)	1	\$ -	\$ 505.00	\$ (505.00)	\$ -	\$ 505	\$ (505)
16	Repair Garages - Annual Permit	8	\$ -	\$ 213.25	\$ (213.25)	\$ -	\$ 1,706	\$ (1,706)
17	Spraying or Dipping - Annual Permit	2	\$ -	\$ 213.00	\$ (213.00)	\$ -	\$ 426	\$ (426)
18	Tents and Canopies - Per Event	2	\$ -	\$ 312.00	\$ (312.00)	\$ -	\$ 624	\$ (624)
19	Tire Storage - Annual Permit	5	\$ -	\$ 213.40	\$ (213.40)	\$ -	\$ 1,067	\$ (1,067)
20	Certificate of Occupancy Inspection	12	\$ -	\$ 311.08	\$ (311.08)	\$ -	\$ 3,733	\$ (3,733)
21	Child Day-care Facilities - Annual Permit	14	\$ -	\$ 213.29	\$ (213.29)	\$ -	\$ 2,986	\$ (2,986)
22	Adult Care Facilities - Annual Permit	12	\$ -	\$ 213.50	\$ (213.50)	\$ -	\$ 2,562	\$ (2,562)
23	Businesses not covered under permit - Annual Permit	12	\$ -	\$ 213.50	\$ (213.50)	\$ -	\$ 2,562	\$ (2,562)
24	Business Re-inspections by Company (per instance hour)	25	\$ -	\$ 268.60	\$ (268.60)	\$ -	\$ 6,715	\$ (6,715)
25	Fire Flows	15	\$ -	\$ 370.40	\$ (370.40)	\$ -	\$ 5,556	\$ (5,556)
26	Restaurant Hood Systems P/C	30	\$ -	\$ 213.30	\$ (213.30)	\$ -	\$ 6,399	\$ (6,399)
27	Underground Fire Lines P/C	6	\$ -	\$ 310.83	\$ (310.83)	\$ -	\$ 1,865	\$ (1,865)
28	UFC Interpretation Appeals	1	\$ -	\$ 409.00	\$ (409.00)	\$ -	\$ 409	\$ (409)
29	Fire Alarm System 0-15 Devices	10	\$ -	\$ 213.50	\$ (213.50)	\$ -	\$ 2,135	\$ (2,135)
30	Fire Alarm System 16 - 50 Devices	2	\$ -	\$ 262.50	\$ (262.50)	\$ -	\$ 525	\$ (525)
31	Fire Alarm System 51-100 Devices	1	\$ -	\$ 310.00	\$ (310.00)	\$ -	\$ 310	\$ (310)
32	Fire Alarm System 101-500 Devices	0	\$ -	\$ 359.00	\$ (359.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
33	Fire Alarm System 500+ (ea add'l 100 devices)	0	\$ -	\$ 165.00	\$ (165.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
40	Hazardous - Clean Agent Gas Systems	1	\$ -	\$ 214.00	\$ (214.00)	\$ -	\$ 214	\$ (214)
41	Hazardous - Dry Chemical Systems	10	\$ -	\$ 213.50	\$ (213.50)	\$ -	\$ 2,135	\$ (2,135)
42	Hazardous - Wet Chemical / Kitchen Hood	0	\$ -	\$ 214.00	\$ (214.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
43	Hazardous - Foam Systems	4	\$ -	\$ 213.25	\$ (213.25)	\$ -	\$ 853	\$ (853)
44	Hazardous - Paint Spray Booth	2	\$ -	\$ 213.00	\$ (213.00)	\$ -	\$ 426	\$ (426)
45	Hazardous - Vehicle Access Gate	1	\$ -	\$ 368.00	\$ (368.00)	\$ -	\$ 368	\$ (368)
46	Deleted K. Johnson 3/26	1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
47	Extraordinary Response by company / High Use	10	\$ -	\$ 292.00	\$ (292.00)	\$ -	\$ 2,920	\$ (2,920)
48	False Alarm (3rd w/in one year) - time for 3 responses	1	\$ -	\$ 839.60	\$ (839.60)	\$ -	\$ 840	\$ (840)
49	DUI Response (per instance hour)	1	\$ -	\$ 370.50	\$ (370.50)	\$ -	\$ 371	\$ (371)
50	Structure Fire (per instance for insurance billing)	1	\$ -	\$ 1,588.00	\$ (1,588.00)	\$ -	\$ 1,588	\$ (1,588)
51	EMIII Fire Chief Hourly	1	\$ -	\$ 244.60	\$ (244.60)	\$ -	\$ 245	\$ (245)
52	PMIII Hourly	1	\$ -	\$ 202.60	\$ (202.60)	\$ -	\$ 203	\$ (203)
53	Admin Asst II Clerical Hourly	1	\$ -	\$ 79.10	\$ (79.10)	\$ -	\$ 79	\$ (79)
54	Firefighter Hourly	1	\$ -	\$ 110.70	\$ (110.70)	\$ -	\$ 111	\$ (111)
55	Firefighter / Paramedic Hourly	1	\$ -	\$ 107.40	\$ (107.40)	\$ -	\$ 107	\$ (107)
56	Captain - Firefighter Hourly	1	\$ -	\$ 132.00	\$ (132.00)	\$ -	\$ 132	\$ (132)

