



CITY OF SANTA BARBARA

COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT

AGENDA DATE: August 9, 2016
TO: Mayor and Councilmembers
FROM: Planning Division, Community Development Department
SUBJECT: Development Impact Fees

RECOMMENDATION: That Council:

- A. Discuss the potential merits and drawbacks of development impact fees; and
- B. Direct staff on the process to bring the item back to Council, if needed.

DISCUSSION:

At the June 1, 2016 Council meeting, staff was directed to return with information for Council to consider whether or not development impact fees should be established in the City.

Purpose of Development Impact Fees

A development impact fee is a monetary exaction (other than a tax or special assessment) charged by a local government to an applicant in connection with approval of a development project for the purpose of defraying all or a portion of the cost of public improvements, public services, and community amenities related to the project (Gov. Code § 66000(b) & (d).) A development impact fee is not a tax or special assessment; it is voluntary, charged only to new development, designed and used to fund new capital improvements, public services and community amenities needed to serve development, and must be reasonably related to the cost of the improvement, service, or amenity provided by the local agency. As shown in Attachment 1, the legal requirements for enactment of development impact fees are set forth in the "Mitigation Fee Act" under the Government Code.

Development impact fees are typically applied to every new development where new capital improvements, public services or community amenities are required to serve the new land use, though exceptions can be made for certain types, such as affordable housing. State enabling legislation influences the kind of impact fees that local governments can charge. In California, the types of facilities that are eligible for impact fees include affordable housing, roads, water, sewer, storm water, parks, fire, police, library, solid waste, and schools. Impact fees are assessed based on the facility demand of the proposed use as measured by its type, size, and location. Residential

uses are usually differentiated by type or size of unit, and non-residential uses by amount of floor area.

Residential development is typically subject to all development impact fees adopted for a jurisdiction, in varying degrees (per-unit costs of a multi-unit development are typically less than the per-unit cost of a single-family development), while nonresidential development are typically exempt from parks, library, and school impact fees.

Adoption of impact fees reduces pressure on local jurisdictions to raising taxes and fees. With new development paying for its own capacity-enhancing infrastructure and other needs, any current funds that have been designated to pay for those projects can be shifted to the more immediate needs of existing residents, such as facility or infrastructure maintenance and rehabilitation.

Local Examples of Development Impact Fees

Currently, the only DIF applicable in the City is a School Impact Fee. While originally a local impact fee, state law changed many years ago to allow school districts to collect these fees directly at a set rate. However, as seen in Attachment 2, the City’s General Plan contains several policies and implementation actions related to the potential creation of development impact fees, primarily envisioned for acquisition of new parks and open space areas, and financing capital improvements (Attachment - General Plan Policies Related to Development Impact Fees).

Approximately 85 cities and counties in California charge development impact fees. Locally, the County of Santa Barbara and cities of Goleta and Carpinteria collect these fees. Although a direct comparison of development impact fees among communities is often difficult, two theoretical development projects—a new 2,000 square-foot single-family residence (SFR) on a 10,000 square-foot lot, and a new 5,000 square-foot retail commercial development—are provided as examples below for a general comparison of fees in the three local communities.

Fee Program	Santa Barbara County ¹		City of Goleta		City of Carpinteria	
	SFR	Retail	SFR	Retail	SFR	Retail
Parks	\$11,360	\$9,255	\$10,301	\$7,955	\$6,499 ⁴	\$13,700
Transportation	\$14,698	\$386,910	\$15,522	\$15,522/PHT ²	\$5,890	\$84,300
Library	\$468	\$810	\$441	\$775	N/A	N/A
Storm Drainage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,201	\$1,321
Public Admin.	\$1,999	\$3,490	\$1,959	\$3,430	\$1,699	\$1,350
Police/Sheriff	\$535	\$1,860	\$504	\$1,760	N/A	N/A
Fire	\$1,196	\$3,905	\$1,180	\$3,850	N/A	N/A
Total Fees	\$30,256	\$406,230	\$29,907	\$17,770 +³	\$16,289	\$100,671

¹ Santa Barbara County fees quoted are for the Goleta Planning Area

² PHT = PM Peak Hour Trips generated pursuant to the current edition of the ITE Trip Generation Manual

³ Does not include Transportation fee, as the number of PM Peak Hour trips is unknown for this theoretical example

⁴ Includes Aquatics Facilities Fee

Potential Merits and Drawbacks of Development Impact Fees

As generally described above, the primary reason why communities adopt DIFs is because of the financial assurance they provide for the future construction of critical infrastructure and facilities that are required to serve new development. It is frequently heard that “development should pay its own way,” and DIFs are one way to ensure this happens. One could reasonably argue that in communities that do not have sufficient capital facilities and where great potential exists for new and significant redevelopment (i.e. expansion of non-residential square-footage and the addition of new residential units), DIFs can be part of a sound capital improvement program.

However, DIFs can also be viewed as an impediment to development. Typically (and in simplistic terms), when determining whether a new development project makes financial sense, project owners evaluate the estimated total cost to build and the expected income at project occupancy or sale. If it is forecast that a reasonable return on investment cannot be attained, the developer will likely pass on the opportunity.

Under discussion of impediments to construction of affordable housing, the City’s Housing Element states the following:

The City of Santa Barbara is somewhat unusual in that there are no other programmatic impact fees or exactions that are charged to all new residential projects. This is not an oversight. In the past, the City has had traffic improvement and other programmatic assessment fees to address major infrastructure deficiencies. Since the early 1990s, the City’s transportation focus has been on supporting alternative modes of transportation and transit use and not road widening projects. Developing a fee program for transit operating costs is very complicated and yet to be implemented. The City does not currently impose any additional schools, parks or other fees, exactions or assessments on new residential projects.

Scope and Methodology of Development Impact Fee Studies

Creating a development impact fee program can be a costly and labor-intensive process. A well-developed fee program can generate sufficient funds to adequately mitigate impacts created by new development, while a poorly planned fee program can result in collecting too little money, or charging too much money and exposing an agency to a legal challenge.

Development impact fees are most beneficial to communities that are not largely built out. Because new development cannot be required to pay for existing deficiencies and can only be used for new or acquired infrastructure to support the additional development, impact fees in the City of Santa Barbara may not generate enough

revenue to offset the added development costs for the incremental growth anticipated over the next 20 to 30 years. A fee study can provide this information.

