

Capital Improvements Data and Analysis Report

Introduction

The Capital Improvements Data and Analysis Report summarizes the existing and projected needs for City-provided capital facilities identified in the data and analysis reports of the other Comprehensive Plan Elements. These needs are then linked to the City's costs associated with the improvements and the revenues available to support the improvements. This linkage indicates the financial feasibility of the Comprehensive Plan.

For the purposes of the Capital Improvement Element (CIE), a capital improvement is defined as land, non-structural improvements to land, structures (including the costs for design, permitting, construction, furnishings and equipment) with a unit cost of \$25,000 or more. The improvement should have an expected life of at least 2 years. Payments for the capital improvement may require multi-year financing. Capital improvements in this element will cover the 5-year period beginning in fiscal year 00/01 (October 1, 2000) through FY 04/05 (ending September 30, 2005).

The CIE does not include all capital outlays which the City of Gainesville or Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU) may budget and expend. First, as indicated above, the element does not include capital items costing less than \$25,000. Second, it does not include capital costs, which are not identified and associated with the Comprehensive Plan.

The Element also does not include capital improvements or expenditures, which are the sole responsibility of another governmental unit. For example, capital improvements associated with solid waste facilities are excluded because Alachua County is obligated to provide those improvements. Similarly, road facilities which are under Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT's) or Alachua County's maintenance responsibility and are funded by the State of Florida or County are excluded from consideration.

Level 1 capital improvements are improvements to correct deficiencies or maintain level of service (LOS) standards associated with comprehensive plan elements which require that LOS standards be set. These elements are Potable Water and Wastewater, Recreation, Stormwater Management, and Transportation Mobility. The improvements related to LOS standards in these elements must be shown in a 5-year schedule listing the yearly expenditures for each improvement.

The City of Gainesville (General Government) and GRU maintain separate budgets and budgetary procedures. Therefore, explanations of procedures associated with General Government and GRU are dealt with separately in this report.

Capital Improvements Data

Identifying Existing and Projected Capital Improvement Needs

Table 1 contains a listing of the capital facilities needed to correct deficiencies or maintain LOS standards adopted in the City's Plan. These capital improvements were identified in the relevant data and analysis reports of the Plan.

Table 1 indicates whether the required capital improvement is needed to correct an existing deficiency or to prevent a projected problem. An "X" is placed in the existing need column if an existing deficiency was identified. An "X" is placed in the projected need column if the improvement is necessary to maintain an existing LOS standard or prevent a deficiency. The fiscal year(s) in which the capital expenditure will be made are also provided in the table.

Table 1 lists needed capital improvements for the Potable Water and Wastewater and- Stormwater Management Elements. While the Transportation Mobility Data and Analysis Report indicated LOS deficiencies on several roadways (see Figure 24 in that report), the City has opted to use its adopted Transportation Concurrency Exception Area (TCEA) as the means of dealing with deficient LOS roads in the city. Implicit in this is the City's acceptance of certain levels of congestion to promote redevelopment and infill within city limits. The TCEA sets alternative standards that developments must meet to promote transportation choice and multi-modal opportunities.

**TABLE 1: Existing and Projected Deficiencies which Require Capital Improvements
 (Level 1 Capital Improvement Needs)**

Item	Element	Existing Need	Projected Need	Fiscal Year(s)
Potable Water				
1.	Murphree Water Plant Filter System Upgrade (expands max day capacity to 51 mgd)		X	00/01
2.	Murphree wellfield expansion (expands the number of wells by 2)		X	00/01
3.	Archer Road water main (between I-75 and Tower Rd.)		X	00/01
Recreation				
No capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.				

Table 1 continued

Stormwater Management			
4.	Northeast Boulevard/Duck Pond Improvements	X	00/01 – 01/02
5.	Brownfield Project	X	01/02 – 02/03
6.	Sweetwater Branch-Paynes Prairie Outfall Facilities	X	00/01
7.	Hogtown Creek Sedimentation Project	X	00/01
No City capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.			
Wastewater			
8.	2.5 mgd expansion of Kanapaha Wastewater Plant	X	00/01 – 02/03

Sources: Potable Water and Wastewater; Recreation; Stormwater Management; and Data and Analysis Reports of the Comprehensive Plan.

Public Education and Health Facilities and their Impact

Maps 1, 2 and 3 illustrate the locations and service areas for the public schools (elementary, middle, and high, respectively) in the urban area. Since adoption of the 1991 Comprehensive Plan, Norton Elementary School has been constructed in the City's northwest quadrant.

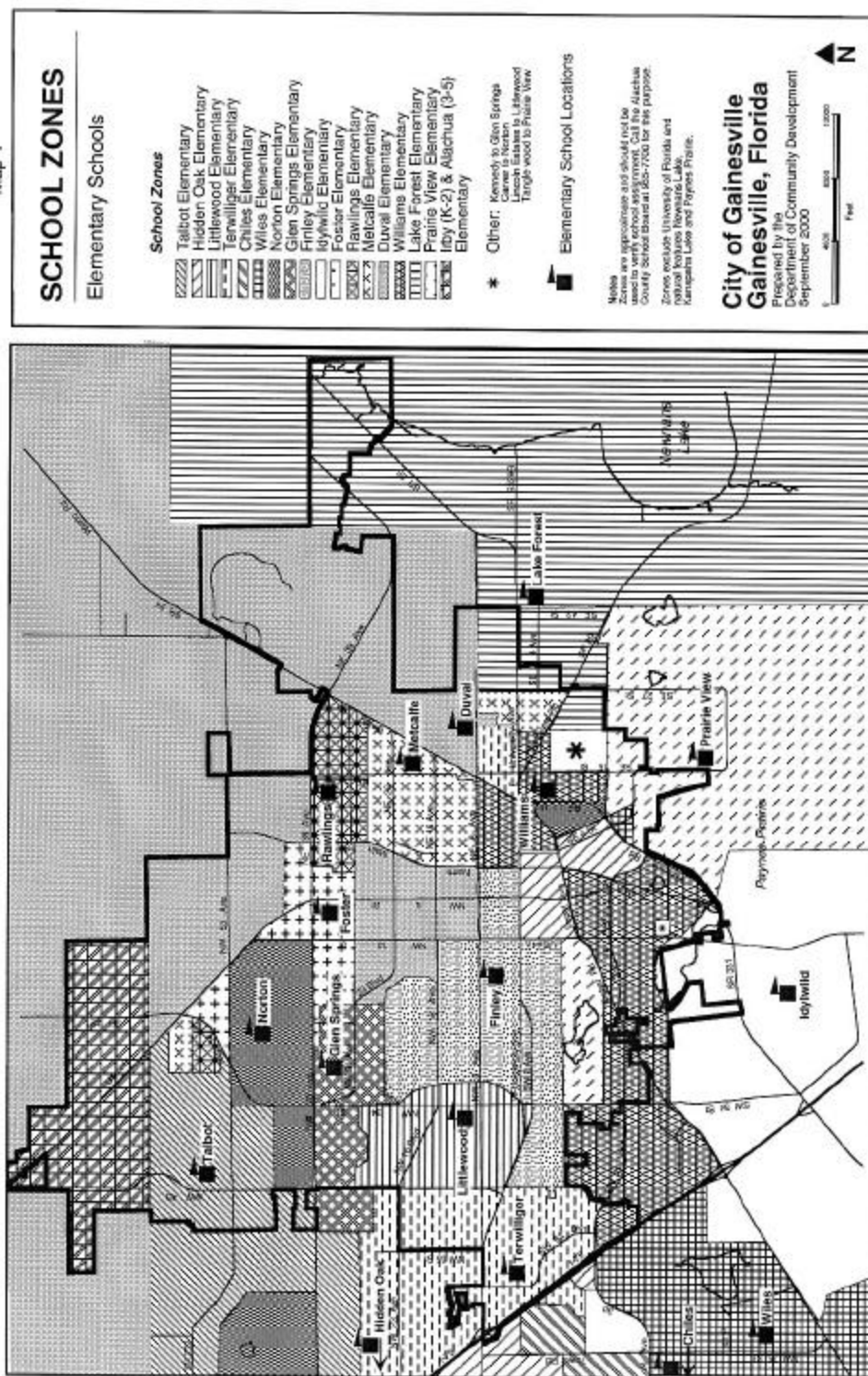
Map 4 shows the locations of public health and higher education facilities. The University of Florida (UF) and Santa Fe Community College serve an area well beyond city limits since students at these facilities often come from across the state and nation. Shands Teaching Hospital (private, non-profit hospital) is located on the UF campus.

The public health facilities shown on Map 4 serve both local and much broader regional areas. The Alachua County Public Health Unit (will be re-located in the Alachua County Community Services building by the time of this element's adoption) serves all Alachua County residents. Tacachale (formerly Sunland) serves a statewide housing need for the developmentally disabled. The Family Services Center is affiliated with the Alachua County public schools and serves the counseling needs (mental health and social) of students referred by the school system. The Veteran's Administration

(VA) Hospital and VA Nursing Home provide care for patients from across the North Central Florida region.

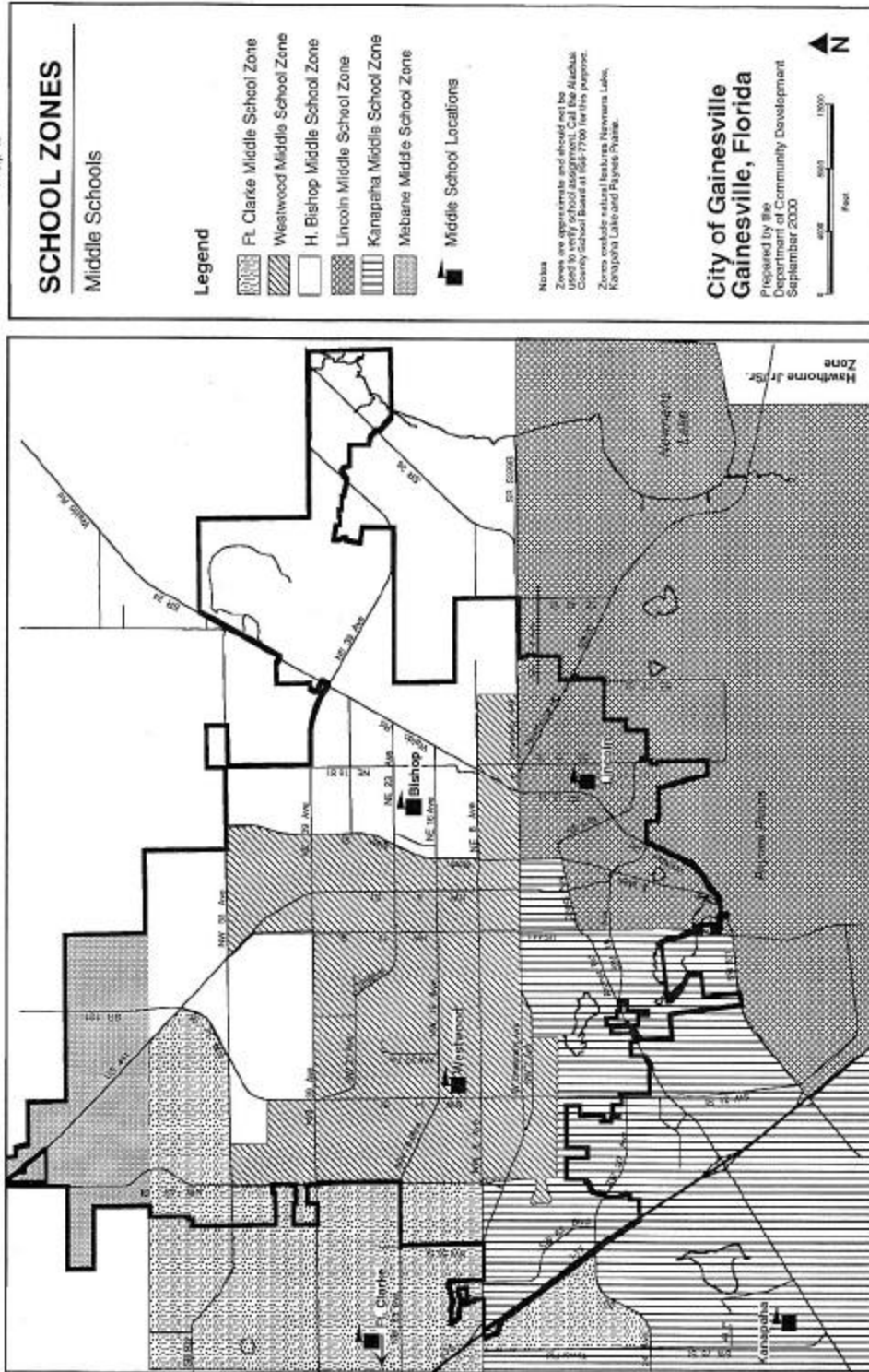
Most of the capital improvements (water, wastewater, roads, mass transit service, stormwater management, solid waste collection) required by educational and public health facilities already exist within city limits. The existence of these improvements provides an economic incentive for locating or expanding these facilities within city limits and supports the policies of compact