**City of PASO ROBLES
USER FEE STUDY**

ACTUAL COST RESULTS

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Fee #	Fee or Service Name / Description	Annual Quantity	UNIT COSTS			REVENUE IMPACTS		
			Current Fee	Actual Unit Cost / Potential Fee	Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Actual Annual Cost / Potential Revenue	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Deficit)
57	Captain - Paramedic Hourly	1	\$ -	\$ 156.00	\$ (156.00)	\$ -	\$ 156	\$ (156)
58	Code Enforcement Annual	0	\$ -	\$ 144,114.00	\$ (144,114.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
59	Community Preparedness Annual	0	\$ -	\$ 8,121.00	\$ (8,121.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
60	Emergency Service Delivery Annual	0	\$ -	\$ 2,512,880.00	\$ (2,512,880.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
61	Building & Safety Support Annual	0	\$ -	\$ 7,133.00	\$ (7,133.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NF	Non-User Fee Activities	0	\$ -	\$ 364,469.00	\$ (364,469.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
*	Sum of Exclusions from Revenue Impacts	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

TOTALS:	\$ 100	\$ 68,770	\$ (68,670)
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LEGEND:

Fee #	A reference number to facilitate discussion
Fee or Service Name / Description	The services and/or fees included in the MAXIMUS study
Annual Quantity	The annual number of each service provided, as reported by the City
Actual Unit Cost / Potential Fee	The actual cost of each service, as calculated by MAXIMUS
Current Fee	The current fee charged by the City for each service, if applicable
Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	The difference between the Actual Unit Cost and the Current Fee for each service
Total Actual Annual Cost / Potential Revenue	The potential revenue if the City charged the Actual Unit Cost for each service at the Annual Quantity for that service (Unit Cost x Annual Quantity)
Annual Revenue at Current Fee	The potential revenue if the City charged the Current Fee for each service at the Annual Quantity for that service (Current Fee x Annual Quantity)
Total Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)	The difference between the Total Annual Cost/Potential Revenue and the Annual Revenue at Current Fee. This figure represents the annual subsidy (based on actual cost), the City provides to fee-payers/customers for each service, or the amount of overcharge
* Non-User Fee Activities	These costs have been excluded from the estimated potential revenue totals.

**City of PASO ROBLES
USER FEE STUDY**

RECOMMENDED FEE RESULTS

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Fee #	Fee Service Name / Description	Current Fee	RECOMMENDED FEES			REVENUE IMPACTS		
			Recommended Fee	% Recovery (of full cost)	Remaining Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Potential Revenue at Rec. Fee	Potential Additional Revenue (@ Rec'd Fee)
1	Inspection - Aircraft Refueling Vehicles	\$ -	\$ 371	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,483	\$ 1,483
2	Inspection - Aircraft Refueling Station	\$ -	\$ 106	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 424	\$ 424
3	Open Flame (in public assembly)	\$ -	\$ 213	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,279	\$ 1,279
4	Carnivals and Fairs	\$ -	\$ 311	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 933	\$ 933
5	Dry Cleaning - Annual	\$ -	\$ 213	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 640	\$ 640
6	Dust Producing Operations - Annual	\$ -	\$ 213	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,279	\$ 1,279
7	Fireworks (per event)	\$ 50	\$ 408	100%	\$ -	\$ 100	\$ 815	\$ 715
8	Flammable or Combustible Liquids - Annual	\$ -	\$ 213	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 426	\$ 426
9	Hazardous Materials - Annual	\$ -	\$ 213	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,265	\$ 4,265
10	High Piled Combustible Storage - Annual	\$ -	\$ 213	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 426	\$ 426
11	Liquefied Petroleum Gasses - Annual	\$ -	\$ 213	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 640	\$ 640
12	Fueled Vehicles in Assembly Buildings - Per Event	\$ -	\$ 214	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 214	\$ 214
13	Lumber Yards - Annual Permit	\$ -	\$ 408	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 815	\$ 815
14	Places of Assembly - Annual Permit	\$ -	\$ 213	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,265	\$ 4,265
15	Pyrotechnical Special Effects (per event)	\$ -	\$ 505	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 505	\$ 505
16	Repair Garages - Annual Permit	\$ -	\$ 213	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,706	\$ 1,706
17	Spraying or Dipping - Annual Permit	\$ -	\$ 213	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 426	\$ 426
18	Tents and Canopies - Per Event	\$ -	\$ 312	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 624	\$ 624
19	Tire Storage - Annual Permit	\$ -	\$ 213	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,067	\$ 1,067
20	Certificate of Occupancy Inspection	\$ -	\$ 311	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,733	\$ 3,733
21	Child Day-care Facilities - Annual Permit	\$ -	\$ 213	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,986	\$ 2,986
22	Adult Care Facilities - Annual Permit	\$ -	\$ 214	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,562	\$ 2,562
23	Businesses not covered under permit - Annual Permit	\$ -	\$ 214	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,562	\$ 2,562
24	Business Re-inspections by Company (per instance hour)	\$ -	\$ 269	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,715	\$ 6,715
25	Fire Flows	\$ -	\$ 370	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,556	\$ 5,556
26	Restaurant Hood Systems P/C	\$ -	\$ 213	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,399	\$ 6,399
27	Underground Fire Lines P/C	\$ -	\$ 311	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,865	\$ 1,865
28	UFC Interpretation Appeals	\$ -	\$ 409	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 409	\$ 409
29	Fire Alarm System 0-15 Devices	\$ -	\$ 214	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,135	\$ 2,135
30	Fire Alarm System 16 - 50 Devices	\$ -	\$ 263	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 525	\$ 525
31	Fire Alarm System 51-100 Devices	\$ -	\$ 310	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 310	\$ 310
32	Fire Alarm System 101-500 Devices	\$ -	\$ 359	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
33	Fire Alarm System 500+ (ea add'l 100 devices)	\$ -	\$ 165	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
40	Hazardous - Clean Agent Gas Systems	\$ -	\$ 214	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 214	\$ 214
41	Hazardous - Dry Chemical Systems	\$ -	\$ 214	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,135	\$ 2,135
42	Hazardous - Wet Chemical / Kitchen Hood	\$ -	\$ 214	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
43	Hazardous - Foam Systems	\$ -	\$ 213	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 853	\$ 853
44	Hazardous - Paint Spray Booth	\$ -	\$ 213	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 426	\$ 426
45	Hazardous - Vehicle Access Gate	\$ -	\$ 368	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 368	\$ 368
46	Deleted K. Johnson 3/26	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
47	Extraordinary Response by company / High Use	\$ -	\$ 292	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,920	\$ 2,920
48	False Alarm (3rd w/in one year) - time for 3 responses	\$ -	\$ 840	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 840	\$ 840
49	DUI Response (per instance hour)	\$ -	\$ 371	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 371	\$ 371
50	Structure Fire (per instance for insurance billing)	\$ -	\$ 1,588	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,588	\$ 1,588
51	EMIII Fire Chief Hourly	\$ -	\$ 245	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 245	\$ 245
52	PMIII Hourly	\$ -	\$ 203	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 203	\$ 203
53	Admin Asst II Clerical Hourly	\$ -	\$ 79	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 79	\$ 79
54	Firefighter Hourly	\$ -	\$ 111	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 111	\$ 111
55	Firefighter / Paramedic Hourly	\$ -	\$ 107	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 107	\$ 107
56	Captain - Firefighter Hourly	\$ -	\$ 132	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 132	\$ 132