A fee study provides an agency with the factual justification to adopt impact fees and estimates the projected burden that new development will create on the City's infrastructure. It is important to understand first which land uses demand certain public services or infrastructure. Once that is determined, the demand-to-capacity ratios for different capital facilities would be calculated and estimates generated for the cost to meet a prescribed level of service for the anticipated population. Consideration would also be given for any development types that might be exempt from paying impact fees, such as affordable housing projects or other Community Benefit Projects.

If Council directs staff to prepare a fee study, staff would return at a subsequent Council meeting with a draft scope of work for the study prior to releasing a Request for Proposals.

BUDGET/FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

A comprehensive development impact fee study would be a major work effort that is best led by an experienced private consultant with substantial work also carried out by staff at all levels in multiple departments. It would take approximately one year and \$50,000-\$75,000 to complete. No funds are budgeted for this effort. If Council directs that work commence immediately, staff anticipates that other current workload priorities would likely be delayed as a result.

ATTACHMENT: 1. California Government Code Sections 66000-66014 and 66016-66025 (The Mitigation Fee Act)
2. General Plan Policies Related to Development Impact Fees

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GOVERNMENT CODE

SECTION 66000-66008

66000. As used in this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Development project" means any project undertaken for the purpose of development. "Development project" includes a project involving the issuance of a permit for construction or reconstruction, but not a permit to operate.

(b) "Fee" means a monetary exaction other than a tax or special assessment, whether established for a broad class of projects by legislation of general applicability or imposed on a specific project on an ad hoc basis, that is charged by a local agency to the applicant in connection with approval of a development project for the purpose of defraying all or a portion of the cost of public facilities related to the development project, but does not include fees specified in Section 66477, fees for processing applications for governmental regulatory actions or approvals, fees collected under development agreements adopted pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 65864) of Chapter 4, or fees collected pursuant to agreements with redevelopment agencies that provide for the redevelopment of property in furtherance or for the benefit of a redevelopment project for which a redevelopment plan has been adopted pursuant to the Community Redevelopment Law (Part 1 (commencing with Section 33000) of Division 24 of the Health and Safety Code).

(c) "Local agency" means a county, city, whether general law or chartered, city and county, school district, special district, authority, agency, any other municipal public corporation or district, or other political subdivision of the state.

(d) "Public facilities" includes public improvements, public services, and community amenities.

66000.5. (a) This chapter, Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 66010), Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 66012), Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 66016), and Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 66020) shall be known and may be cited as the Mitigation Fee Act.

(b) Any action brought in the superior court relating to the Mitigation Fee Act may be subject to a mediation proceeding conducted pursuant to Chapter 9.3 (commencing with Section 66030).

66001. (a) In any action establishing, increasing, or imposing a fee as a condition of approval of a development project by a local agency, the local agency shall do all of the following:

(1) Identify the purpose of the fee.

(2) Identify the use to which the fee is to be put. If the use is financing public facilities, the facilities shall be identified. That identification may, but need not, be made by reference to a capital improvement plan as specified in Section 65403 or 66002, may be made in applicable general or specific plan requirements, or may be made in other public documents that identify the public facilities for which the fee is charged.

(3) Determine how there is a reasonable relationship between the fee's use and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed.

(4) Determine how there is a reasonable relationship between the need for the public facility and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed.

(b) In any action imposing a fee as a condition of approval of a development project by a local agency, the local agency shall determine how there is a reasonable relationship between the amount of the fee and the cost of the public facility or portion of the public facility attributable to the development on which the fee is imposed.

(c) Upon receipt of a fee subject to this section, the local agency shall deposit, invest, account for, and expend the fees pursuant to Section 66006.

(d) (1) For the fifth fiscal year following the first deposit into the account or fund, and every five years thereafter, the local agency shall make all of the following findings with respect to that portion of the account or fund remaining unexpended, whether committed or uncommitted:

(A) Identify the purpose to which the fee is to be put.

(B) Demonstrate a reasonable relationship between the fee and the purpose for which it is charged.

(C) Identify all sources and amounts of funding anticipated to complete financing in incomplete improvements identified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a).

(D) Designate the approximate dates on which the funding referred to in subparagraph (C) is expected to be deposited into the appropriate account or fund.

(2) When findings are required by this subdivision, they shall be made in connection with the public information required by subdivision (b) of Section 66006. The findings required by this subdivision need only be made for moneys in possession of the local agency, and need not be made with respect to letters of credit, bonds, or other instruments taken to secure payment of the fee at a future date. If the findings are not made as required by this subdivision, the local agency shall refund the moneys in the account or fund as provided in subdivision (e).

(e) Except as provided in subdivision (f), when sufficient funds have been collected, as determined pursuant to subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 66006, to complete financing on incomplete public improvements identified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), and the public improvements remain incomplete, the local agency shall identify, within 180 days of the determination that sufficient funds have been collected, an approximate date by which the construction of the public improvement will be commenced, or shall refund to the then current record owner or owners of the lots or units, as identified on the last equalized assessment roll, of the development project or projects on a prorated basis, the unexpended portion of the fee, and any interest accrued thereon. By means consistent with the intent of this section, a local agency may refund the unexpended revenues by direct payment, by providing a temporary suspension of fees, or by any other reasonable means. The determination by the governing body of the local agency of the means by which those revenues are to be refunded is a legislative act.

(f) If the administrative costs of refunding unexpended revenues pursuant to subdivision (e) exceed the amount to be refunded, the local agency, after a public hearing, notice of which has been published pursuant to Section 6061 and posted in three prominent

places within the area of the development project, may determine that the revenues shall be allocated for some other purpose for which fees are collected subject to this chapter and which serves the project on which the fee was originally imposed.

(g) A fee shall not include the costs attributable to existing deficiencies in public facilities, but may include the costs attributable to the increased demand for public facilities reasonably related to the development project in order to (1) refurbish existing facilities to maintain the existing level of service or (2) achieve an adopted level of service that is consistent with the general plan.

66002. (a) Any local agency which levies a fee subject to Section 66001 may adopt a capital improvement plan, which shall indicate the approximate location, size, time of availability, and estimates of cost for all facilities or improvements to be financed with the fees.

(b) The capital improvement plan shall be adopted by, and shall be annually updated by, a resolution of the governing body of the local agency adopted at a noticed public hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be given pursuant to Section 65090. In addition, mailed notice shall be given to any city or county which may be significantly affected by the capital improvement plan. This notice shall be given no later than the date the local agency notices the public hearing pursuant to Section 65090. The information in the notice shall be not less than the information contained in the notice of public hearing and shall be given by first-class mail or personal delivery.