Map 1

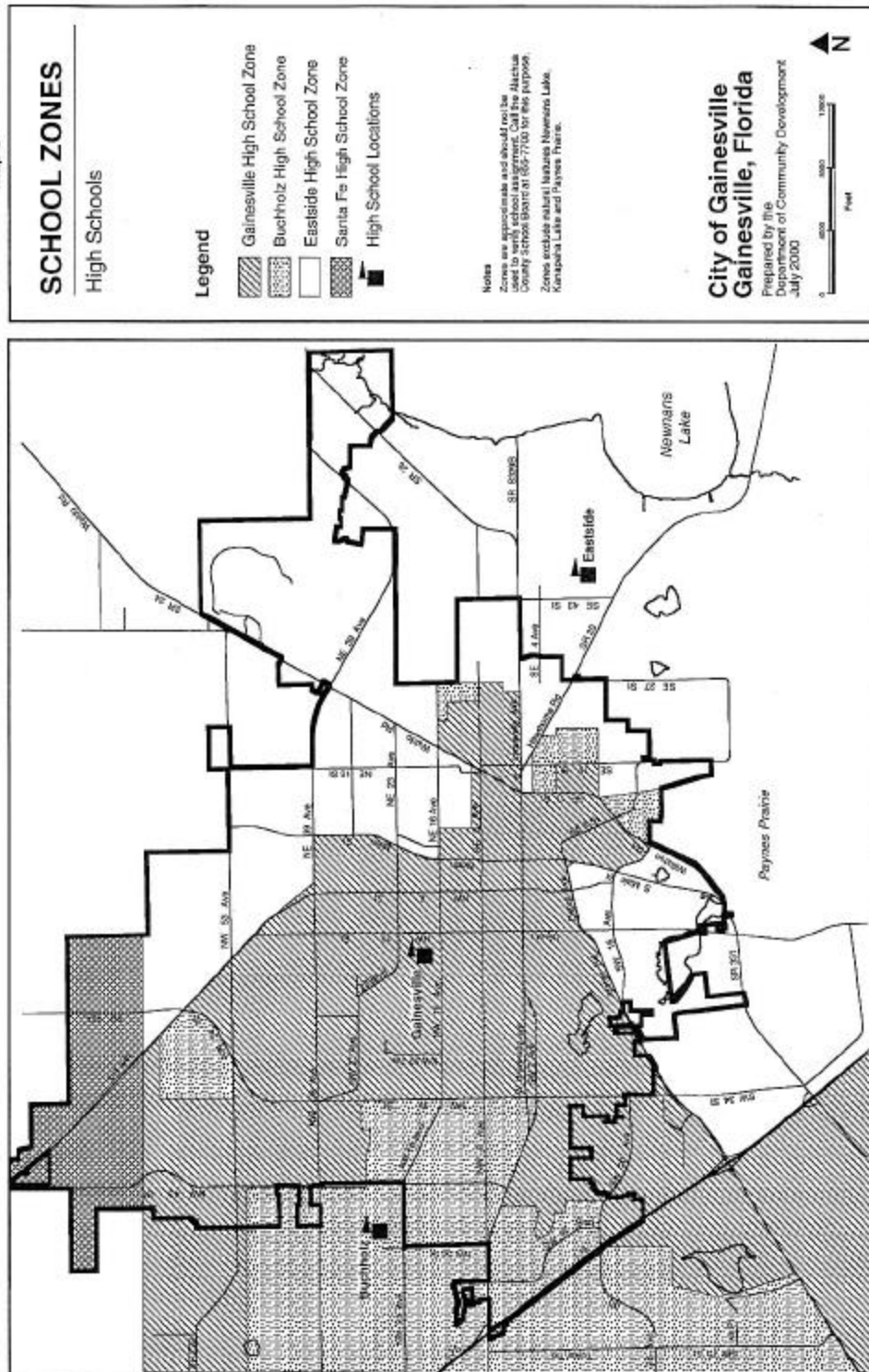


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Map 2

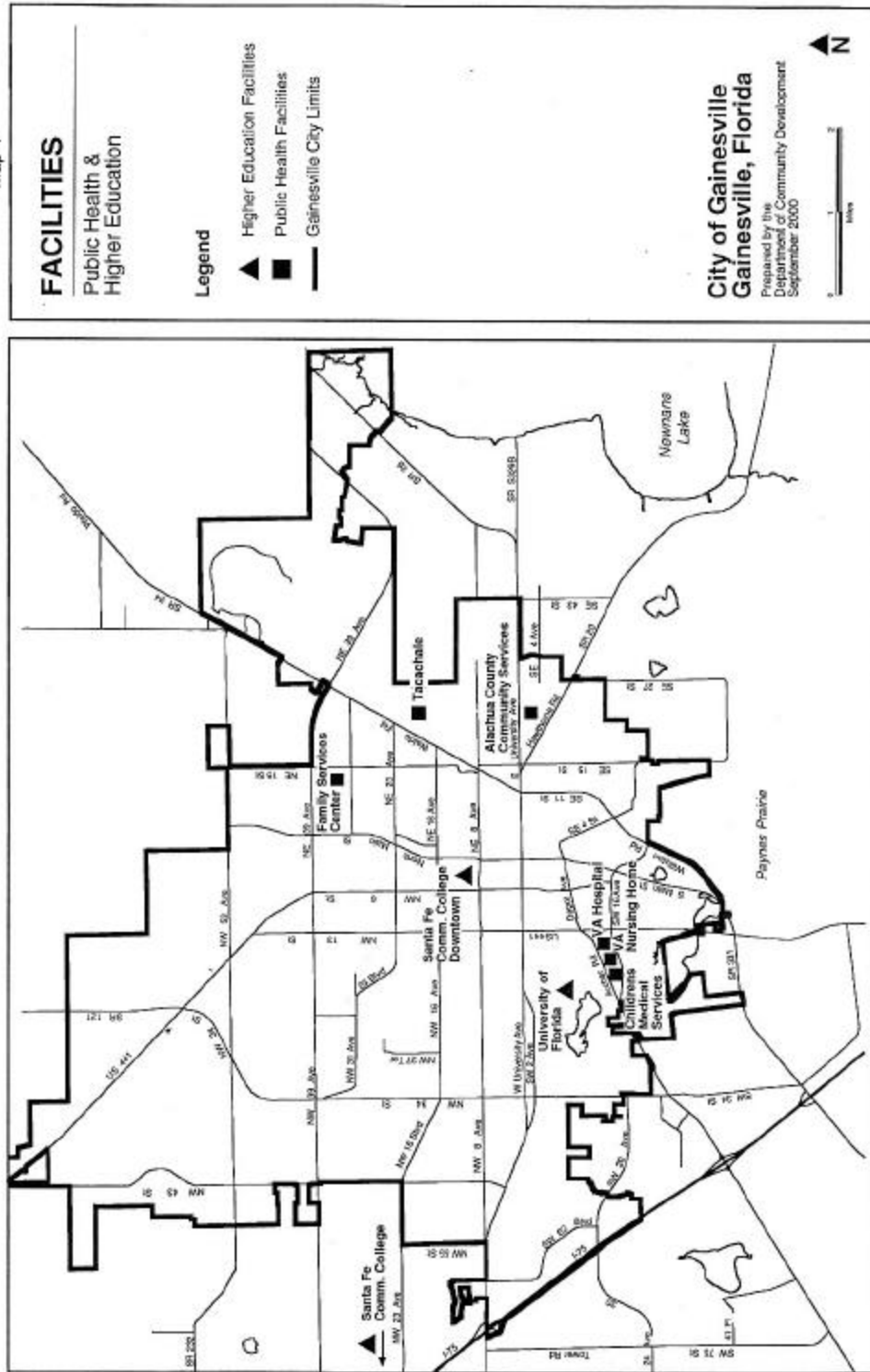


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 Map 3



City of Gainesville
 Petition 171CPA-00 PB

Map 4



development and redevelopment found in the Future Land Use Element. Improvements to existing infrastructure for public facilities already in place (e.g., the University of Florida, VA Hospital facilities and Tacachale) are encouraged so that these facilities will not have to relocate or expand to areas outside of city limits.

Almost all areas within city limits fall within the potable water and wastewater service areas. Capacity is available to service education and public health uses. Stormwater management facilities must be provided by new development or by expansions of existing development. Within city limits, mass transit serves all public health and education facilities at the LOS standards set in the Transportation Mobility Element.

The University of Florida is the only known state agency that has plans to add additional buildings within the city limits. Expansions occur at the University of Florida and Santa Fe Community College on a regular basis as state funding becomes available. Expansions at these facilities can impact water, wastewater and transportation services. The University provides its own wastewater and stormwater management facilities and owns the potable water pipes running through the campus. The University also maintains its own roads. The University contracts with the City for mass transit services and for potable water.

No new public health facilities or expansions of existing facilities are known to be planned. In fact, according to officials at Tacachale, the resident population at the facility is expected to shrink over the next ten years as more individuals are de-institutionalized. The North Central Florida Regional Health Planning Council has indicated no need for new hospital or nursing home beds in the community. Communication with the VA Hospital has indicated that have no expansion plans for either the hospital or nursing home.

With the exception of deficient LOS roadways near the University of Florida and VA Hospital complex, there are no existing deficiencies or anticipated deficiencies connected with public health and higher education facilities. The VA and the University of Florida campus have been placed within the City's TCEA. The University of Florida must meet the requirements of 240.155 F.S. and the levels of service established for streets within the UF transportation impact area.