**City of PASO ROBLES
USER FEE STUDY**

RECOMMENDED FEE RESULTS

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Fee #	Fee Service Name / Description	Current Fee	RECOMMENDED FEES			REVENUE IMPACTS		
			Recommended Fee	% Recovery (of full cost)	Remaining Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Potential Revenue at Rec. Fee	Potential Additional Revenue (@ Rec'd Fee)
57	Captain - Paramedic Hourly	\$ -	\$ 156	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 156	\$ 156
58	Code Enforcement Annual	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
59	Community Preparedness Annual	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
60	Emergency Service Delivery Annual	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
61	Building & Safety Support Annual	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NF	Non-User Fee Activities	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
*	Sum of Exclusions from Revenue Impacts	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

TOTALS:	\$ 100	\$ 68,770	\$ 68,670
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APPENDIX 3:
COST RESULTS
for
POLICE FEES

**City of Paso Robles
USER FEE STUDY**

ACTUAL COST RESULTS

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Fee #	Fee or Service Name / Description	Annual Quantity	UNIT COSTS			REVENUE IMPACTS		
			Current Fee	Actual Unit Cost / Potential Fee	Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Actual Annual Cost / Potential Revenue	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Deficit)
1	Crime Report	53	\$ 20	\$ 264	\$ (244)	\$ 1,060	\$ 14,001	\$ (12,941)
2	Traffic Collision Report- property damage only	610	\$ 20	\$ 264	\$ (244)	\$ 12,200	\$ 161,146	\$ (148,946)
3	Traffic Collision Report- Full Investigation	0	\$ 30	\$ 428	\$ (398)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
4	Daily log copies	37	\$ 5	\$ 24	\$ (19)	\$ 185	\$ 875	\$ (690)
5	Clearance Letter	17	\$ 10	\$ 67	\$ (57)	\$ 170	\$ 1,139	\$ (969)
6	Photos - 35mm Prints	0	\$ 12	\$ 99	\$ (87)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
7	Photos -Digital on CD	2	\$ 12	\$ 24	\$ (12)	\$ 24	\$ 47	\$ (23)
8	Video Tapes	0	\$ 35	\$ 164	\$ (129)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
9	Audio Tapes	1	\$ 10	\$ 99	\$ (89)	\$ 10	\$ 99	\$ (89)
10	Livescan Fingerprint Service	1332	\$ 10	\$ 76	\$ (66)	\$ 13,320	\$ 101,538	\$ (88,218)
11	Vehicle Release	352	\$ 50	\$ 217	\$ (167)	\$ 17,600	\$ 76,335	\$ (58,735)
12	VIN Verification	15	\$ 10	\$ 57	\$ (47)	\$ 150	\$ 848	\$ (698)
13	Citation Sign Off (No commercial...)	87	\$ 10	\$ 43	\$ (33)	\$ 870	\$ 3,773	\$ (2,903)
14	Vehicle Repossession	16	\$ 15	\$ -	\$ 15	\$ 240	\$ -	\$ 240
15	Alarm Permits	90	\$ 35	\$ 43	\$ (8)	\$ 3,150	\$ 3,903	\$ (753)
16	False Alarm (after 3 responses)	21	\$ 25	\$ -	\$ 25	\$ 525	\$ -	\$ 525
17	Second Hand Gun Dealer Permit	0	\$ 105	\$ 329	\$ (224)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
18	Taxi Permit	0	\$ 130	\$ 329	\$ (199)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
19	Concealed Weapons Permit	4	\$ 100	\$ 131	\$ (31)	\$ 400	\$ 526	\$ (126)
20	Concealed Weapons Permit - renewal	1	\$ 25	\$ 99	\$ (74)	\$ 25	\$ 99	\$ (74)
21	Diversion Program	42	\$ 90	\$ 352	\$ (262)	\$ 3,780	\$ 14,794	\$ (11,014)
22	Subpoena Process Fee	9	\$ 15	\$ -	\$ 15	\$ 135	\$ -	\$ 135
23	Massage Therapist License	0	\$ -	\$ 131	\$ (131)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
24	Massage Therapist License - Renewal	0	\$ -	\$ 131	\$ (131)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
25	Street Close	35	\$ -	\$ 690	\$ (690)	\$ -	\$ 24,150	\$ (24,150)
26	DUI Cost Recovery (hourly)	28	\$ -	\$ 131	\$ (131)	\$ -	\$ 3,680	\$ (3,680)
27	Special Event Fees	43	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
28	Firearm seizure, impound and release	1	\$ -	\$ 65	\$ (65)	\$ -	\$ 65	\$ (65)

TOTALS: \$ 53,844 \$ 407,019 \$ (353,175)

LEGEND:

Fee #	A reference number to facilitate discussion