(c) "Facility" or "improvement," as used in this section, means any of the following:

(1) Public buildings, including schools and related facilities; provided that school facilities shall not be included if Senate Bill 97 of the 1987-88 Regular Session is enacted and becomes effective on or before January 1, 1988.

(2) Facilities for the storage, treatment, and distribution of nonagricultural water.

(3) Facilities for the collection, treatment, reclamation, and disposal of sewage.

(4) Facilities for the collection and disposal of storm waters and for flood control purposes.

(5) Facilities for the generation of electricity and the distribution of gas and electricity.

(6) Transportation and transit facilities, including but not limited to streets and supporting improvements, roads, overpasses, bridges, harbors, ports, airports, and related facilities.

(7) Parks and recreation facilities.

(8) Any other capital project identified in the capital facilities plan adopted pursuant to Section 66002.

66003. Sections 66001 and 66002 do not apply to a fee imposed pursuant to a reimbursement agreement by and between a local agency and a property owner or developer for that portion of the cost of a public facility paid by the property owner or developer which exceeds the need for the public facility attributable to and reasonably related to the development. This chapter shall become operative on January 1, 1989.

66004. The establishment or increase of any fee pursuant to this chapter shall be subject to the requirements of Section 66018.

66005. (a) When a local agency imposes any fee or exaction as a condition of approval of a proposed development, as defined by Section 65927, or development project, those fees or exactions shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service or facility for which the fee or exaction is imposed.

(b) This section does not apply to fees or monetary exactions expressly authorized to be imposed under Sections 66475.1 and 66477.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature in adding this section to codify existing constitutional and decisional law with respect to the imposition of development fees and monetary exactions on developments by local agencies. This section is declaratory of existing law and shall not be construed or interpreted as creating new law or as modifying or changing existing law.

66005.1. (a) When a local agency imposes a fee on a housing development pursuant to Section 66001 for the purpose of mitigating vehicular traffic impacts, if that housing development satisfies all of the following characteristics, the fee, or the portion thereof relating to vehicular traffic impacts, shall be set at a rate that reflects a lower rate of automobile trip generation associated with such housing developments in comparison with housing developments without these characteristics, unless the local agency adopts findings after a public hearing establishing that the housing development, even with these characteristics, would not generate fewer automobile trips than a housing development without those characteristics:

(1) The housing development is located within one-half mile of a transit station and there is direct access between the housing development and the transit station along a barrier-free walkable pathway not exceeding one-half mile in length.

(2) Convenience retail uses, including a store that sells food, are located within one-half mile of the housing development.

(3) The housing development provides either the minimum number of parking spaces required by the local ordinance, or no more than one onsite parking space for zero to two bedroom units, and two onsite parking spaces for three or more bedroom units, whichever is less.

(b) If a housing development does not satisfy the characteristics in subdivision (a), the local agency may charge a fee that is proportional to the estimated rate of automobile trip generation associated with the housing development.

(c) As used in this section, "housing development" means a development project with common ownership and financing consisting of residential use or mixed use where not less than 50 percent of the floorspace is for residential use.

(d) For the purposes of this section, "transit station" has the meaning set forth in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 65460.1. "Transit station" includes planned transit stations otherwise meeting this definition whose construction is programmed to be completed prior to the scheduled completion and occupancy of the housing development.

(e) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2011.

66006. (a) If a local agency requires the payment of a fee specified in subdivision (c) in connection with the approval of a development project, the local agency receiving the fee shall deposit it with the other fees for the improvement in a separate capital facilities account or fund in a manner to avoid any commingling of the fees with other revenues and funds of the local agency, except for temporary investments, and expend those fees solely for the purpose for which the fee was collected. Any interest income earned by moneys in the capital facilities account or fund shall also be deposited in that account or fund and shall be expended only for the purpose for which the fee was originally collected.

(b) (1) For each separate account or fund established pursuant to subdivision (a), the local agency shall, within 180 days after the last day of each fiscal year, make available to the public the following information for the fiscal year:

(A) A brief description of the type of fee in the account or fund.

(B) The amount of the fee.

(C) The beginning and ending balance of the account or fund.

(D) The amount of the fees collected and the interest earned.

(E) An identification of each public improvement on which fees were expended and the amount of the expenditures on each improvement, including the total percentage of the cost of the public improvement that was funded with fees.

(F) An identification of an approximate date by which the construction of the public improvement will commence if the local agency determines that sufficient funds have been collected to complete financing on an incomplete public improvement, as identified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 66001, and the public improvement remains incomplete.

(G) A description of each interfund transfer or loan made from the account or fund, including the public improvement on which the transferred or loaned fees will be expended, and, in the case of an interfund loan, the date on which the loan will be repaid, and the rate of interest that the account or fund will receive on the loan.

(H) The amount of refunds made pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 66001 and any allocations pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 66001.

(2) The local agency shall review the information made available to the public pursuant to paragraph (1) at the next regularly scheduled public meeting not less than 15 days after this information is made available to the public, as required by this subdivision. Notice of the time and place of the meeting, including the address where this information may be reviewed, shall be mailed, at least 15 days prior to the meeting, to any interested party who files a written request with the local agency for mailed notice of the meeting. Any written request for mailed notices shall be valid for one year from the date on which it is filed unless a renewal request is filed. Renewal requests for mailed notices shall be filed on or before April 1 of each year. The legislative body may establish a reasonable annual charge for sending notices based on the estimated cost of providing the service.

(c) For purposes of this section, "fee" means any fee imposed to provide for an improvement to be constructed to serve a development project, or which is a fee for public improvements within the meaning of subdivision (b) of Section 66000, and that is imposed by the local agency as a condition of approving the development project.

(d) Any person may request an audit of any local agency fee or charge that is subject to Section 66023, including fees or charges of

school districts, in accordance with that section.

(e) The Legislature finds and declares that untimely or improper allocation of development fees hinders economic growth and is, therefore, a matter of statewide interest and concern. It is, therefore, the intent of the Legislature that this section shall supersede all conflicting local laws and shall apply in charter cities.

(f) At the time the local agency imposes a fee for public improvements on a specific development project, it shall identify the public improvement that the fee will be used to finance.