Existing Revenue Sources for Capital Improvements

Many of the City's revenue sources are used to defray the operating and administrative costs of programs and do not produce sufficient funds for capital projects. The primary sources of revenue available to fund capital improvements are listed below with a brief explanation of each source. Because GRU and the City of Gainesville maintain separate budgets and accounting systems, the revenue sources for each organization are listed separately. The following inventory is not exhaustive of all revenues for GRU and the City; however, it represents the major funding sources available for capital improvements.

Several funding sources are tied to the purchase of specific items. For example, Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funds can only be used for transit-related expenditures. Thus, the list of revenue sources available to fund capital improvements should not be considered a list of potential revenues which can be used across all types of capital improvement expenditures.

GRU Revenue Sources Available for Water/Wastewater Capital Improvements

Revenue Bonds

Revenue bond proceeds are the primary means used by GRU to finance capital improvements. The bonds are secured by revenues and collections from system users. Currently, GRU's long-term credit (bond) rating is AA.

Rates and Collections

GRU collects fees for water and wastewater service from customers. Rates are established in the City's Code of Ordinances. This revenue source also includes developers' cash contributions for capital improvements in the form of connection fees and forcemain fees. It also includes additional contributions in aid of construction if GRU does not project an adequate return on investment from an extension.

Grants

The City has received federal grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to finance wastewater plant expansions and upgrades.

Developer Contributions

Developers contribute water and wastewater distribution and collection systems internal to developments. These capital improvements are fully funded by development.

Special Assessments

GRU can levy an assessment against property owners in a designated area to fund capital improvements deemed necessary for, or beneficial to, those property owners.

City Revenue Sources Available to Fund Capital Improvements

Property Taxes

All real and personal property within the City, not expressly exempted from taxation, is subject to ad valorem taxes based on a millage rate adopted annually by the City Commission. The current millage rate is 4.9416. There are no special restrictions on the use of these funds.

Franchise Taxes--Telephone

BellSouth Telephone Company pays a tax on gross receipts for telephone exchange services. The fee schedule is 1% of gross receipts. This tax will expire when the new telecommunications Services Tax comes into effect. There are no special restrictions on the use of these funds.

Franchise Taxes--Cable TV

The cable television provider pays a tax on charges levied on customers. The tax is 5% of gross revenues. There are no special restrictions on the use of these funds. This tax will expire when the new Telecommunications Services Tax comes into effect.

Utility Taxes

A 10% tax is levied on city residents for water, gas and electric services. There are no special restrictions on the use of these funds.

Telecommunications Services Tax

A new tax on cable TV, telephones (both regular and cellular), and pagers/beepers will come into effect 10/1/01. The Florida Department of Revenue will establish the rates for this tax prior to 10/1/01.

Intergovernmental Revenue

This revenue includes the following items:

- a. State Revenue Sharing - Motor Fuel Tax. The City receives one cent of the tax on motor fuels from the State Revenue Sharing Trust Fund. Funds are received from the State monthly. This revenue is earmarked for transportation-related expenses.
- b. Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax. One-half of the “Fifth Cent” portion of the state's sales tax is distributed to City and County governments. The City’s portion is in relation to the City/County population, and depends on sales taxes collected within the County. These funds are received monthly and can be used for any city program. The one-half cent tax on telecommunications will phase out on 10/1/01 with the implementation of the Telecommunications Services Tax.
- c. State Revenue Sharing - Cigarette Taxes. Eleven cents of the 21-cents/pack tax on cigarettes is received from the State Revenue Sharing Trust Fund. The City also receives an additional 2 cents of the 21-cents/pack tax which is part of an excise tax on retail sales of cigarettes sold

within the County. Portions of these funds are used for debt service on revenue bonds. The remainder can be used for any municipal program.

- d. Federal Funds and Grants. The City receives federal monies in the form of Community Development Block Grant funds to assist low- and moderate-income areas, FTA capital grants earmarked for transit, and other miscellaneous grants.
- e. State Grants. The City regularly receives state grants for transit capital improvements. Other state grants occasionally become available for specific improvement projects.

Utility Transfers

Based on a formula, GRU transfers a portion of the profits generated from the operation of the electric, natural gas, water and wastewater utilities to the General Fund. Beginning in fiscal year 2000/2001, the formula for the electric utility transfer was changed. The formula is now based on delivered units of power, rather than gross revenues. This formula change was as a result of electric utility deregulation and its impacts on GRU's competitiveness in the market place. In addition to a specific percentage of revenue being transferred, the transfer also includes the direct transfer of revenue realized from the levy of a surcharge on electric, water and wastewater services provided to residents in the unincorporated area. The transfer may be made only to the extent such funds are not needed to pay GRU's debt service.

Local Option Gas Tax Fund

By inter-local agreement the City of Gainesville receives 38.635% of the 6 cents Local Option Gas Tax funds collected. These funds must be used for transportation-related expenditures. A portion of these funds goes to the Regional Transit System to fund mass transit.

Bonds

The City can issue either general obligation or revenue bonds to fund capital improvement projects. General obligation bonds require voter approval and are backed by the full faith and credit of the local jurisdiction. The City can issue revenue bonds to pay for capital facilities associated with revenue-producing enterprises such as the Stormwater Utility.

The City's current bond rating for non-ad valorem revenue pledge is A2.

Special Assessments

The City can levy a special assessment to pay for necessary capital improvements in an area. Funds collected must be used for the specified purpose of the assessment and expended only within the special assessment area.

Regional Transit System (RTS)

RTS collects fares and has several contracts for service which generate funds. Currently, these revenues are insufficient to fund all capital improvements. In addition, RTS received funding from the University of Florida (UF) Campus Master Plan Agreement. RTS also receives monies for transit service as a result of the student activity fee (based on a per-credit-hour fee) at UF, which provides unlimited access to the transit system. A new fee will be implemented for the 2001-2002 school year and will replace the current Activity and Service fee charge to UF students.

Stormwater Management Utility - Monthly Stormwater Fees

The City instituted a stormwater utility fee in 1988. The revenues generated from this source can be used to issue revenue bonds or to fund pay-as-you-go stormwater capital projects.

Community Redevelopment Area Tax Increment Funds

There are 3 tax increment districts producing. One district is the downtown area, established in 1980. The second area is the Fifth Avenue district, established in 1979. The third district is College Park/University Heights, established in 1994. A fourth redevelopment district on the east side of Gainesville is pending the completion of the redevelopment plan for the area. The CRA receives the ad valorem tax funds over and above the tax levels as of the establishment dates in these districts to finance redevelopment projects in those areas. These funds can be used for infrastructure needs. However, the revenues from the 3 districts cannot be co-mingled and must be expended in the respective districts.

Analysis of Capital Improvements Data

Current Local Practices Guiding Capital Improvements

A variety of local policies and practices guide the timing and location of public facility construction and expansion. State and federal requirements also play a major role in infrastructure placement and planning. The current practices for each type of capital improvement are listed below. Policies and programs being established in the City's Comprehensive Plan (especially the Concurrency Management System) and the resulting Land Development Regulations will alter or modify some of the current practices.

Water/Wastewater

Gainesville Regional Utilities maintains annual customer and sales forecasts for the water and wastewater plants. These forecasts are used to project when plant capacity increases will be needed. Increases in capacity are then scheduled in the 6-year GRU Capital Improvements Program (CIP). Repairs and replacements to system components are done on a regular maintenance schedule. Additionally, pursuant to the utilities bond resolution, repairs and replacements may be required if prescribed during the conduct of a 5-year review by an independent consultant. Any such repairs and replacements found necessary are scheduled in GRU's CIP.

Extensions to potable water and wastewater lines are occasionally made by GRU to provide loops, which offer redundancy in the potable water distribution systems and wastewater collection systems. This is consistent with prudent utility practice and provides a safety mechanism for customers in the event of line maintenance and/or failures. These extensions are made to better support the existing customer base. In emergency circumstances, when health and safety are endangered, extensions may be made to protect citizens and provide service.

Extensions within existing city limits are considered infill because most of the city falls within GRU's existing service area (see Maps 1 and 6 in the Potable Water and Wastewater Data and Analysis Report). The only exceptions are that a small area of undeveloped land at the eastern edge of the airport is not currently served with potable water and the Deerhaven Power Generation Plant is not served with centralized wastewater facilities.

The timing and locations of extensions outside of city limits are controlled by Alachua County. The policies concerning these extensions are provided in the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan. In addition, an Urban Service Area boundary (now known as the Urban Cluster) has been set by the County in their Comprehensive Plan. Extensions beyond the urban services boundary are subject to approval by the Alachua County Board of County Commissioners. Policies for approval of extensions beyond the Urban Service Area boundary are set in the County's Comprehensive Plan.

Extensions to new developments inside or outside of city limits are permitted only when potable water and wastewater plant capacity are available or can be made available through developer contributions.

This policy has been established in the City's Concurrency Management System. Extensions require developer contributions to finance the improvements. Section 27-124 of the City's Code of Ordinances (see Appendix A of this report) discusses developer contributions for the potable water system. Sections 27-174, -175 and -176 (see Appendix A of this report) discuss developer contributions for the wastewater system.

Policies concerning connection charges, fire support and line construction for water and wastewater are found in the City's Code of Ordinances (Water: see Sections 27-129, -130, -131, -134; Wastewater: see Sections 27-171, -172, -176, -173, -179, 180, 180.1, 180.2, 180.3; and Appendix A for fees. A copy of these items can be found in Appendix A of this report.). Federal and/or state mandates may necessitate facility improvements (e.g., as EPA standards change, new construction or upgrades may be necessary for the wastewater plants to meet federal regulations).

Conservation, Open Space and Groundwater Recharge

Alachua County voters recently approved the Alachua County Forever Bonds. This is a new land conservation program to finance the purchase of environmentally significant lands to protect water resources, wildlife habitats and natural areas suitable for resource-based recreation. A nine-member board will be appointed by the County Commission to select properties for purchase. Lands within city limits would qualify for purchase. The City can participate in this program through the nomination of worthy lands for conservation purposes. The property tax rate of .25 mills over the next 20 years will be used to repay bond funds borrowed from financial markets.

Transportation Mobility

Mass transit capital improvements are heavily dependent on the availability of federal and state funding. Capital improvements for transportation are scheduled and approved through the federally required Metropolitan Transportation Planning Organization (MTPO). The MTPO includes transit and roadway facilities in its 5-year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). The TIP implements projects consistent with the Gainesville Urbanized Area Transportation Study (GUATS) Plan (the 2020 Plan is currently being developed) and addresses all functionally classified roadways in the Gainesville Urban Area.

During the City's subdivision and site plan review process new facility needs are frequently identified. Road facilities necessary for safety and/or improved traffic flow in connection with new development are usually developer-contributed. The City's recently adopted TCEA also provides a mechanism for developer contributions to improve the various transportation modes.

Recreation

Responsibility for planning recreation facilities and improvements lies with the City's Recreation and Parks Department, Cultural Affairs Department and the City Commission. Advisory support is provided by the Public Recreation Board and the Nature Centers Commission. Recommendations for recreation capital improvements are programmed in the City's Capital Improvement Program. Park

land acquisition follows the same procedures listed in the Conservation section above. As noted earlier in the Conservation section, the Alachua County Forever Program may provide a funding source for resource-based recreation facilities.

Stormwater

Currently, new development must construct the stormwater management facilities required to meet the water quality standards of the appropriate water management district and abate increased stormwater run-off due to the development. Redevelopment of existing property also requires developer-installed stormwater facilities. Developments must submit dimensioned drainage plans, including calculations, for review and approval by the Public Works Department in accordance with plan review procedures established in City ordinances. The Public Works Department has established the standards for stormwater retention and detention and these have become LOS standards in the Stormwater Management Element.