Fee or Service Name / Description	The services and/or fees included in the MAXIMUS study
Annual Quantity	The annual number of each service provided, as reported by the City
Actual Unit Cost / Potential Fee	The actual cost of each service, as calculated by MAXIMUS
Current Fee	The current fee charged by the City for each service, if applicable
Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	The difference between the Actual Unit Cost and the Current Fee for each service
Total Actual Annual Cost / Potential Revenue	The potential revenue if the City charged the Actual Unit Cost for each service at the Annual Quantity for that service (Unit Cost x Annual Quantity)
Annual Revenue at Current Fee	The potential revenue if the City charged the Current Fee for each service at the Annual Quantity for that service (Current Fee x Annual Quantity)
Total Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)	The difference between the Total Annual Cost/Potential Revenue and the Annual Revenue at Current Fee. This figure represents the annual subsidy (based on actual cost), the City provides to fee-payers/customers for each service, or the amount of overcharge
* Non-User Fee Activities	These costs have been excluded from the estimated potential revenue totals.

**City of Paso Robles
USER FEE STUDY**

RECOMMENDED FEE RESULTS

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Fee #	Fee Service Name / Description	Current Fee	RECOMMENDED FEES			REVENUE IMPACTS		
			Recommended Fee	% Recovery (of full cost)	Remaining Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Potential Revenue at Rec. Fee	Potential Additional Revenue (@ Rec'd Fee)
1	Crime Report	\$ 20	\$ 264	100%	\$ -	\$ 1,060	\$ 14,001	\$ 12,941
2	Traffic Collision Report- property damage only	\$ 20	\$ 264	100%	\$ -	\$ 12,200	\$ 161,146	\$ 148,946
3	Traffic Collision Report- Full Investigation	\$ 30	\$ 428	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
4	Daily log copies	\$ 5	\$ 24	100%	\$ -	\$ 185	\$ 875	\$ 690
5	Clearance Letter	\$ 10	\$ 67	100%	\$ -	\$ 170	\$ 1,139	\$ 969
6	Photos - 35mm Prints	\$ 12	\$ 99	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
7	Photos -Digital on CD	\$ 12	\$ 24	100%	\$ -	\$ 24	\$ 47	\$ 23
8	Video Tapes	\$ 35	\$ 164	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
9	Audio Tapes	\$ 10	\$ 99	100%	\$ -	\$ 10	\$ 99	\$ 89
10	Livescan Fingerprint Service	\$ 10	\$ 76	100%	\$ -	\$ 13,320	\$ 101,538	\$ 88,218
11	Vehicle Release	\$ 50	\$ 217	100%	\$ -	\$ 17,600	\$ 76,335	\$ 58,735
12	VIN Verification	\$ 10	\$ 57	100%	\$ -	\$ 150	\$ 848	\$ 698
13	Citation Sign Off (No commercial...)	\$ 10	\$ 43	100%	\$ -	\$ 870	\$ 3,773	\$ 2,903
14	Vehicle Repossession	\$ 15	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ 240	\$ -	\$ (240)
15	Alarm Permits	\$ 35	\$ 43	100%	\$ -	\$ 3,150	\$ 3,903	\$ 753
16	False Alarm (after 3 responses)	\$ 25	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ 525	\$ -	\$ (525)
17	Second Hand Gun Dealer Permit	\$ 105	\$ 329	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
18	Taxi Permit	\$ 130	\$ 329	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
19	Concealed Weapons Permit	\$ 100	\$ 131	100%	\$ -	\$ 400	\$ 526	\$ 126
20	Concealed Weapons Permit - renewal	\$ 25	\$ 99	100%	\$ -	\$ 25	\$ 99	\$ 74
21	Diversion Program	\$ 90	\$ 352	100%	\$ -	\$ 3,780	\$ 14,794	\$ 11,014
22	Subpoena Process Fee	\$ 15	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ -	\$ (135)
23	Massage Therapist License	\$ -	\$ 131	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
24	Massage Therapist License - Renewal	\$ -	\$ 131	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
25	Street Close	\$ -	\$ 690	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,150	\$ 24,150
26	DUI Cost Recovery (hourly)	\$ -	\$ 131	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,680	\$ 3,680
27	Special Event Fees	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
28	Firearm seizure, impound and release	\$ -	\$ 65	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65	\$ 65