66006.5. (a) A city or county which imposes an assessment, fee, or charge, other than a tax, for transportation purposes may, by ordinance, prescribe conditions and procedures allowing real property which is needed by the city or county for local transportation purposes, or by the state for transportation projects which will not receive any federal funds, to be donated by the obligor in satisfaction or partial satisfaction of the assessment, fee, or charge.

(b) To facilitate the implementation of subdivision (a), the Department of Transportation shall do all of the following:

(1) Give priority to the refinement, modification, and enhancement of procedures and policies dealing with right-of-way donations in order to encourage and facilitate those donations.

(2) Reduce or simplify paperwork requirements involving right-of-way procurement.

(3) Increase communication and education efforts as a means to solicit and encourage voluntary right-of-way donations.

(4) Enhance communication and coordination with local public entities through agreements of understanding that address state acceptance of right-of-way donations.

66007. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (b) and (g), any local agency that imposes any fees or charges on a residential development for the construction of public improvements or facilities shall not require the payment of those fees or charges, notwithstanding any other provision of law, until the date of the final inspection, or the date the certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever occurs first. However, utility service fees may be collected at the time an application for utility service is received. If the residential development contains more than one dwelling, the local agency may determine whether the fees or charges shall be paid on a pro rata basis for each dwelling when it receives its final inspection or certificate of occupancy, whichever occurs first; on a pro rata basis when a certain percentage of the dwellings have received their final inspection or certificate of occupancy, whichever occurs first; or on a lump-sum basis when the first dwelling in the development receives its final inspection or certificate of occupancy, whichever occurs first.

(b) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the local agency may require the payment of those fees or charges at an earlier time if (A) the local agency determines that the fees or charges will be collected for public improvements or facilities for which an account has been established and funds appropriated and for which the local agency has adopted a proposed construction schedule or plan prior to final inspection or issuance of the certificate of occupancy or (B)

the fees or charges are to reimburse the local agency for expenditures previously made. "Appropriated," as used in this subdivision, means authorization by the governing body of the local agency for which the fee is collected to make expenditures and incur obligations for specific purposes.

(2) (A) Paragraph (1) does not apply to units reserved for occupancy by lower income households included in a residential development proposed by a nonprofit housing developer in which at least 49 percent of the total units are reserved for occupancy by lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, at an affordable rent, as defined in Section 50053 of the Health and Safety Code. In addition to the contract that may be required under subdivision (c), a city, county, or city and county may require the posting of a performance bond or a letter of credit from a federally insured, recognized depository institution to guarantee payment of any fees or charges that are subject to this paragraph. Fees and charges exempted from paragraph (1) under this paragraph shall become immediately due and payable when the residential development no longer meets the requirements of this paragraph.

(B) The exception provided in subparagraph (A) does not apply to fees and charges levied pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 17620) of Part 10.5 of Division 1 of Title 1 of the Education Code.

(c) (1) If any fee or charge specified in subdivision (a) is not fully paid prior to issuance of a building permit for construction of any portion of the residential development encumbered thereby, the local agency issuing the building permit may require the property owner, or lessee if the lessee's interest appears of record, as a condition of issuance of the building permit, to execute a contract to pay the fee or charge, or applicable portion thereof, within the time specified in subdivision (a). If the fee or charge is prorated pursuant to subdivision (a), the obligation under the contract shall be similarly prorated.

(2) The obligation to pay the fee or charge shall inure to the benefit of, and be enforceable by, the local agency that imposed the fee or charge, regardless of whether it is a party to the contract. The contract shall contain a legal description of the property affected, shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county and, from the date of recordation, shall constitute a lien for the payment of the fee or charge, which shall be enforceable against successors in interest to the property owner or lessee at the time of issuance of the building permit. The contract shall be recorded in the grantor-grantee index in the name of the public agency issuing the building permit as grantee and in the name of the property owner or lessee as grantor. The local agency shall record a release of the obligation, containing a legal description of the property, in the event the obligation is paid in full, or a partial release in the event the fee or charge is prorated pursuant to subdivision (a).

(3) The contract may require the property owner or lessee to provide appropriate notification of the opening of any escrow for the sale of the property for which the building permit was issued and to provide in the escrow instructions that the fee or charge be paid to the local agency imposing the same from the sale proceeds in escrow prior to disbursing proceeds to the seller.

(d) This section applies only to fees collected by a local agency to fund the construction of public improvements or facilities. It does not apply to fees collected to cover the cost of code enforcement or inspection services, or to other fees collected to pay

for the cost of enforcement of local ordinances or state law.

(e) "Final inspection" or "certificate of occupancy," as used in this section, have the same meaning as described in Sections 305 and 307 of the Uniform Building Code, International Conference of Building Officials, 1985 edition.

(f) Methods of complying with the requirement in subdivision (b) that a proposed construction schedule or plan be adopted, include, but are not limited to, (1) the adoption of the capital improvement plan described in Section 66002, or (2) the submittal of a five-year plan for construction and rehabilitation of school facilities pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 17017.5 of the Education Code.

(g) A local agency may defer the collection of one or more fees up to the close of escrow. This subdivision shall not apply to fees and charges levied pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 17620) of Part 10.5 of Division 1 of Title 1 of the Education Code.

66008. A local agency shall expend a fee for public improvements, as accounted for pursuant to Section 66006, solely and exclusively for the purpose or purposes, as identified in subdivision (f) of Section 66006, for which the fee was collected. The fee shall not be levied, collected, or imposed for general revenue purposes.

GOVERNMENT CODE

SECTION 66012-66014

66012. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law which prescribes an amount or otherwise limits the amount of a fee or charge which may be levied by a city, county, or city and county, a city, county, or city and county shall have the authority to levy any fee or charge in connection with the operation of an aerial tramway within its jurisdiction.

(b) If any person disputes whether a fee or charge levied pursuant to subdivision (a) is reasonable, the auditor, or if there is no auditor, the fiscal officer, of the city, county, or city and county shall, upon request of the legislative body of the city, county, or city and county, conduct a study and determine whether the fee or charge is reasonable.

66013. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when a local agency imposes fees for water connections or sewer connections, or imposes capacity charges, those fees or charges shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee or charge is imposed, unless a question regarding the amount of the fee or charge imposed in excess of the estimated reasonable cost of providing the services or materials is submitted to, and approved by, a popular vote of two-thirds of those electors voting on the issue.

(b) As used in this section:

(1) "Sewer connection" means the connection of a structure or project to a public sewer system.

(2) "Water connection" means the connection of a structure or project to a public water system, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.