Other stormwater management facilities are constructed or increased in capacity based on need priorities established by the Stormwater Management Utility. Facility construction or expansion must receive City Commission approval and be included in the capital improvements plan. A Stormwater Management Utility fee was implemented in 1988 to provide a dedicated funding source to meet existing needs and provide for regular maintenance of facilities.

Fiscal Implications of Existing Deficiencies and Future Needs

Table 1 in this report listed the Level 1 capital improvements projects which were identified in the various data and analysis reports of the Comprehensive Plan. Level 1 improvements are considered high priority items because the facilities are necessary to either meet or maintain adopted LOS standards or to correct existing deficiencies. The Potable Water and Wastewater, Stormwater Management and Transportation Mobility Data and Analysis Reports identified Level 1 improvement needs.

Potable Water

In order to meet projected future peak water demands, capacity upgrades are being implemented at the wellfield, at the Murphree Water Treatment Plant and in the water distribution system. The plant maximum day treatment capacity will be increased from 40 mgd to 51 mgd through a filtration system upgrade. The wellfield capacity is being increased by installing two additional wells, which are expected to increase the wellfield capacity to approximately 45 mgd. Distribution system upgrades are being performed in order to maintain LOS standards for pressure with future demand increases. Low pressure problems occurred periodically in the southwest area as a result of high demands during the spring of 2000. In order to alleviate these problems and continue to maintain LOS, a water main upgrade along Archer Road between Tower Road and I-75 at a cost of \$665,000 is planned.

A schedule of projected rate increases to secure the bonding has been established and is shown in the Potable Water and Wastewater Data and Analysis Report. These improvements are also shown in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements. Thus, there are no negative fiscal implications from the three Potable Water capital improvements projects listed in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements.

Wastewater

In order to maintain LOS standards with projected increases in flow, Kanapaha Water Reclamation Facility will be expanded from 10 mgd to 12.5 mgd, with completion of the capital improvement in FY 2002/2003. This project is being financed with utility revenue bonds. A schedule of projected rate increases to secure the bonding has been established and is shown in the Potable Water and Wastewater Data and Analysis Report. This will result in sufficient utility revenues for the revenue bonding. Thus, there are no negative fiscal implications from this projected need.

Stormwater Management

The capital needs identified in this data and analysis report were related to projected water quality and quantity treatment needs. The Northeast Boulevard/Duck Pond improvements are being funded by a combination of EPA grant funds and City SMU funds. The Brownfield Project funds have come from the State Revolving Fund (one million dollars). Repayment will be made over time using SMU funds. The Sweetwater Branch-Paynes Prairie Outfall Facilities funding has come from an EPA grant. An application to the State Revolving Fund has been made for further funding. The Hogtown Creek Sediment Project has been funded, to date, by the Florida Department of Transportation. The City has applied for an additional \$32,500 in grant funds from the St. Johns Water Management District. In addition, the City has designated \$45,000 of SMU funds for the design element of this project.

SMU fees can be used as a revenue source to support the issuance of a revenue bond to finance projects at some point in the future. Thus, there are no negative fiscal implications from the Stormwater Projects. However, full funding of all these projects has not been established. Because the SMU funds can only be used to finance stormwater management improvements and operations, the needs associated with this Element do not impact the priority of funding for other projects.

Transportation Mobility

The capital improvements associated with transit, which were noted in this data and analysis report are not associated with the adopted LOS standards. There are no City capital improvements associated with roadway LOS standards due to the adoption of the TCEA.

Conservation, Open Space and Groundwater Recharge

See the discussion of the Alachua County Forever Bond Program in the earlier section on Conservation.

Capital Improvements Costs

The total costs associated with each needed capital improvement are shown in Tables 3 (Level 1). The tables also indicate the amount of the total cost, which is the City's share, in cases where federal, and state matching funds are used. It should be noted that if federal and state funding matches are decreased or eliminated, many of the capital projects listed may not be financially feasible for the City.

The bases for the Level 1 costs estimates are historical cost figures and engineering cost estimates based on project studies. These estimates were obtained from the relevant city departments.

**TABLE 3: Capital Improvements Costs by Revenue Source
Level 1 Capital Improvement Needs (in \$1,000's)**

Item	Element	City Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	Total Cost
Potable Water					
1.	Murphree Water Plant Filter System Upgrade (expands max day capacity to 51 mgd)	250			250
2.	Murphree wellfield expansion (expands the number of wells by 2)	1,530			1,530
3.	Archer Road water main	665			665
Recreation					
No capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.					
Stormwater Management					
4.	Northeast Boulevard/Duck Pond Improvements	500		300	800
5.	Brownfield Project	1,000		1,300	2,300

Table 3 continued

6.	Sweetwater Branch-Paynes Prairie Outfall Facilities	500		2,000
7.	Hogtown Creek Sediment Project	45	1,525	2,000

Transportation Mobility

No City capital improvements
associated with LOS standards
have been identified as
necessary.

Wastewater

8.	2.5 mgd expansion of Kanapaha Wastewater Plant	10,600		10,600
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TOTAL:		\$15,090	\$1,525	\$1,600	\$20,145
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Sources: Potable Water and Wastewater and Stormwater Management Data and Analysis Reports
and cost estimates from City Departments, 2000.

Use of Timing and Location of Capital Improvements to Public Facilities to Support Efficient Land Development

As an urbanized city (approximately 90% built-out), Gainesville already has most of the capital facilities (water and wastewater facilities, roads, mass transit service, solid waste collection and stormwater management) in place to meet the existing needs of its population. The existence of these improvements provides an economic incentive for locating within city limits and supports the policies of compact development and redevelopment found in the Future Land Use Element.

Population growth is projected to be limited over the planning period. Thus, the primary need for new capital improvements will be for infill development or redevelopment. Regulations already in existence require development to pay for, or provide, water, wastewater and stormwater management facilities. Transit services the redevelopment areas shown in the Future Land Use Data and Analysis Report. Solid waste collection is available citywide. Some of the roads in the area designated for redevelopment (see the Designated Urban Redevelopment Area in the Future Land Use Element map series) are operating at a deficient LOS. The Designated Urban Redevelopment Area has also been designated as a Transportation Concurrency Exception Area to deal with the issue of deficient roadway

LOS. Allowing redevelopment and infill within this area promotes compact development where urban services are currently available and reduces the incentives for urban sprawl. Standards set within the TCEA by policies established in the Concurrency Management Element require alternative strategies to roadway widening for resolving traffic congestion problems.

Extensions of potable water or wastewater lines to serve developments within city limits which were not on centralized systems have been made by special assessments as requested by neighborhoods. For example, the Wimberly Estates neighborhood, which had its own water system, has been added to the centralized potable water system through special assessment payments. The city will make every effort to provide service to neighborhoods wanting to retrofit to centralized systems, especially in emergency situations where health and safety are at risk. Since the adoption of the 1991 Plan, Tacachale has been hooked to the centralized potable water system due to contamination being found in their water supply wells.

Policies in the Future Land Use, Capital Improvements, and Concurrency Management Elements specify that adequate public facilities must be available concurrent with the impacts of development. The City's Concurrency Management System has operated since 1992 to insure that LOS standards are met by new development and redevelopment. Thus, facilities will be timed to be available to service the future city population.

The principal state agencies which provide public facilities within the City of Gainesville include the Board of Regents (University of Florida and Santa Fe Community College Downtown Campus), Health and Rehabilitative Services (Tacachale), and FDOT (roads). The plans of the University of Florida, Santa Fe Community College and Tacachale and their impacts have already been discussed above in the "Public Education and Health Facilities and their Impact" section.

The City, Alachua County and FDOT jointly plan, through the Metropolitan Transportation Planning Organization (MTPO), roadway facilities for the Gainesville Urban Area. As discussed earlier in this report, the City's TCEA is the strategy chosen to deal with deficient roadway LOS because FDOT does not have sufficient transportation funds or right-of-way to alleviate traffic congestion with road widenings or new construction. Without the TCEA, infill and redevelopment within major portions of the city would be impossible using strict roadway LOS standards.

A conservation easement was purchased for a 7,100-acre tract adjoining the existing wellfield with joint funding from GRU, St. Johns River Water Management District, Suwannee River Water Management District and the USDA. The purchase also includes four additional well sites, and the provision for purchase of additional well sites in the future. This purchase will provide additional protection to the existing wellfield against potential contamination resulting from development activities, and will allow the City to expand its wellfield to meet its needs well beyond the 2010 planning horizon.

The City is currently working with the St. Johns River Water Management District in renewing its consumptive use permit. It is anticipated that the new permit will be issued by September 2001.

Extension of Water and Wastewater Facilities outside of City Limits

Extensions of GRU's water and wastewater facilities outside of city limits occur only when: development is approved pursuant to Alachua County's Comprehensive Plan, adequate capacity is available, and GRU's cost recovery policies are met. Alachua County's Comprehensive Plan has designated an Urban Cluster area (formerly referred to as the Urban Services Area) around the City of Gainesville (see Map 5). The County's Urban Cluster area, among other things, establishes a boundary for the extension of water and wastewater facilities in accordance with the County's land use plan.

Extensions of potable water and sanitary sewer lines beyond the County's Urban Cluster area are subject to approval by the Alachua County Board of County Commissioners. To be approved, any such extension must be accompanied with the scheduling and funding of other appropriate urban services required to support the development and the amendment of the Land Use Plan and maps. The County's Comprehensive Plan provides the extenuating circumstances under which such extensions would be approved. Circumstances under which the County Commission could grant approval include:

- a. The absence of such facilities would result in a threat to the public health or safety; or
- b. The extension of such facilities is necessary to enhance the safe, effective, and efficient delivery of central potable water or sanitary sewer service within the existing urban service area; or
- c. To serve a purpose consistent with Alachua County's Comprehensive Plan, such as the retention and expansion of existing business and industry or the attraction of new business and industry in accordance with the Economic Element of the Alachua County Plan, or to serve institutional, tourist, or entertainment uses consistent with the Future Land Use Element; or
- d. Extensions are needed as part of a comprehensive expansion of public services to encourage urban development in a new area as part of a comprehensive plan amendment. In this case, a finding must be made by the Alachua County Commission that the extension to new areas is based on the following factors (from the Alachua County Potable Water/Sanitary Sewer Element, Policy 8.3):
 - a. population growth rate;
 - b. maintenance of level of service standards for the potable water or sanitary sewer system;
 - c. adequacy of existing and planned supporting infrastructure.