TOTALS: \$ 53,844 \$ 407,019 \$ 353,175

APPENDIX 4:
COST RESULTS
for
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES FEES

**City of Paso Robles
USER FEE STUDY**

ACTUAL COST RESULTS

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Fee #	Fee or Service Name / Description	Annual Quantity	UNIT COSTS			REVENUE IMPACTS		
			Current Fee	Actual Unit Cost / Potential Fee	Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Actual Annual Cost / Potential Revenue	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Deficit)
1	Special Door Hanger	120	\$ -	\$ 38	\$ (38)	\$ -	\$ 4,612	\$ (4,612)
2	Routine Door Hanger	2800	\$ -	\$ 26	\$ (26)	\$ -	\$ 74,088	\$ (74,088)
3	PENALTY Water Meter Lock Tampering - 1st Offense	12	\$ 50	\$ 32	\$ 18	\$ 600	\$ 383	\$ 217
4	PENALTY Water Meter Lock Tampering - 2nd Offense	3	\$ 75	\$ 56	\$ 19	\$ 225	\$ 168	\$ 57
5	PENALTY Customer Damage to Water Meter (in addition to cost of new meter)	2	\$ 100	\$ 80	\$ 20	\$ 200	\$ 160	\$ 40
6	Meter Re-read	1	\$ -	\$ 31	\$ (31)	\$ -	\$ 31	\$ (31)
7	Bench Test	1	\$ 50	\$ 157	\$ (107)	\$ 50	\$ 157	\$ (107)
8	Meter Calib. Test	2	\$ 15	\$ 155	\$ (140)	\$ 30	\$ 310	\$ (280)
9	After Hours Connection	100	\$ 30	\$ 310	\$ (280)	\$ 3,000	\$ 30,985	\$ (27,985)
10	<30 days Hydrant Meter Rental	24	\$ 30	\$ 85	\$ (55)	\$ 720	\$ 2,033	\$ (1,313)
11	Hydrant Meter Relocation	10	\$ 20	\$ 114	\$ (94)	\$ 200	\$ 1,144	\$ (944)
12	Promisory Note	500	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ (48)	\$ -	\$ 24,205	\$ (24,205)
13	Routine Turn-On	2600	\$ -	\$ 36	\$ (36)	\$ -	\$ 92,326	\$ (92,326)
14	PENALTY Non-Payment	425	\$ 15	\$ 113	\$ (98)	\$ 6,375	\$ 48,004	\$ (41,629)
NF	Non-User Fee Activities	0	\$ -	\$ 671,700	\$ (671,700)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

TOTALS:	\$ 11,400	\$ 278,605	\$ (267,205)
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LEGEND:

Fee #	A reference number to facilitate discussion
Fee or Service Name / Description	The services and/or fees included in the MAXIMUS study
Annual Quantity	The annual number of each service provided, as reported by the City
Actual Unit Cost / Potential Fee	The actual cost of each service, as calculated by MAXIMUS
Current Fee	The current fee charged by the City for each service, if applicable
Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	The difference between the Actual Unit Cost and the Current Fee for each service
Total Actual Annual Cost / Potential Revenue	The potential revenue if the City charged the Actual Unit Cost for each service at the Annual Quantity for that service (Unit Cost x Annual Quantity)
Annual Revenue at Current Fee	The potential revenue if the City charged the Current Fee for each service at the Annual Quantity for that service (Current Fee x Annual Quantity)
Total Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)	The difference between the Total Annual Cost/Potential Revenue and the Annual Revenue at Current Fee. This figure represents the annual subsidy (based on actual cost), the City provides to fee-payers/customers for each service, or the amount of overcharge
* Non-User Fee Activities	These costs have been excluded from the estimated potential revenue totals.