(3) "Capacity charge" means a charge for public facilities in existence at the time a charge is imposed or charges for new public facilities to be acquired or constructed in the future that are of proportional benefit to the person or property being charged, including supply or capacity contracts for rights or entitlements, real property interests, and entitlements and other rights of the local agency involving capital expense relating to its use of existing or new public facilities. A "capacity charge" does not include a commodity charge.

(4) "Local agency" means a local agency as defined in Section 66000.

(5) "Fee" means a fee for the physical facilities necessary to make a water connection or sewer connection, including, but not limited to, meters, meter boxes, and pipelines from the structure or project to a water distribution line or sewer main, and that does not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of labor and materials for installation of those facilities.

(6) "Public facilities" means public facilities as defined in Section 66000.

(c) A local agency receiving payment of a charge as specified in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) shall deposit it in a separate capital facilities fund with other charges received, and account for the charges in a manner to avoid any commingling with other moneys of the local agency, except for investments, and shall expend those charges solely for the purposes for which the charges were collected.

Any interest income earned from the investment of moneys in the capital facilities fund shall be deposited in that fund.

(d) For a fund established pursuant to subdivision (c), a local agency shall make available to the public, within 180 days after the last day of each fiscal year, the following information for that fiscal year:

(1) A description of the charges deposited in the fund.

(2) The beginning and ending balance of the fund and the interest earned from investment of moneys in the fund.

(3) The amount of charges collected in that fiscal year.

(4) An identification of all of the following:

(A) Each public improvement on which charges were expended and the amount of the expenditure for each improvement, including the percentage of the total cost of the public improvement that was funded with those charges if more than one source of funding was used.

(B) Each public improvement on which charges were expended that was completed during that fiscal year.

(C) Each public improvement that is anticipated to be undertaken in the following fiscal year.

(5) A description of each interfund transfer or loan made from the capital facilities fund. The information provided, in the case of an interfund transfer, shall identify the public improvements on which the transferred moneys are, or will be, expended. The information, in the case of an interfund loan, shall include the date on which the loan will be repaid, and the rate of interest that the fund will receive on the loan.

(e) The information required pursuant to subdivision (d) may be included in the local agency's annual financial report.

(f) The provisions of subdivisions (c) and (d) shall not apply to any of the following:

(1) Moneys received to construct public facilities pursuant to a contract between a local agency and a person or entity, including, but not limited to, a reimbursement agreement pursuant to Section 66003.

(2) Charges that are used to pay existing debt service or which are subject to a contract with a trustee for bondholders that requires a different accounting of the charges, or charges that are used to reimburse the local agency or to reimburse a person or entity who advanced funds under a reimbursement agreement or contract for facilities in existence at the time the charges are collected.

(3) Charges collected on or before December 31, 1998.

(g) Any judicial action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the ordinance, resolution, or motion imposing a fee or capacity charge subject to this section shall be brought pursuant to Section 66022.

(h) Fees and charges subject to this section are not subject to the provisions of Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 66000), but are subject to the provisions of Sections 66016, 66022, and 66023.

(i) The provisions of subdivisions (c) and (d) shall only apply to capacity charges levied pursuant to this section.

66014. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when a local agency charges fees for zoning variances; zoning changes; use permits; building inspections; building permits; filing and processing applications and petitions filed with the local agency formation commission or conducting preliminary proceedings or proceedings under the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government

Reorganization Act of 2000, Division 3 (commencing with Section 56000) of Title 5; the processing of maps under the provisions of the Subdivision Map Act, Division 2 (commencing with Section 66410) of Title 7; or planning services under the authority of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 65100) of Division 1 of Title 7 or under any other authority; those fees may not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, unless a question regarding the amount of the fee charged in excess of the estimated reasonable cost of providing the services or materials is submitted to, and approved by, a popular vote of two-thirds of those electors voting on the issue.

(b) The fees charged pursuant to subdivision (a) may include the costs reasonably necessary to prepare and revise the plans and policies that a local agency is required to adopt before it can make any necessary findings and determinations.

(c) Any judicial action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the ordinance, resolution, or motion authorizing the charge of a fee subject to this section shall be brought pursuant to Section 66022.

GOVERNMENT CODE

SECTION 66016-66019

66016. (a) Prior to levying a new fee or service charge, or prior to approving an increase in an existing fee or service charge, a local agency shall hold at least one open and public meeting, at which oral or written presentations can be made, as part of a regularly scheduled meeting. Notice of the time and place of the meeting, including a general explanation of the matter to be considered, and a statement that the data required by this section is available, shall be mailed at least 14 days prior to the meeting to any interested party who files a written request with the local agency for mailed notice of the meeting on new or increased fees or service charges. Any written request for mailed notices shall be valid for one year from the date on which it is filed unless a renewal request is filed. Renewal requests for mailed notices shall be filed on or before April 1 of each year. The legislative body may establish a reasonable annual charge for sending notices based on the estimated cost of providing the service. At least 10 days prior to the meeting, the local agency shall make available to the public data indicating the amount of cost, or estimated cost, required to provide the service for which the fee or service charge is levied and the revenue sources anticipated to provide the service, including General Fund revenues. Unless there has been voter approval, as prescribed by Section 66013 or 66014, no local agency shall levy a new fee or service charge or increase an existing fee or service charge to an amount which exceeds the estimated amount required to provide the service for which the fee or service charge is levied. If, however, the fees or service charges create revenues in excess of actual cost, those revenues shall be used to reduce the fee or service charge creating the excess.

(b) Any action by a local agency to levy a new fee or service charge or to approve an increase in an existing fee or service charge shall be taken only by ordinance or resolution. The legislative body of a local agency shall not delegate the authority to adopt a new fee or service charge, or to increase a fee or service charge.

(c) Any costs incurred by a local agency in conducting the meeting or meetings required pursuant to subdivision (a) may be recovered from fees charged for the services which were the subject of the meeting.

(d) This section shall apply only to fees and charges as described in Sections 51287, 56383, 65104, 65456, 65584.1, 65863.7, 65909.5, 66013, 66014, and 66451.2 of this code, Sections 17951, 19132.3, and 19852 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 41901 of the Public Resources Code, and Section 21671.5 of the Public Utilities Code.

(e) Any judicial action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the ordinance, resolution, or motion levying a fee or service charge subject to this section shall be brought pursuant to Section 66022.