Approval of such extensions would require the following:

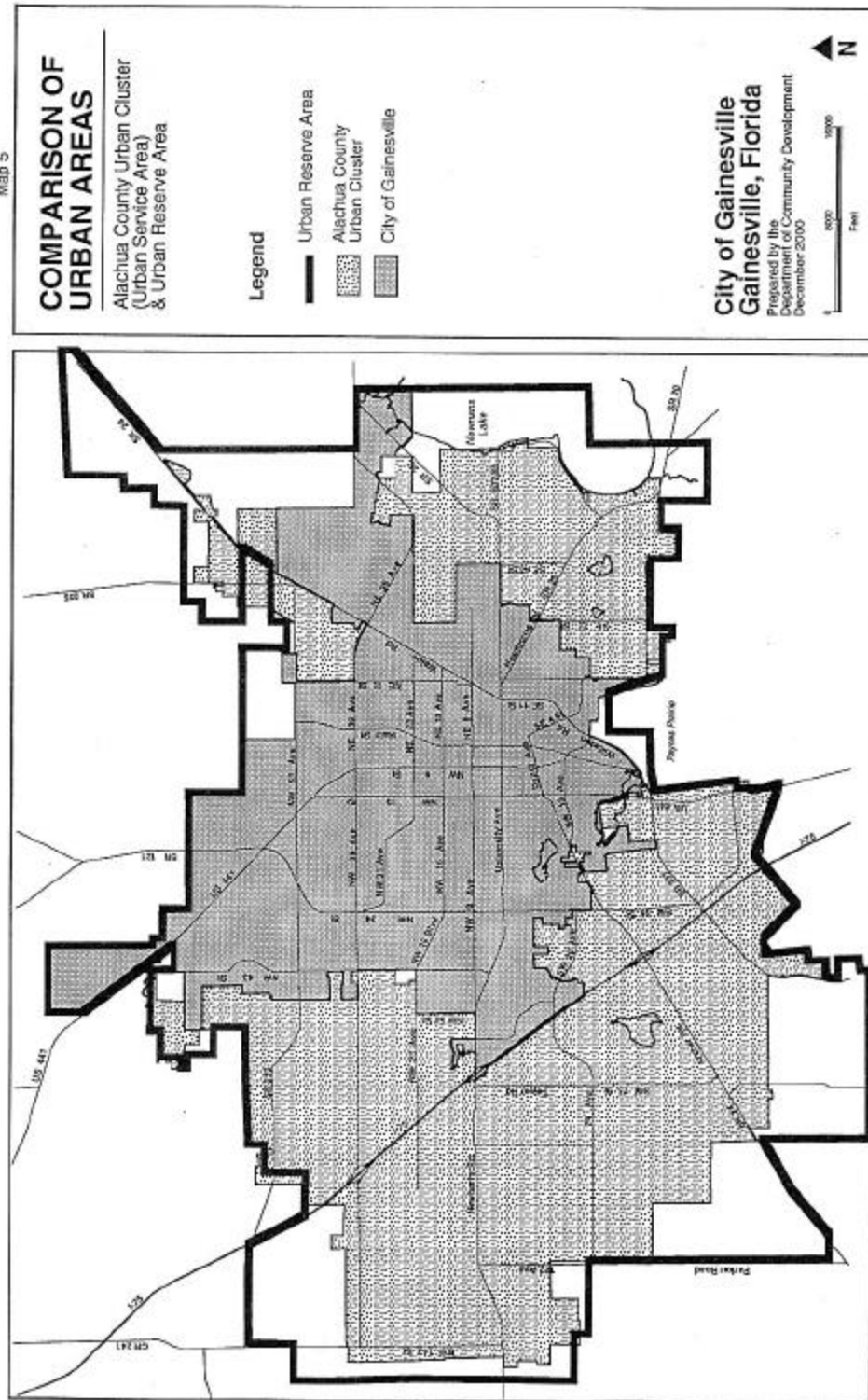
1. Identification, scheduling, and designated funding for capital improvements to other public facilities need to extend urban services. Such projects shall be incorporated in the Five-Year Capital Improvement Program of the Alachua County Capital Improvement Element.

2. Adoption of necessary amendments to the Future Land Use Map extending the urban service area boundary.

Pursuant to the Boundary Adjustment Act of 1990, the Alachua County Commission has adopted an Urban Reserve Area (see Map 5) to promote efficient planning and delivery of urban services. The Urban Reserve Area is the area which is expected to become urban in character in the next ten years and generally represents the area within which it is reasonably prudent to extend water and wastewater facilities. The boundary of the Urban Reserve Area is subject to review and revision every five years. The Urban Reserve Area is generally either coincident with or extends somewhat further from city limits than the County's Urban Cluster (previously referred to as the Urban Services Area). Any extensions beyond the Urban Reserve Area Boundary approved by the County Commission under the terms described above will also be subject to City Commission approval. The City does not intend to allow extensions beyond the Urban Reserve Area except as required by law or existing contractual obligations as outlined below.

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Map 5



As a general principle of law, a public utility is under a legal obligation to render adequate and reasonably efficient service impartially to all members of the public in areas outside the City's corporate limits in which it has generally operated as a public utility. These circumstances prevail in the case of Gainesville Regional Utilities, which has recognized and operated in a service territory including unincorporated Alachua County for many years. This recognition of service territory arises from a number of circumstances including, but not limited to, the 1979 Regional Utilities Board Agreement with Alachua County, the City's 201 Facilities Plan, the 1983 Utilities System Revenue Bond Resolution, and the February, 1990 contract with Alachua County relating to the provision of fire hydrant and street light service. Additionally, as a general rule, public utilities serving an area may not refuse to render further service in that area because of collateral matters not related to that service.

Ability to Finance Capital Improvements

Both GRU and the City of Gainesville provide capital improvements. The analysis assessing the ability to finance these improvements is separated for these two entities.

GRU

Because potable water and wastewater are considered enterprise operations, GRU is capable of financing all of the necessary capital improvements shown in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements. GRU finances most improvements using revenue bonds. Revenue bonds are the only type of long-term debt which GRU issues. EPA grants have been obtained in the past to fund wastewater facility improvements.

Tables 5 and 6 show projected revenues and expenditures for the Potable Water and Wastewater Systems. The tables list projected operating costs and debt service for currently outstanding bond issues for the Potable Water and Wastewater Funds. (Table 13, later in this document, shows the debt service obligations for GRU's whole utility system through the year 2017). The analysis, which follows the tables, discusses GRU's projected debt capacity for the Water and Wastewater Systems.

TABLE 5: 5-Year Projections of Revenues and Expenditures for the Potable Water Fund (in \$1,000s)

POTABLE WATER FUND	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05
REVENUES					
Base rate revenue--present rates	11,756	12,005	12,335	12,666	12,970
Surcharge Revenue	1,001	1,035	1,068	1,101	1,070
Other Revenue	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Interest Income	1,100	893	789	693	618
Rate Stabilization	1,160	2,013	2,003	1,679	1,123
Rate Change Revenue	811	1,280	1,798	2,420	3,091
Income from Invested Sinking Fund	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenues w/ Rate Changes	\$16,617	\$17,547	\$18,165	\$18,507	\$18,571
Total Operating Expenses	\$6,891	\$7,086	\$7,298	\$7,517	\$7,743
Total Net Revenue	\$9,726	\$10,461	\$10,867	\$10,990	\$10,828

USES OF NET REVENUE					
Debt Service	4,146	4,455	4,423	4,173	3,857
Utility Plant Improvement Fund	2,642	2,934	3,153	3,331	3,407
General Fund Transfer	2,938	3,072	3,291	3,486	3,564
Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use of Net Revenue	\$9,726	\$10,461	\$10,867	\$10,990	\$10,828
Water Fund Surplus (Deficit)	0	0	0	0	0

Source: GRU FY 00/01 Budget.

TABLE 6: 5-Year Projections of Revenues and Expenditures for the Wastewater Fund (in \$1,000s)

WASTEWATER FUND	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05
REVENUES					
Base rate revenue--present rates	14,632	14,998	15,354	15,710	16,049
Surcharge Revenue	1,264	1,299	1,333	1,367	1,399
Other Revenue	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Interest Income	1,664	1,681	1,474	1,261	1,127
Rate Stabilization	2,406	3,201	4,242	2,895	1,875
PROGRAM OF RATE CHANGES					
Percentage Rate Increase	0	0	0	0	2
Cumulative Rate Increase	0	0	0	0	2
Rate Change Revenue	0	0	0	0	349
Total Revenues with Rate Changes	\$22,166,	\$23,379	\$24,602	\$23,433	\$22,999
Total Operating Expenses	\$8,648	\$8,905	\$9,172	\$9,447	\$9,730
Total Net Revenue	\$13,518	\$14,474	\$15,430	\$13,986	\$13,269

USES OF NET REVENUE					
Debt Service	5,873	6,244	6,667	4,754	4,481
Utility Plant Improvement Fund	3,656	4,058	4,368	4,631	3,952
General Fund Transfer	3,656	4,172	4,395	4,602	4,836
Total Uses of Net Revenue	\$13,518	\$14,474	\$15,430	\$13,986	\$13,269
Wastewater Fund Surplus (Deficit)	0	0	0	0	0

Source: GRU FY 2000/2001 Budget.

GRU's ability to issue new debt to fund improvements and additions to the System is limited only by GRU's ability to collect revenue sufficient to pay debt service (principal and interest) on the debt. For this reason, GRU covenants with the owners of its debt through its Bond Resolution that GRU will realize a level of net revenue that exceeds its projected debt service by 140%.

As part of its financial planning, GRU develops projections of debt service for its forecast and planning horizon. Current plans, that include all the capital additions necessary to meet and exceed projected service levels, indicate that GRU's revenue will exceed its projected debt service by at least 280%. This means that, on a prospective basis, GRU's projected level of revenue can support approximately twice as much debt service (and debt) as has been indicated to be needed within the planning horizon.

CITY GOVERNMENT

The City's need for capital improvements and its ability to finance those improvements are related to anticipated population growth and expected revenues. The City's population projections (see Future Land Use Data and Analysis Report) indicate slow growth over the ten-year planning period. Unless significant redevelopment or large-scale annexations occur, the need for new capital improvements to serve new city residents will be minimal.

In general, the City's General Government revenues are projected to have limited growth over the next 5 years, with no increase in the ad valorem millage rate foreseen. However, most of the funding for needed capital improvements shown in the Stormwater Management Data and Analysis Report does not come from General Government revenue sources. The projected revenues and expenditures for Stormwater Management are discussed separately after Tables 7 and 8 which show the General Government revenue and expenditure projections over the next 5 years.

The General Government revenue projections are based on the following assumptions (as shown in the City of Gainesville Proposed Financial & Operating Plan FY 2000-2001/2001-2002):

1. ad valorem taxes are projected based on anticipated growth in taxable value
2. no debt service millage levy in effect for FY 2001 or FY 2002
3. utility tax forecasts are based on historical trends
4. a static growth in local option gas tax due to an expected increase in transit ridership
5. a 1.5% growth in the hazardous waste facility tax
6. projections of revenues from licenses and permits are based on historical trends
7. increases in the federal CDBG entitlement
8. HOME grant revenue is expected to decrease
9. the General Fund share of the State Revenue Sharing funds is expected to decrease
10. other intergovernmental revenues will be relatively unchanged
11. a decrease in revenues from the City/County Fire Services Contract
12. other charges for services revenue are forecasted using historical trend analysis
13. miscellaneous revenues from interest on investments, rental of City property, sale of surplus property, etc. is expected to decrease

14. revised methodology for calculation of the transfer from the electric utility enterprise; the formula for transfer amounts for water, wastewater and gas system remains the same

15. transfer from the Solid Waste Collection Enterprise Fund to the General Fund will remain at a flat amount

TABLE 7: 5-Year Revenue Projections for General Government

Revenue Source	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05
Ad valorem Taxes	11,985,654	12,584,936	13,214,183	13,874,892	14,568,637
Other Taxes	11,346,103	11,634,981	11,929,755	12,233,332	12,546,074
Licenses and Permits	943,278	952,949	963,139	973,862	997,007
Intergovernmental Revenue	7,077,303	7,328,945	7,600,423	7,877,070	8,174,731
Charges for Services	5,873,811	5,965,565	6,072,391	6,181,465	6,292,839
Fines & Forfeitures	1,335,233	1,355,261	1,375,590	1,296,224	1,417,167
Miscellaneous Revenues	1,016,354	963,647	1,026,725	1,029,864	1,033,067
Transfers from GRU	24,039,986	25,273,878	26,205,668	27,174,174	28,180,936
Transfers & other Non-Revenues	397,858	398,674	399,507	400,357	401,224
TOTAL:	\$64,015,580	\$66,458,836	\$68,787,381	\$71,141,240	\$73,611,682

Source: Office of Management and Budget (OMB), August 2000.