**City of Paso Robles
USER FEE STUDY**

RECOMMENDED FEE RESULTS

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Fee #	Fee Service Name / Description	Current Fee	RECOMMENDED FEES			REVENUE IMPACTS		
			Recommended Fee	% Recovery (of full cost)	Remaining Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Potential Revenue at Rec. Fee	Potential Additional Revenue (@ Rec'd Fee)
1	Special Door Hanger	\$ -	\$ 38	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,612	\$ 4,612
2	Routine Door Hanger	\$ -	\$ 26	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,088	\$ 74,088
3	PENALTY Water Meter Lock Tampering - 1st Offense	\$ 50	\$ 32	100%	\$ -	\$ 600	\$ 383	\$ (217)
4	PENALTY Water Meter Lock Tampering - 2nd Offense	\$ 75	\$ 56	100%	\$ -	\$ 225	\$ 168	\$ (57)
5	PENALTY Customer Damage to Water Meter (in addition to cost of new meter)	\$ 100	\$ 80	100%	\$ -	\$ 200	\$ 160	\$ (40)
6	Meter Re-read	\$ -	\$ 31	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31	\$ 31
7	Bench Test	\$ 50	\$ 157	100%	\$ -	\$ 50	\$ 157	\$ 107
8	Meter Calib. Test	\$ 15	\$ 155	100%	\$ -	\$ 30	\$ 310	\$ 280
9	After Hours Connection	\$ 30	\$ 310	100%	\$ -	\$ 3,000	\$ 30,985	\$ 27,985
10	<30 days Hydrant Meter Rental	\$ 30	\$ 85	100%	\$ -	\$ 720	\$ 2,033	\$ 1,313
11	Hydrant Meter Relocation	\$ 20	\$ 114	100%	\$ -	\$ 200	\$ 1,144	\$ 944
12	Promisory Note	\$ -	\$ 48	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,205	\$ 24,205
13	Routine Turn-On	\$ -	\$ 36	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,326	\$ 92,326
14	PENALTY Non-Payment	\$ 15	\$ 113	100%	\$ -	\$ 6,375	\$ 48,004	\$ 41,629
NF	Non-User Fee Activities	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

TOTALS:	\$ 11,400	\$ 278,605	\$ 267,205
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APPENDIX 5:
COST RESULTS
for
LIBRARY SERVICES FEES

**City of Paso Robles
USER FEE STUDY**

ACTUAL COST RESULTS

LIBRARY

Fee #	Fee or Service Name / Description	Annual Quantity	UNIT COSTS			REVENUE IMPACTS		
			Current Fee	Actual Unit Cost / Potential Fee	Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Actual Annual Cost / Potential Revenue	Annual Revenue Surplus / (Deficit)
	Replacement Fee for Lost or Damaged Book Beyond Repair							
1	Adult fiction	24	\$ 20	\$ 50	\$ (30)	\$ 480	\$ 1,211	\$ (731)
2	Adult non fiction	34	\$ 25	\$ 50	\$ (25)	\$ 850	\$ 1,715	\$ (865)
3	Juvenile fiction	15	\$ 15	\$ 50	\$ (35)	\$ 225	\$ 757	\$ (532)
4	Juvenile non fiction	10	\$ 15	\$ 50	\$ (35)	\$ 150	\$ 505	\$ (355)
5	Non-catalogued paperbacks	11	\$ 5	\$ 44	\$ (39)	\$ 55	\$ 486	\$ (431)
6	Periodicals	6	\$ 5	\$ 50	\$ (45)	\$ 30	\$ 303	\$ (273)
7	Pamphlets	0	\$ 5	\$ 50	\$ (45)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
8	Audio Cassettes	2	\$ 10	\$ 69	\$ (59)	\$ 20	\$ 139	\$ (119)
9	Book/cassette set	2	\$ 10	\$ 63	\$ (53)	\$ 20	\$ 126	\$ (106)
10	Videocassettes & DVDs	4	\$ 30	\$ 63	\$ (33)	\$ 120	\$ 252	\$ (132)
11	CDs	0	\$ 20	\$ 69	\$ (49)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Repair Damaged Book							
12	Adult fiction	36	\$ 3	\$ 69	\$ (66)	\$ 108	\$ 2,497	\$ (2,389)
13	Adult non fiction	0	\$ 3	\$ 69	\$ (66)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
14	Juvenile fiction	0	\$ 3	\$ 69	\$ (66)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
15	Juvenile non fiction	0	\$ 3	\$ 69	\$ (66)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
16	Non-catalogued paperbacks	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
17	Periodicals	0	\$ 3	\$ 38	\$ (35)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
18	Pamphlets	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
19	Audio Cassettes	0	\$ 2	\$ 19	\$ (17)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
20	Book/cassette set	0	\$ 2	\$ 38	\$ (36)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
21	Videocassettes	0	\$ 2	\$ 19	\$ (17)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
22	CDs & DVDs	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

TOTALS:	\$ 2,058	\$ 7,990	\$ (5,932)
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LEGEND:

Fee #	A reference number to facilitate discussion
Fee or Service Name / Description	The services and/or fees included in the MAXIMUS study
Annual Quantity	The annual number of each service provided, as reported by the City
Actual Unit Cost / Potential Fee	The actual cost of each service, as calculated by MAXIMUS
Current Fee	The current fee charged by the City for each service, if applicable
Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	The difference between the Actual Unit Cost and the Current Fee for each service
Total Actual Annual Cost / Potential Revenue	The potential revenue if the City charged the Actual Unit Cost for each service at the Annual Quantity for that service (Unit Cost x Annual Quantity)
Annual Revenue at Current Fee	The potential revenue if the City charged the Current Fee for each service at the Annual Quantity for that service (Current Fee x Annual Quantity)
Total Annual Revenue Surplus / (Subsidy)	The difference between the Total Annual Cost/Potential Revenue and the Annual Revenue at Current Fee. This figure represents the annual subsidy (based on actual cost), the City provides to fee-payers/customers for each service, or the amount of overcharge
* Non-User Fee Activities	These costs have been excluded from the estimated potential revenue totals.

**City of Paso Robles
USER FEE STUDY**

RECOMMENDED FEE RESULTS

LIBRARY

Fee #	Fee Service Name / Description	Current Fee	RECOMMENDED FEES			REVENUE IMPACTS		
			Recommended Fee	% Recovery (of full cost)	Remaining Per Unit Surplus / (Subsidy)	Annual Revenue at Current Fee	Potential Revenue at Rec. Fee	Potential Additional Revenue (@ Rec'd Fee)
	Replacement Fee for Lost or Damaged Book Beyond Repair							
1	Adult fiction	\$ 20	\$ 50	100%	\$ -	\$ 480	\$ 1,211	\$ 731
2	Adult non fiction	\$ 25	\$ 50	100%	\$ -	\$ 850	\$ 1,715	\$ 865
3	Juvenile fiction	\$ 15	\$ 50	100%	\$ -	\$ 225	\$ 757	\$ 532
4	Juvenile non fiction	\$ 15	\$ 50	100%	\$ -	\$ 150	\$ 505	\$ 355
5	Non-catalogued paperbacks	\$ 5	\$ 44	100%	\$ -	\$ 55	\$ 486	\$ 431
6	Periodicals	\$ 5	\$ 50	100%	\$ -	\$ 30	\$ 303	\$ 273
7	Pamphlets	\$ 5	\$ 50	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
8	Audio Cassettes	\$ 10	\$ 69	100%	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ 139	\$ 119
9	Book/cassette set	\$ 10	\$ 63	100%	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ 126	\$ 106
10	Videocassettes & DVDs	\$ 30	\$ 63	100%	\$ -	\$ 120	\$ 252	\$ 132
11	CDs	\$ 20	\$ 69	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	Repair Damaged Book	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
12	Adult fiction	\$ 3	\$ 69	100%	\$ -	\$ 108	\$ 2,497	\$ 2,389
13	Adult non fiction	\$ 3	\$ 69	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
14	Juvenile fiction	\$ 3	\$ 69	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
15	Juvenile non fiction	\$ 3	\$ 69	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
16	Non-catalogued paperbacks	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
17	Periodicals	\$ 3	\$ 38	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
18	Pamphlets	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
19	Audio Cassettes	\$ 2	\$ 19	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
20	Book/cassette set	\$ 2	\$ 38	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
21	Videocassettes	\$ 2	\$ 19	100%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
22	CDs & DVDs	\$ -	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

TOTALS: \$ 2,058 \$ 7,990 \$ 5,932

APPENDIX 6:
COST RESULTS
for
PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES

**CITY OF PASO ROBLES
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAM COST RECOVERY ANALYSIS

Fee	Current Fee / Revenue	Full City Cost
BS Tournaments, Community Events & Rentals		
#171		
Special Events	\$ 8,390	\$ -
Rentals	\$ 14,259	\$ -
Tournaments & Field Rentals	\$ 9,158	\$ -
Concessions	\$ 6,000	\$ -
Total Program Revenues & Costs	\$ 37,807.00	\$ 109,691

CITY OF PASO ROBLES
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY

PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAM COST RECOVERY ANALYSIS

Fee	Current Fee/Revenue	Direct Prog. Cost	Full City Cost	# Teams	# Part.	Cost Per Participant
Centennial Park Independent Leagues. Hourly Cost calculated at \$16/hr						
Central Coast Soccer League	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,026	4	60	\$ 650
Paso Robles Independent Soccer League	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51,520	28	420	\$ 123
Paso Robles Youth Football	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,194	7	203	\$ 70
American Youth Soccer League	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,423	60	960	\$ 32
Little League	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51,982	32	410	\$ 127
Paso Robles Region Soccer League	\$ 1,850	\$ -	\$ 27,237	29	435	\$ 63
SLO Woman	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,200	4	60	\$ 20
North County Adult League	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,159	6	90	\$ 13
	\$ -					
Facility Rentals, cost per hour	\$ -					
Gymnasium	\$ 50		\$ 119			
Game Room	N/A		\$ 12			
Acorn Room	N/A		\$ 9			
Live Oak Room	\$20-\$30		\$ 12			
White Oak Room	\$20 - \$31		\$ 9			
Banquet Room	\$30 - \$45		\$ 45			
Kitchen	\$15 - \$30		\$ 8			
Main Pool, M&O cost per hour	\$ 50		\$ 52			
Cent Pool, M&O cost per hour	\$ 50		\$ 57			