66017. (a) Any action adopting a fee or charge, or increasing a fee or charge adopted, upon a development project, as defined in Section 66000, which applies to the filing, accepting, reviewing, approving, or issuing of an application, permit, or entitlement to use shall be

enacted in accordance with the notice and public hearing procedures specified in Section 54986 or 66016 and shall be effective no sooner than 60 days following the final action on the adoption of the fee or charge or increase in the fee or charge.

(b) Without following the procedure otherwise required for the adoption of a fee or charge, or increasing a fee or charge, the legislative body of a local agency may adopt an urgency measure as an interim authorization for a fee or charge, or increase in a fee or charge, to protect the public health, welfare and safety. The interim authorization shall require four-fifths vote of the legislative body for adoption. The interim authorization shall have no force or effect 30 days after its adoption. The interim authority shall contain findings describing the current and immediate threat to the public health, welfare, and safety. After notice and public hearing pursuant to Section 54986 or 66016, the legislative body may extend the interim authority for an additional 30 days. Not more than two extensions may be granted. Any extension shall also require a four-fifths vote of the legislative body.

66018. (a) Prior to adopting an ordinance, resolution, or other legislative enactment adopting a new fee or approving an increase in an existing fee to which this section applies, a local agency shall hold a public hearing, at which oral or written presentations can be made, as part of a regularly scheduled meeting. Notice of the time and place of the meeting, including a general explanation of the matter to be considered, shall be published in accordance with Section 6062a.

(b) Any costs incurred by a local agency in conducting the hearing required pursuant to subdivision (a) may be recovered as part of the fees which were the subject of the hearing.

(c) This section applies only to the adopting or increasing of fees to which a specific statutory notice requirement, other than Section 54954.2, does not apply.

(d) As used in this section, "fees" do not include rates or charges for water, sewer, or electrical service.

66018.5. "Local agency," as used in this chapter, has the same meaning as provided in Section 66000.

66019. (a) As used in this section:

(1) "Fee" means a fee as defined in Section 66000, but does not include any of the following:

(A) A fee authorized pursuant to Section 66013.

(B) A fee authorized pursuant to Section 17620 of the Education Code, or Sections 65995.5 and 65995.7.

(C) Rates or charges for water, sewer, or electrical services.

(D) Fees subject to Section 66016.

(2) "Party" means a person, entity, or organization representing a group of people or entities.

(3) "Public facility" means a public facility as defined in Section 66000.

(b) For any fee, notice of the time and place of the meeting, including a general explanation of the matter to be considered, and a statement that the data required by this subdivision is available

shall be mailed at least 14 days prior to the first meeting to an interested party who files a written request with the city, county, or city and county for mailed notice of a meeting on a new or increased fee to be enacted by the city, county, or city and county. Any written request for mailed notices shall be valid for one year from the date on which it is filed unless a renewal request is filed. Renewal requests for mailed notices shall be filed on or before April 1 of each year. The legislative body of the city, county, or city and county may establish a reasonable annual charge for sending notices based on the estimated cost of providing the service. The legislative body may send the notice electronically. At least 10 days prior to the meeting, the city, county, or city and county shall make available to the public the data indicating the amount of cost, or the estimated cost, required to provide the public facilities and the revenue sources anticipated to fund those public facilities, including general fund revenues. The new or increased fee shall be effective no earlier than 60 days following the final action on the adoption or increase of the fee, unless the city, county, or city and county follows the procedures set forth in subdivision (b) of Section 66017.

(c) If a city, county, or city and county receives a request for mailed notice pursuant to this section, or a local agency receives a request for mailed notice pursuant to Section 66016, the city, county, or city and county or other local agency may provide the notice via electronic mail for those who specifically request electronic mail notification. A city, county, city or county, or other local agency that provides electronic mail notification pursuant to this subdivision shall send the electronic mail notification to the electronic mail address indicated in the request. The electronic mail notification authorized by this subdivision shall operate as an alternative to the mailed notice required by this section.

GOVERNMENT CODE

SECTION 66020-66025

66020. (a) Any party may protest the imposition of any fees, dedications, reservations, or other exactions imposed on a development project, as defined in Section 66000, by a local agency by meeting both of the following requirements:

(1) Tendering any required payment in full or providing satisfactory evidence of arrangements to pay the fee when due or ensure performance of the conditions necessary to meet the requirements of the imposition.

(2) Serving written notice on the governing body of the entity, which notice shall contain all of the following information:

(A) A statement that the required payment is tendered or will be tendered when due, or that any conditions which have been imposed are provided for or satisfied, under protest.

(B) A statement informing the governing body of the factual elements of the dispute and the legal theory forming the basis for the protest.

(b) Compliance by any party with subdivision (a) shall not be the basis for a local agency to withhold approval of any map, plan, permit, zone change, license, or other form of permission, or concurrence, whether discretionary, ministerial, or otherwise, incident to, or necessary for, the development project. This section does not limit the ability of a local agency to ensure compliance with all applicable provisions of law in determining whether or not to approve or disapprove a development project.

(c) Where a reviewing local agency makes proper and valid findings that the construction of certain public improvements or facilities, the need for which is directly attributable to the proposed development, is required for reasons related to the public health, safety, and welfare, and elects to impose a requirement for construction of those improvements or facilities as a condition of approval of the proposed development, then in the event a protest is lodged pursuant to this section, that approval shall be suspended pending withdrawal of the protest, the expiration of the limitation period of subdivision (d) without the filing of an action, or resolution of any action filed. This subdivision confers no new or independent authority for imposing fees, dedications, reservations, or other exactions not presently governed by other law.

(d) (1) A protest filed pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be filed at the time of approval or conditional approval of the development or within 90 days after the date of the imposition of the fees, dedications, reservations, or other exactions to be imposed on a development project. Each local agency shall provide to the project applicant a notice in writing at the time of the approval of the project or at the time of the imposition of the fees, dedications, reservations, or other exactions, a statement of the amount of the fees or a description of the dedications, reservations, or other exactions, and notification that the 90-day approval period in which the applicant may protest has begun.

(2) Any party who files a protest pursuant to subdivision (a) may file an action to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the imposition of the fees, dedications, reservations, or other exactions imposed on a development project by a local agency within 180 days after the delivery of the notice. Thereafter, notwithstanding any

other law to the contrary, all persons are barred from any action or proceeding or any defense of invalidity or unreasonableness of the imposition. Any proceeding brought pursuant to this subdivision shall take precedence over all matters of the calendar of the court except criminal, probate, eminent domain, forcible entry, and unlawful detainer proceedings.