Table 8 lists the expenditure projections for General Government for the 5-year period beginning in FY 2000/2001. Included in this table are the operating cost considerations.

TABLE 8: 5-Year Expenditure Projections for General Government

Expenditure	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05
Departmental Expenditures					
Personal Services	43,543,231	45,019,181	46,549,833	48,132,527	49,769,033
Operating Expenses	10,618,842	10,585,640	10,797,353	11,013,300	11,233,566
Capital Outlay	328,193	327,240	333,785	340,460	347,270
Non-Departmental Expenditures	5,943,241	6,737,615	6,818,452	7,347,346	7,933,576

Table 8 continued

Transfers to Other Funds					
Enterprise	146,986	96,879	100,000	100,000	100,000
Internal Service	1,750,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
Debt Service	1,272,920	1,023,035	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Expendable Trust	317,167	374,246	392,958	412,606	433,237
Special Revenue	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
Capital Projects	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
TOTAL:	\$64,015,580	\$66,458,836	\$68,787,381	\$71,141,240	\$73,611,682

Source: Office of Management and Budget, August 2000.

Based on the projected revenues in Table 7 and the projected expenditures in Table 8, Table 9 shows the anticipated surplus/(deficit) for each of the fiscal years. Fiscal years 00/01 through 04/05 show no projected deficits or surpluses for General Government.

TABLE 9: Projected Surplus/(Deficit) for 5-Year Period (FYs 00/01 – 04/05)

Projection	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05
Revenues	\$64,015,580	\$66,458,836	\$68,787,381	\$71,141,240	\$73,611,682
Expenditures	\$64,015,580	\$66,458,836	\$68,787,381	\$71,141,240	\$73,611,682
Surplus/(Deficit)	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Office of Management and Budget, August 2000.

The General Government projections do not include revenues or expenditures for the Stormwater Management Utility or Regional Transit System (Mass Transit). Therefore, the General Government projections are not very useful in evaluating the City's ability to finance capital improvements related to the Stormwater Management Element. As indicated above, each of these areas has a separate funding source or sources. These sources are discussed below.

Stormwater Management

The Stormwater capital improvements which have been identified are projected needs, as shown in the Stormwater Element Data and Analysis Report. The Stormwater improvements will not be funded through general city revenues. The Stormwater Management Utility (SMU) is an enterprise operation, which can use generated revenues for pay-as-you-go funding or for revenue bonding. Table 10 shows the projected revenues and expenditures from this dedicated funding source. At least \$200,000 will be allocated annually to fund Stormwater Projects on a pay-as-you-go basis.

TABLE 10: Stormwater Management Utility Financial Projections (FYs 00/01 – 04/05)

REVENUES	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05
Rate (\$/ERU) per month	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$6.75
Number of ERU's	57,783	57,783	57,783	57,783	57,783
SMU Fees	3,987,027	3,987,027	4,333,725	4,333,725	4,680,423
Grants	500,000	0	0	0	0
Previous year balance		157,573			
Total	4,487,027	4,144,600	4,333,725	4,333,725	4,680,423

EXPENDITURES	FY 00/01	FY 01/02	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05
Operating	3,744,454	3,771,509	3,798,759	3,826,206	3,853,851
CIP FUNDING	585,000	1,075,000	1,320,000	600,000	300,000
Total	4,329,454	4,846,509	5,118,759	4,426,206	4,153,851
Year End Balance	157,573	(701,909)	(785,034)	(92,481)	526,572

Source: City Public Works Department, 2000.

Debt Service Obligations

General Government

Table 12 lists the projected debt service obligations for currently outstanding bond issues for General Government. These projections are to maturity. Based on these debt service obligations and the assumption of no increases in millage rate, the City's Finance Department has determined that General Government has no debt capacity.

TABLE 12: Projections of Outstanding Debt Service

Fiscal Period	Total Debt Service Requirements
2000/2001	2,046,725
2001/2002	2,993,026
2002/2003	2,991,739
2003/2004	2,984,406
2004/2005	2,989,731
2005/2006	2,995,000
2006/2007	2,829,220
2007/2008	2,825,280
2008/2009	2,824,710
2009/2010	2,824,985
TOTAL:	28,304,822

Source: City of Gainesville Finance Department, 2000.

All of the debt service shown in Table 12 is associated with revenue bond debt.

The ad valorem tax base is assumed to remain constant unless annexations occur. According to the Alachua County Property Appraiser's Office (2000), the assessment ratio for taxable property is 100%.

GRU

Table 13 contains GRU's projected debt service obligations for all of its outstanding bond issues (not just potable water and wastewater bonds).

TABLE 13: Projected Debt Service Requirements for GRU

Period ending October 1	Total Debt Service
2000	29,458,516
2001	29,765,187
2002	29,762,722
2003	29,769,389
2004	29,192,355
2005	28,036,308
2006	28,032,395
2007	32,223,754
2008	34,633,734
2009	34,635,408
2010	34,634,435
TOTAL	340,144,203

Source: City of Gainesville Finance Department, 2000.

Implementation of the Capital Improvements Element

Five-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements

Table 14 is the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements, which must be adopted. Map 6 illustrates the general location of each project. The capital improvements projects listed in this table have been identified as necessary to maintain the adopted level of service standards in the respective data and analysis reports.

Capital Budget

The schedule of improvements will be updated annually during the City's regular budget adoption process. These updates will be forwarded to the Department of Community Affairs as a Plan amendment. Projects which appear in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements will become a part of the City's or GRU's capital projects program (unless the project is the responsibility of another agency, such as FDOT), which in turn means they will appear in the biennial budgets.

Adequate Public Facilities

In order to assure that adequate facilities exist when the impacts of development occur, the City adopted (effective June 1992), as part of its Land Development Regulations, an ordinance establishing a Concurrency Management System. This system monitors each of the public facilities, which have adopted level of service standards to insure that new development does not reduce the LOS standards. The concurrency definitions provided in the Goals, Objectives and Policies will be used to determine whether concurrency requirements have been met.

TABLE 14: 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements (FY 00/01 – 04/05) (in \$1,000s)

No.	Project Description	Projected Total Cost	Cost to the City	FY1 Schedule	General Location	Revenue Sources	Consistency with Other Elements
Mass Transit							
No capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary.							
Potable Water							
1.	Murphree Water Plant Filter System Upgrade (expands max day capacity to 51 mgd)	250	250	2000/2001	See Map 6	Utility bond proceeds	Yes
2.	Murphree wellfield expansion (expands the number of wells by 2)	1,530	1,530	2000/2001	See Map 6	Utility bond proceeds	Yes
3.	Archer Road water main (I-75 to Tower Road)	665	665	2000/2001	See Map 6	Utility bond proceeds	Yes
Recreation							
No capital improvements associated with LOS standards have been identified as necessary							
Stormwater Management							
4.	Northeast Boulevard/Duck Pond Improvements	800	500	2000/2001 2001/2002	See Map 6	Stormwater Utility & federal grant funds	Yes

5.	Brownfield Project	2,300	1,000	2001/2002	See Map 6	Stormwater Utility & State Revolving Fund	Yes
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Table 14 continued

6.	Sweetwater Branch-Paynes Prairie Outfall Facilities	2000	500	2000/2001	See Map 6	Stormwater Utility & federal grant funds	Yes
7.	Hogtown Creek Sedimentation Project	2000	45	2000/2001	See Map 6	Stormwater Utility & State funds	Yes

Transportation Mobility

No City capital
improvements associated
with LOS standards have
been identified as
necessary.

Wastewater

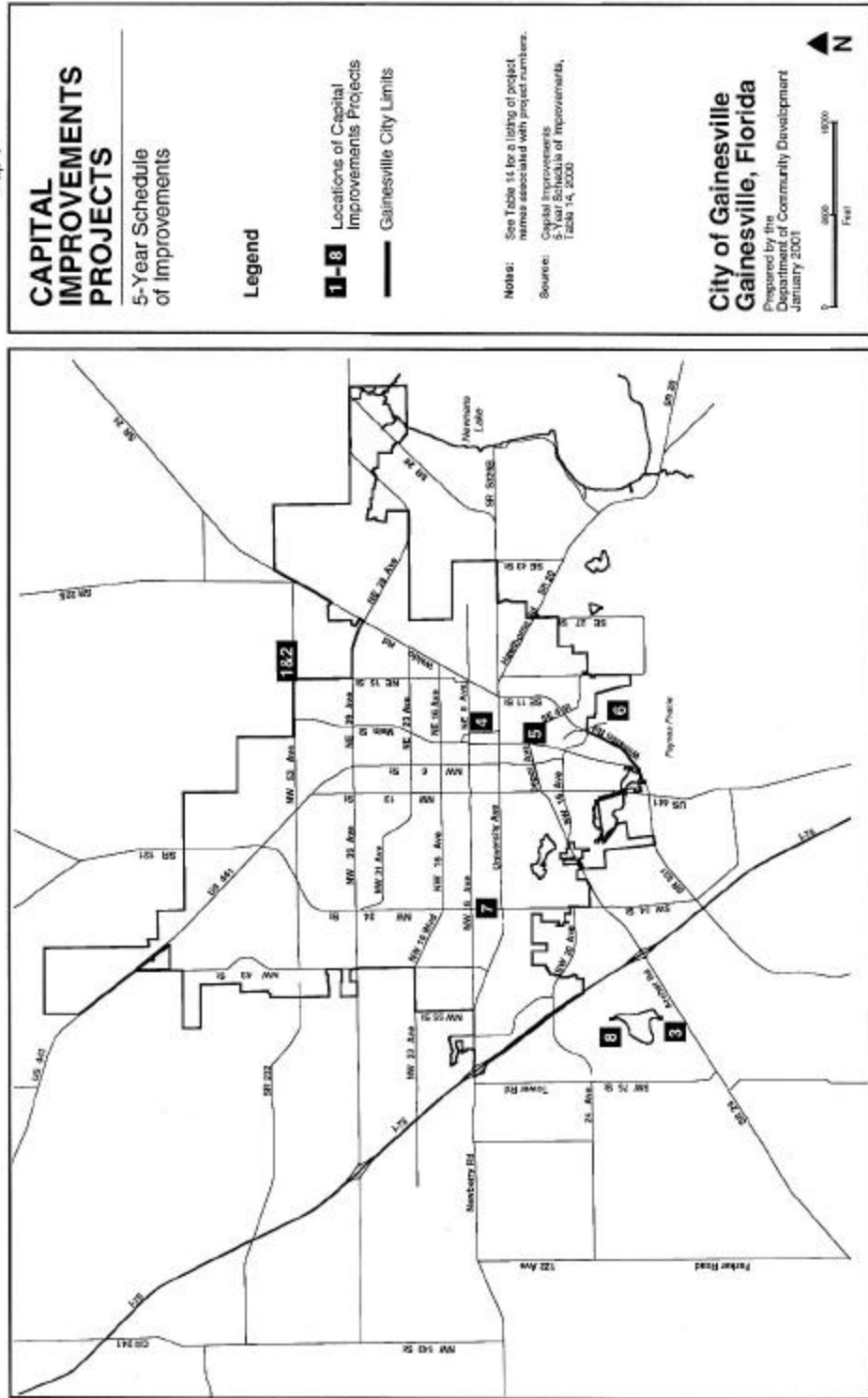
8.	2.5 mgd expansion of Kanapaha Wastewater Plant	10,600	10,600	2000/2001 through 2002/2003	See Map 6	Utility bond Proceeds	Yes
TOTAL:		\$20,145	\$15,090				

¹Fiscal year for the City of Gainesville is October 1 through September 30 of the following year.