**CITY OF PASO ROBLES
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAM COST RECOVERY ANALYSIS

Fee	Current Fee / Revenue	Direct Prog. Cost	Full City Cost
Special Community Events			
Program Cost Recovery %	\$ 8,390	9.9%	7.4%
Individual Fees:			
BMW Car Show	\$ -	\$ 182	\$ 252
Recycled Treasures	\$ -	\$ 116	\$ 204
Kitefest	\$ 390	\$ 1,480	\$ 1,691
Wine Festival	\$ -	\$ 4,244	\$ 5,950
WCK Car Show - May	\$ -	\$ 18,124	\$ 25,478
4th of July	\$ 4,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 15,395
Americana Festival	\$ -	\$ 144	\$ 232
Fishing Derby	\$ -	\$ 1,426	\$ 2,323
WCK Car Show - Sept	\$ -	\$ 14,534	\$ 20,146
Taste of Downtown	\$ -	\$ 378	\$ 607
Fun Run	\$ 4,000	\$ 15,116	\$ 16,946
Pioneer Day	\$ -	\$ 7,341	\$ 10,279
Safe Halloween	\$ -	\$ 490	\$ 701
Elegant Evening	\$ -	\$ 46	\$ 64
Light up the Town	\$ -	\$ 631	\$ 1,000
Christmas Parade	\$ -	\$ 2,400	\$ 3,473
Golden Oak Festival	\$ -	\$ 931	\$ 1,512
Vine Street Showcase	\$ -	\$ 3,029	\$ 4,190
Easter Egg Hunt	\$ -	\$ 81	\$ 134
Downhill Derby	\$ -	\$ 1,261	\$ 1,771
PT Cruiser Car Show	\$ -	\$ 416	\$ 662
St Rose Auction	\$ -	\$ 254	\$ 395
Olive Festival	\$ -	\$ 208	\$ 278

**CITY OF PASO ROBLES
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAM COST RECOVERY ANALYSIS

Fee	Current Fee	Direct Prog. Cost	Full City Cost
Adult Sports			
Adult softball	\$ 442.00	389.38	2,172.47
Adult softball (summer)	\$ 442.00	389.38	2,172.47
Adult softball (fall)	\$ 442.00	389.38	2,172.47
Adult basketball	\$ 412.00	362.96	2,025.02
Adult basketball (fall)	\$ 412.00	362.96	2,025.02
Adult volleyball	\$ 212.00	186.76	1,042.00
Adult volleyball (summer)	\$ 212.00	186.76	1,042.00
Adult volleyball (fall)	\$ 212.00	186.76	1,042.00
Softball Tournaments	\$ 212.00	186.76	1,042.00

**CITY OF PASO ROBLES
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAM COST RECOVERY ANALYSIS

Fee	Current Fee	Direct Prog. Cost	Full City Cost
Aquatic Program			
Entrance fee	\$ 2.00	\$ 2	\$ 7
Junior Lifeguard training	\$ 62.00	\$ 59	\$ 221
Lifeguard Training Title 22 & CPR	\$ 175.00	\$ 166	\$ 623
Monthly Swim Pass	\$ 30.00	\$ 28	\$ 107
RCS Swim Lesson	\$ 37.00	\$ 35	\$ 132
Private lessons RCS	\$ 75.00	\$ 71	\$ 267
Season Swim Pass	\$ 50.00	\$ 47	\$ 178
Swim Pass - 10 Punch	\$ 15.00	\$ 14	\$ 53
Hot August Night @ Centennial Pool	\$ 3.00	\$ 3	\$ 11
AFAP Tues/Thurs (city receives)	\$ 9.50	\$ 9	\$ 34
AFAP M/W/F (city receives)	\$ 11.25	\$ 11	\$ 40
Adapted	\$ 16.75	\$ 16	\$ 60
Aqua Aerobics	\$ 12.00	\$ 11	\$ 43

**CITY OF PASO ROBLES
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAM COST RECOVERY ANALYSIS

Fee	Current Fee	Direct Prog. Cost	Full City Cost
Youth Sports			
Youth Basketball (winter)	\$ 50.00	\$ 70	\$ 272
T-Ball/coach Pitch (spring)	\$ 50.00	\$ 70	\$ 272
Taco Bell Track meet	\$ 5.00	\$ 7	\$ 27

**CITY OF PASO ROBLES
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAM COST RECOVERY ANALYSIS

Fee	Current Fee	Direct Prog. Cost	Full City Cost
Leisure Classes			
<i>All Non Aquatic Classes</i>	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.84	\$ 11.07

**CITY OF PASO ROBLES
CITYWIDE FEE STUDY**

PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAM COST RECOVERY ANALYSIS

Fee	Current Fee	Direct Prog. Cost	Full City Cost
Trips			
Trip (average revenue per trip)	\$ 102	\$ 114	\$ 114