(e) If the court finds in favor of the plaintiff in any action or proceeding brought pursuant to subdivision (d), the court shall direct the local agency to refund the unlawful portion of the payment, with interest at the rate of 8 percent per annum, or return the unlawful portion of the exaction imposed.

(f) (1) If the court grants a judgment to a plaintiff invalidating, as enacted, all or a portion of an ordinance or resolution enacting a fee, dedication, reservation, or other exaction, the court shall direct the local agency to refund the unlawful portion of the payment, plus interest at an annual rate equal to the average rate accrued by the Pooled Money Investment Account during the time elapsed since the payment occurred, or to return the unlawful portion of the exaction imposed.

(2) If an action is filed within 120 days of the date at which an ordinance or resolution to establish or modify a fee, dedication, reservation, or other exactions to be imposed on a development project takes effect, the portion of the payment or exaction invalidated shall also be returned to any other person who, under protest pursuant to this section and under that invalid portion of that same ordinance or resolution as enacted, tendered the payment or provided for or satisfied the exaction during the period from 90 days prior to the date of the filing of the action which invalidates the payment or exaction to the date of the entry of the judgment referenced in paragraph (1).

(g) Approval or conditional approval of a development occurs, for the purposes of this section, when the tentative map, tentative parcel map, or parcel map is approved or conditionally approved or when the parcel map is recorded if a tentative map or tentative parcel map is not required.

(h) The imposition of fees, dedications, reservations, or other exactions occurs, for the purposes of this section, when they are imposed or levied on a specific development.

66021. (a) Any party on whom a fee, tax, assessment, dedication, reservation, or other exaction has been imposed, the payment or performance of which is required to obtain governmental approval of a development, as defined by Section 65927, or development project, may protest the establishment or imposition of the fee, tax, assessment, dedication, reservation, or other exaction as provided in Section 66020.

(b) The protest procedures of subdivision (a) do not apply to the protest of any tax or assessment (1) levied pursuant to a principal act that contains protest procedures, or (2) that is pledged to secure payment of the principal of, or interest on, bonds or other public indebtedness.

66022. (a) Any judicial action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul an ordinance, resolution, or motion adopting a new fee or service charge, or modifying or amending an existing fee or service charge, adopted by a local agency, as defined in Section 66000, shall be commenced within 120 days of the effective date of

the ordinance, resolution, or motion.

If an ordinance, resolution, or motion provides for an automatic adjustment in a fee or service charge, and the automatic adjustment results in an increase in the amount of a fee or service charge, any action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the increase shall be commenced within 120 days of the effective date of the increase.

(b) Any action by a local agency or interested person under this section shall be brought pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 860) of Title 10 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(c) This section shall apply only to fees, capacity charges, and service charges described in and subject to Sections 66013, 66014, and 66016.

66023. (a) Any person may request an audit in order to determine whether any fee or charge levied by a local agency exceeds the amount reasonably necessary to cover the cost of any product, public facility, as defined in Section 66000, or service provided by the local agency. If a person makes that request, the legislative body of the local agency may retain an independent auditor to conduct an audit to determine whether the fee or charge is reasonable, but is not required to conduct the audit if an audit has been performed for the same fee within the previous 12 months.

(b) To the extent that the audit determines that the amount of any fee or charge does not meet the requirements of this section, the local agency shall adjust the fee accordingly. This subdivision does not apply to a fee authorized pursuant to Section 17620 of the Education Code, or Sections 65995.5 and 65995.7.

(c) The local agency shall retain an independent auditor to conduct an audit only if the person who requests the audit deposits with the local agency the amount of the local agency's reasonable estimate of the cost of the independent audit. At the conclusion of the audit, the local agency shall reimburse unused sums, if any, or the requesting person shall pay the local agency the excess of the actual cost of the audit over the sum which was deposited.

(d) Any audit conducted by an independent auditor to determine whether a fee or charge levied by a local agency exceeds the amount reasonably necessary to cover the cost of providing the product or service shall conform to generally accepted auditing standards.

(e) The procedures specified in this section shall be alternative and in addition to those specified in Section 54985.

(f) The Legislature finds and declares that oversight of local agency fees is a matter of statewide interest and concern. It is, therefore, the intent of the Legislature that this chapter shall supersede all conflicting local laws and shall apply in charter cities.

(g) This section shall not be construed as granting any additional authority to any local agency to levy any fee or charge which is not otherwise authorized by another provision of law, nor shall its provisions be construed as granting authority to any local agency to levy a new fee or charge when other provisions of law specifically prohibit the levy of a fee or charge.

66024. (a) In any judicial action or proceeding to validate, attack, review, set aside, void, or annul any ordinance or resolution providing for the imposition of a development fee by any city, county, or district in which there is at issue whether the

development fee is a special tax within the meaning of Section 50076, the city, county, or district has the burden of producing evidence to establish that the development fee does not exceed the cost of the service, facility, or regulatory activity for which it is imposed.

(b) No party may initiate any action or proceeding pursuant to subdivision (a) unless both of the following requirements are met:

(1) The development fee was directly imposed on the party as a condition of project approval.

(2) At least 30 days prior to initiating the action or proceeding, the party requests the city, county, or district to provide a copy of the documents which establish that the development fee does not exceed the cost of the service, facility, or regulatory activity for which it is imposed. In accordance with Section 6257, the city, county, or district may charge a fee for copying the documents requested pursuant to this paragraph.

(c) For purposes of this section, costs shall be determined in accordance with fundamental fairness and consistency of method as to the allocation of costs, expenses, revenues, and other items included in the calculation.

66025. "Local agency," as used in this chapter, means a local agency as defined in Section 66000.

General Plan Policies Related to Development Impact Fees

Land Use Element

- LG5.2 Open Space. Develop on and off site open space standards for incorporation into the development review process to include:
- Access to adequate public open space within a ½-mile radius; and/or
 - Dedication of sufficient useable open space on-site; and/or
 - A contribution made toward future parks through in-lieu fees.

Open Space, Parks & Recreation Element

- OP2.1 Acquisition Funding. Establish funding mechanisms (e.g., conservation easements, assessment districts) for preservation of key open space areas including Quimby Act and Park Development Fees to reflect the actual costs of providing such facilities, and actively pursue State, Federal, and private grants to enable acquisition.
- OP2.4 Acquisition of Existing Buildings for Community Use. Establish funding mechanisms for acquisition of existing buildings and property (e.g. Army Reserve National Guard Armory) for community use or establishment of a new community center.