Source: GRU Capital Budget, 2000, Public Works Department, 2000.

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Map 6



APPENDIX A

**CITY CODE OF ORDINANCES
CONCERNING WATER AND WASTEWATER**

City of Gainesville
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UTILITIES

§ 27-126.1

Sec. 27-122. Approval of plumbing and connections required.

No water service shall be connected until the plumbing and connections incident thereto shall have been inspected and approved by the building official, or his/her designee, as follows:

- (1) *Water service to a residence.* Approval of a dwelling for water service must be obtained prior to initial provision of service.
 - (2) *Water service to other buildings.* Approval of a building for water service must be obtained prior to initial provision of service or transfer of water service.
 - (3) *Copy of approval.* Each applicant for water service must submit a copy of such approval where required as part of the application for service.
- (Code 1960, § 28-52; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-123. Liability of city; right to restrict use of water.

The city shall not be liable from any damage resulting from the bursting of any main, service pipe or cock, from the shutting off of water for repairs, extensions or connections or from the accidental failure of the water supply from any cause whatsoever. In case of emergency the city shall have the right to restrict the use of water in any reasonable manner for the protection of the city and its water supply.

(Code 1960, § 28-53; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-124. Inspection service fee.

No on-site facilities constructed or purchased by the developer will be accepted by the city for connection to the city's water system unless the design and construction of such facilities meet all standards and specifications of the city. The facilities shall be inspected by the city prior to connection to the city's water system to ensure such compliance. For such inspection, the developer shall pay to the city an inspection service fee according to the schedule set out in Appendix A.

(Code 1960, § 28-37.1; Ord. No. 3114, § 1, 3-18-85; Ord. No. 3697, §§ 4, 5, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3740, § 3, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-125. Main tapping charges.

A charge shall be made for tapping into the water main when required according to the schedule set out in Appendix A. If an existing tap is to be replaced, any additional cost associated with the removal of an existing tap shall be added to the appropriate tapping charge. All tap charges shall be paid prior to service being rendered.

(Code 1960, § 28-34.1; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-126. Meters—Furnished by city; change in size.

(a) *City to furnish.* All necessary water meters shall be furnished by the city and shall remain the property of the city.

(b) *Increase in size.* A customer desiring a water meter larger than the size of the water meter then in service shall pay to the city the engineering estimate for material, labor and equipment costs plus overhead for installing the larger meter less the salvage value of the smaller water meter removed. In addition, the customer shall also pay the difference in the cost of the associated water and wastewater connection charges, if applicable, of the larger and smaller water meters.

(c) *Reduction in size.* A customer desiring a water meter smaller than the size of the meter then in service shall pay to the city the engineering estimate for material, labor and equipment costs plus overhead for installing this smaller size water meter less the salvage value of the larger water meter removed. If this water meter size reduction occurs within two (2) years after the original meter was installed, the difference in the larger and smaller connection charges shall be refunded. The burden of proof of payment of the original connection charges shall be the customer's.

(Code 1960, § 28-38; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-126.1. Same—Installation charges.

(a) *Meter assembly and service lateral.* Upon filling out the appropriate application forms and payment to the city of the charges required, the city shall furnish all labor, material, and equipment necessary, in accordance with the "Water and Wastewater Construction Standards" of the

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UTILITIES

§ 27-129

(c) *Estimated consumption and billing.* When a water meter is found to have been tampered with or water has been otherwise diverted, the consumer shall be billed for the estimated water consumed, based on the rate in effect at the time of such billing. The consumption shall be estimated on the basis of previous consumption, consumption after replacement of the meter, or any other method in accordance with generally accepted utility practices which produces a reasonable estimate. In addition, the consumer shall be billed for the actual cost of the investigation of the meter tampering, including cost associated with the estimation of consumption and the labor, supplies, materials and equipment used in connection with such investigation. The consumer shall also be liable to the city for the cost of collection, including agency, attorneys' fees and court costs if the account is placed in the hands of an agency or attorney for collection or legal action because of the customer's failure to pay any amount due.

(d) *Prima facie evidence.* The presence, on property in the actual possession of the consumer where the meter tampering has occurred, of any connection, pipe, meter alteration, or device whatsoever which affects the diversion or use of water so as to avoid the registration of such use by or on a meter installed or private provided by the city shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to violate this section if:

- (1) The presence of such a device or alteration can be attributed only to a deliberate act in furtherance of an intent to avoid payment for utility services;
- (2) The customer charged with the violation of this section has received the direct benefit of the reduction of the cost of such utility service; and
- (3) The customer or recipient of the utility service has received the direct benefit of such utility service for at least one (1) full billing cycle.

(Ord. No. 3696, § 13, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-127. Only city employees to make connections on supply side of meters.

No person shall tap the city's water mains or make any other connection to pipes on the supply

side of any meter except those persons duly employed by the city for that purpose.
(Code 1960, § 28-35(a); Ord. No. 3697, § 7, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-128. Base rates for service.

(a) *Rates.* The rates to be charged and collected for water furnished by the city to consumers shall be in accordance with the schedule set out in Appendix A.

(b) *Surcharge for consumers outside corporate limits.* The rates to be charged and collected from consumers of water furnished by the city to consumers outside the corporate limits of the city shall be the same as set forth above, plus a surcharge equal to twenty-five (25) percent. The United States of America, the State of Florida and all political subdivisions, agencies, boards, commissions and instrumentalities thereof and all recognized places of religious assembly of the State of Florida are hereby exempt from the payment of the surcharge imposed and levied hereby.

(Code 1960, § 28-44; Ord. No. 3468, § 1, 9-26-88; Ord. No. 3565, § 4, 9-18-89; Ord. No. 3697, § 8, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-129. Water flow-based connection charges.

(a) *Identification of water flow-based connection charges.* The water flow-based connection charges specified in this section shall consist of a water flow-based connection charge and a transmission and distribution connection charge. Each applicant for water service shall pay to the city, prior to service being rendered, the applicable water treatment plant connection charges. Water flow-based connection charges shall be in accordance with the schedule set out in Appendix A.

(b) *For water meters larger than two (2) inches.* The applicant shall provide the city a detailed estimate of the expected ultimate demand in gallons per day annual average daily flow (GPD-ADF) to be served by the water meter to be installed. It is the applicant's responsibility to coordinate the preparation of this estimate with the city so as to ensure the provision of sufficient detail and proper documentation of estimated demand. Such detail shall include an ultimate site

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§ 27-129

GAINESVILLE CODE

plan for all properties served by the subject water meters. The city reserves the right to perform its own estimate of service demand, which if greater than the applicant's estimate, shall take precedence for the purpose of calculating the charge.

(c) The water flow-based connection charge shall be assessed prior to the meter installation:

- (1) *For two (2) inches and smaller water meters.* After water meters of this size are installed and whether or not any connection charges were assessed at the time of installation, no additional water connection charge shall be assessed unless one (1) of the following conditions occurs:
 - a. *Additional water meter installed.* If an additional water meter is installed, the water flow-based connection charge shall be calculated per Appendix A.
 - b. *Larger water meter replacing existing water meter.* If a larger water meter is installed replacing the existing water meter, the amount charged the applicant shall be the difference between the current water flow-based connection charge for the larger meter to be installed less the current water flow-based connection charges for the smaller meter to be replaced.
 - c. *Smaller water meter replacing existing water meter.* If a smaller water meter is installed replacing the existing water meter within two (2) years after the existing water meter was installed, the applicant shall be refunded the difference between the current water flow-based connection charges for the existing larger water meter less the current charge for the smaller water meter to be installed. The burden of proof of payment of the original connection charges shall be the customer's.
 - d. *Actual demand exceeds estimated demand.* If the actual annual average service demand measured over a twelve-month period should exceed the estimated demand upon which a previous connection charge payment or payment exemption was based, the city

reserves the right to review and revise the previous demand estimate and to assess an additional charge for the increased demand calculated in accordance to Appendix A.

- (2) *For three (3) inches and larger water meters.* The purpose of this subsection is to provide for adjustment of water flow-based connection charges when major and significant changes of water consumption patterns associated with an existing service occurs. The purpose of this subsection is not to adjust for insignificant errors in estimates of annual average daily flow, flow changes due to weather variations, or other normal changes in consumptive use of water. The city may use building permits, water consumption records, and other reasonable information to enforce the provisions of this subsection. After meters of this size are installed and whether or not any water flow-based connection charge were assessed at the time of installation, an adjustment in the water flow-based connection charges paid or a new charge may be assessed if one (1) or more of the following conditions occur:
 - a. *Additional water meter installed.* If an additional water meter is installed, the amount charged the applicant shall be calculated according to Appendix A.
 - b. *Actual demand exceeds estimated.* If the actual annual average service demand measured over a twelve-month period should exceed the estimated demand on which a previous connection charge payment was based, the city reserves the right to review and revise the previous demand estimate and to assess an additional charge for the increased demand calculated according to Appendix A.
 - c. *Actual demand less than estimated.* If within the twenty-four-month period following meter installation, the applicant can demonstrate to the city's satisfaction that the applicant's average daily flow (ADF) has been and will continue to be less than that estimated and used as a basis for assessing the con-

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nection charges, then the applicant may petition the city for a refund. The petition shall include the applicant's copy of the original service demand estimate which shall be annotated and accompanied by sufficient explanation of the lower than estimated demand. If the city approves the petition, the city shall pay a refund to the applicant based on the difference between the original service demand estimate and the new service demand estimate, times the current charge(s) for that demand calculated according to Appendix A.

- d. *Construction of new structures or facilities.* If new structures or facilities are constructed causing additional demands for water service and these facilities were not included or properly described in the applicant's original detailed service demand estimate (and site plan) of service demand, then additional water flow-based connection charge shall be assessed by the city. If the additional structures or facilities are served by an identifiable internal water service line, each such structure or facility shall be assessed a water treatment plant connection charge equal to that assessed for a water meter of the same size as the service line according to Appendix A. If no water service line can be identified, or at the city's option, the city shall estimate the facility's or structure service demand based on the proposed use of the facility or structure and assess a connection charge according to Appendix A.
- e. *Larger water meter replacing existing water meter.* If a larger water meter replaces an existing water meter, an adjustment shall be determined according to Appendix A.
- f. *Smaller water meter replacing existing water meter.* If a smaller water meter replaces an existing water meter, an adjustment shall be determined according to Appendix A depending on the size of the new water meter.