Economy & Fiscal Health Element

- EF26. Development Impact Fees. To the extent applicable, in order for the community to function more sustainably, new commercial and market-rate residential development and redevelopment shall either avoid impacts on community services and facilities, or contribute financially to the City or other community organizations to mitigate such impacts and costs of providing increased services and facilities.
- EF28. Financing Capital Improvements. The City shall pursue a variety of financing sources for the maintenance and enhancement of capital improvement projects.

Possible Implementation Actions to be Considered

- EF28.1 Fees. Investigate increasing fees to finance the cost of capital improvements.
- EF28.2 Bonds. Pursue voter approval of general obligation bonds for major capital improvements.
- EF28.3 Impacts to City-Wide Service. Individual projects shall be evaluated for their impacts on the City's ability to provide adequate services and facilities.
- EF28.4 Timing. Services and facilities shall be available for developments prior to approving projects and/or issuing occupancy or use certificates.

Circulation Element

C1.1 Pedestrian and Bicycle Infrastructure. Emphasize high quality public right-of-way infrastructure to include enhanced pedestrian and bicycle facilities.

- Consider adoption of tiered development impact fees (with discounts for community benefit uses) as needed to fund improvements.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES

August 9, 2016

Background

- June 1, 2016 - Council directed staff to research Development Impact Fees and return for consideration



A Development Impact Fee Is...

...a one-time monetary exaction charged by a local government to an applicant in connection with approval of a development project for the purpose of defraying all or a portion of the cost of new public facilities related to the project.

A Development Impact Fee Is Not...

- ...a tax or special assessment.
- ...a means by which to directly pay for maintenance and operations of existing public facilities.

How Can DIFs Be Used?

- Roads
- Water, Sewer, Storm Drainage Systems
- Parks
- Libraries
- Public Safety
- Solid waste
- Schools

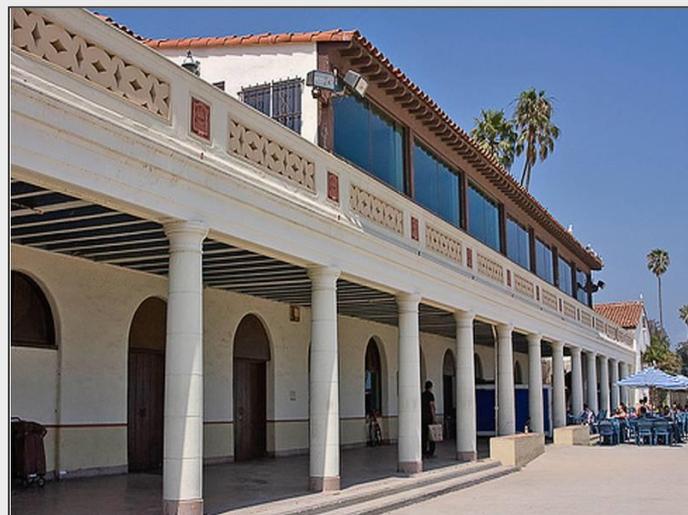


Development Impact Fee Methodology

- Based on the facility demand of the proposed use as measured by its type, size, and location.
- Residential uses are usually differentiated by type or size of unit.
- Non-residential uses by amount of floor area.

Why Adopt Development Impact Fees?

- Reduce pressure to raise taxes and fees
- Free up existing funds for existing development
 - Facility maintenance and rehabilitation.



Where Are DIFs Most Common?

- In communities that do not have sufficient capital facilities and where great potential exists for new and significant redevelopment



South Coast Development Impact Fees

Fee Program	Santa Barbara County ¹		City of Goleta		City of Carpinteria	
	SFR	Retail	SFR	Retail	SFR	Retail
Parks	\$11,360	\$9,255	\$10,301	\$7,955	\$6,499+4	\$13,700
Transportation	\$14,698	\$386,910	\$15,522	\$15,522/PHT2	\$5,890	\$84,300
Library	\$468	\$810	\$441	\$775	N/A	N/A
Storm Drainage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,201	\$1,321
Public Admin.	\$1,999	\$3,490	\$1,959	\$3,430	\$1,699	\$1,350
Police/Sheriff	\$535	\$1,860	\$504	\$1,760	N/A	N/A
Fire	\$1,196	\$3,905	\$1,180	\$3,850	N/A	N/A
Total Fees	\$30,256	\$406,230	\$29,907	\$17,770 +3	\$16,289	\$100,671

1 Santa Barbara County fees quoted are for the Goleta Planning Area

2 PHT = PM Peak Hour Trips generated pursuant to the current edition of the ITE Trip Generation Manual

3 Does not include Transportation

4 Includes Aquatics Facilities Fee

Santa Barbara's Experience

- Only School Impact Fee now in effect
- Previously imposed traffic improvement and other programmatic assessment fees to address major infrastructure deficiencies
 - Since the early 1990s, focus has been on supporting alternative transportation modes, not road widening projects.

Cautions

- Costly and labor-intensive process
- A poorly planned fee program can result in collecting too little money, or charging too much money and exposing an agency to a legal challenge.

Cautions

- Due to built-out nature of the City, DIFs may not generate enough revenue to offset the added development costs for incremental growth anticipated over the next 20 to 30 years.
 - A DIF study can estimate potential funding.



Development Impact Fee Study

- Establishes legal nexus between the projected burden that new development will create on the City's infrastructure and a fee amount.
- Establishes which land uses demand certain public services or infrastructure.

Development Impact Fee Study

- The demand-to-capacity ratios for different capital facilities would be calculated and estimates generated for the cost to meet a prescribed level of service for the anticipated population.
- Consideration given to any development types that might be exempted from paying impact fees, such as affordable housing projects or other Community Benefit Projects.

Budget and Financial Considerations

- Major work effort requiring prioritization within framework of existing workload
- Significant staff time
- Experienced consultant recommended
- Cost Estimate: \$50,000-\$75,000
- Estimated Time: One year

Recommendation

That Council:

- Discuss the potential merits and drawbacks of development impact fees; and
- Direct staff on the process to bring the item back to Council, if needed.

Major Planning Work Currently Underway

- New Zoning Ordinance
- Local Coastal Program
- Historic Districts Ordinance
- Permit/Development Monitoring System Replacement