(d) The water transmission and distribution connection charges shall not be applicable to any property that has been duly designated, by the general manager for utilities or his/her designee, as having had the city's relevant water transmission and distribution system costs recovered previously for such property.

(Code 1960, § 28-37.2; Ord. No. 3565, § 2, 9-18-89; Ord. No. 3697, § 9, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3740, § 4, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92; Ord. No. 3962, § 2, 2-28-94)

Sec. 27-130. Requirement for additional CIAC.

In any instance where the city determines that the city's share of cost to construct new facilities prompted by an application for water service is greater than the city is willing and/or able to afford, the applicant may be allowed to pay a contribution in aid of construction (CIAC), which may be required by the city in order to reduce the city's share of cost to an amount acceptable to the city. The city shall determine the amount of CIAC which is necessary under this section. Water flow-based connection charges shall not be credited towards any required CIAC.

(Code 1960, § 28-37.4; Ord. No. 3740, § 6, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-131. Fire support and standby sprinkler line charges.

Fire support and standby sprinkler line charges shall be in accordance with the schedule set out in Appendix A.

(Code 1960, § 38-37.6; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-132. Refunds of prepaid charges.

Prepaid water meter installation charges, prepaid water transmission and distribution charges, prepaid water treatment plant connection charges, and prepaid standby fire sprinkler line connection charges which are paid prior to installation of the facilities at the site for which they are paid, may be refunded to the current owner of the property for which charges were prepaid upon application made, provided that the facilities for which payment was made have not been installed, and provided that all costs of the city incurred in con-

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nection therewith, including but not limited to administrative and engineering costs shall first be deducted prior to making any such refund. No interest shall be paid by the city on such refund for prepayments. The burden of proof of any such prepayments shall be the applicant's.
(Code 1960, § 28-37.7; Ord. No. 3740, § 7, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-133. Temporary service.

(a) Temporary service, such as service for circuses, fairs, carnivals, and construction projects that, when completed, will require a water line on the customer's side of the meter larger than one (1) inch shall be rendered upon written application accompanied by a meter installation and removal charge and a deposit, in accordance with the schedule set out in Appendix A, which will be applied against the final bill. A five-eighths-inch by three-quarter-inch water meter shall be installed on all temporary construction meter installations.

(b) At the option of the city, temporary service, such as for circuses, fairs, carnivals, swimming pool filling and construction projects that, when completed, will require a water line on the customer's side of the meter larger than one (1) inch may also be rendered by installing a meter on an existing fire hydrant at the site or very near to the site. Service may be rendered in this manner upon written application accompanied by a non-refundable meter installation and removal charge and a deposit, in accordance with the schedule set out in Appendix A, which will be applied against the final bill, assuming the safe return of the meter. Water used through such a temporary meter shall be paid for at the prevailing general water service rate. This type of temporary connection shall be allowed for a maximum time period of sixty (60) days, but may be extended at the discretion of the general manager for utilities or his/her designee. It shall be illegal to utilize or in any manner tamper with any fire hydrant except for employees of the fire department in performing their duties, or an employee of the city engaged in testing, installing or maintaining fire hydrants, or for connecting or disconnecting temporary fire hydrant service as defined in this section.
(Code 1960, § 28-36; Ord. No. 3696, § 14, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-134. Oversized mains.

The city reserves the right to require oversized water lines to serve any development. The city shall pay the oversizing costs based on the difference between the city's engineering estimates of the cost for the oversized line and the cost of the size line which is normally required to serve the development or an eight-inch line whichever is greater.

(Code 1960, § 28-36.1; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-135. Cross-connection control; backflow prevention devices.

(a) The "Manual of Cross-Connection Control," identified for purposes of this section as "Attachment A," is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as part of this section.

(b) Copies of the "Manual of Cross-Connection Control" have been duly deposited with the clerk of the commission and shall be kept in his/her office for public use, inspection and examination. Copies of the "Manual of Cross-Connection Control" may be obtained from the department of water engineering.

(c) Backflow preventers, as specified by the city in the "Manual of Cross-Connection Control," shall be required, tested and maintained on the following types of facilities:

- (1) Aircraft and missile plants;
- (2) Automotive plants;
- (3) Auxiliary water systems;
- (4) Beverage bottling plants;
- (5) Breweries;
- (6) Buildings with house pumps and/or water storage tank;
- (7) Buildings with sewage ejectors;
- (8) Canneries, packing houses and reduction plants;
- (9) Car washes with water reclamation systems;
- (10) Centralized heating and air conditioning plants;

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be billed to and be the responsibility of the customer responsible for paying the water bill at any specific location. However, no water customer of the city that is not connected to the wastewater collection system of the city and is not otherwise subject to wastewater service charges shall be charged for wastewater service.

(b) *Surcharge for consumers outside corporate limits.* The rates to be charged and collected from customers for the use of wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services furnished by the city to customers outside the corporate limits of the city shall be the same as set forth above, a plus a surcharge equal to 25 percent. The United States of America, the State of Florida and all political subdivisions, agencies, boards, commissions and instrumentalities thereof and all recognized places of religious assembly of the State of Florida are hereby exempt from the payment of the surcharge imposed and levied hereby.

(c) *Applicability.* For any property required to be connected to the public sanitary sewer system, the owner and/or occupant of such property shall pay to the city the monthly rates and charges for the use of the sanitary sewer system in accordance with the schedule set out in Appendix A, regardless of whether an actual connection is made. The charges for sewerage shall commence on the date the property is connected, or required to be connected to the sanitary sewer system as provided in sections 27-169 and 27-170, whichever date occurs first.

(Code 1960, § 28-64; Ord. No. 3087, § 1, 12-17-84; Ord. No. 3467, § 1, 9-26-88; Ord. No. 3564, § 1, 9-18-89; Ord. No. 3697, § 11, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3754, §§ 18, 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-170. Deferred payment of residential wastewater service connection charges.

Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 27-176 entitled "Wastewater Flow-Based Connection Charges," if the criteria listed below are met, each applicant for residential wastewater service shall have the option to defer payment of all wastewater

flow-based connection charges during construction for a period of not more than six months from the date of application.

(1) *Criteria for deferring payment:*

- a. All dwelling units to be served by the residential meter must be unoccupied at time of application and applicant must agree that no dwelling unit shall be occupied until all deferred charges have been paid.
- b. Inspection for permanent electrical service must not have been made.
- c. Permanent electric service must not have been installed.
- d. Applicant must present service location addresses for all buildings at the time of application.
- e. Application must be made pursuant to procedures established by the city and any required deposit must be paid.
- f. Applicant must request payment deferral.

(2) *Payment of deferred fees.* No permanent electric power will be provided by the city to any single-family dwelling or to any unit in a residential building with multiple-dwelling units until all wastewater flow-based connection charges.

(3) *Nonpayment.* All fees and charges must be paid within six months of the meter application date. If the fees and charges are not paid within such period, service will be discontinued and the account will be closed. Service shall not be restored at such location until all applicable fees and charges have been paid.

(Ord. No. 3428, § 3, 4-4-88; Ord. No. 3739, § 1, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-171. Wastewater flow-based connection charges.

(a) *Identification of wastewater flow-based connection charges.* The wastewater connection charges under this section shall consist of the following charges: Collection system connection charge, treatment plant connection charge, pump station con-

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nection charge, and force main (base system) connection charge. Each applicant for wastewater service shall pay to the city, prior to service being rendered, the applicable wastewater connection charges. Wastewater flow-based connection charges shall be assessed in accordance with the schedule set out in Appendix A.

(b) *For water meters larger than two inches.* The applicant shall provide the city a detailed estimate of the expected ultimate water demand in annual average daily flow (GPD-ADF) to be served by the water meter to be installed. The wastewater service demand shall be equal to the estimated water service demand. It is the applicant's responsibility to coordinate the preparation of this estimate with the city in order to ensure the provision of sufficient detail and proper documentation of estimated demand. Such detail shall include an ultimate site plan for the development indicating what properties are to be served by the subject water meter(s). The city reserves the right to perform its own estimate of service demand, which if greater than the applicant's estimate, shall take precedence for the purpose of calculating the charge.

(c) Wastewater flow-based connection charges shall be assessed prior to water meter installation:

(1) *For two inches and smaller water meters.* After water meters of this size are installed and whether or not any connection charge was assessed at the time of installation, no new or additional wastewater connection charge shall be assessed unless one of the following conditions occurs:

- a. *Additional water meter installed.* If an additional water meter is installed, the amount charged the applicant shall be calculated per Appendix A.
- b. *Larger water meter replacing the existing water meter.* If a larger water is installed replacing the existing water meter, the connection charge shall be the difference between the current connection charges for the water meter to be installed less the current charge for the water meter to be replaced.

c. *Smaller water meter replaces existing water meter.* If a smaller water meter replaces the existing water meter within two years after the existing water meter was installed, the applicant shall be refunded the difference between the current wastewater connection charges for the existing water meter and the current wastewater connection charges for the water meter to be installed. The burden of proof of payment of the original connection charges shall be the customers.

(2) *For water meters larger than two inches.* The purpose of this subsection is to provide for adjustment of wastewater flow-based connection charges when major and significant changes of water consumption associated with an existing service occur. The purpose of this subsection is not to adjust for insignificant errors in estimates of annual average daily flow, flow changes due to weather variances, or other normal changes in consumptive use of water. The city may use building permits, water consumption records, and other reasonable information to enforce the provisions of this subsection. After water meters of this size are installed and whether or not any connection charges were assessed at the time of installation, an adjustment in the connection charges paid or new charges may be assessed if one or more of the following conditions occur:

- a. *Additional water meter installed.* If an additional water meter is installed, the amount charged the applicant shall be calculated per Appendix A.
- b. *Actual demand exceeds estimated.* If the actual annual average service demand measured over a 12-month period should exceed the estimated demand on which a previous connection charge payment was based, the city reserves the right to review and revise the previous demand estimate and to assess additional charges for the increased demand calculated according to Appendix A.

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- c. *Actual demand less than estimated.* If within the twenty-four-month period following meter installation, the applicant can demonstrate to the city's satisfaction that the applicant's service demand has been and will continue to be less than that estimated and used as a basis for assessing the wastewater flow-based connection charges, then the applicant may petition the city for a refund. The petition shall include the applicant's copy of the original service demand estimate which shall be accompanied by sufficient explanation of the lower than estimated demand. If the city approves the petition, the city shall pay a refund to the applicant based on the amount of excess service demand originally assessed and the current charge for that demand calculated according to Appendix A.

- d. *Construction of new structures or facilities.* If new structures or facilities are constructed causing additional demands for wastewater service and these facilities were not included or properly described in the applicant's original detailed estimate (and site plan) of service demand, then additional wastewater connection charges shall be assessed by the city.

If the additional structures or facilities are served by an identifiable internal water service line, each such structure or facility shall be assessed wastewater flow-based connection charges equal to that assessed for a water meter of the same size as the service line according to Appendix A. If no water service line can be identified, or at the city's option, the city shall estimate the structure's or facility's service demand based on the proposed use of the structure or facility and assess connection charges according to Appendix A.

- (d) The city is authorized to adjust wastewater connection charges assessed at the time of original water meter installation or assessed thereafter, as provided by Appendix A, to reflect reduced wastewater loadings from approved individual

graywater disposal systems. These adjustments shall be determined by procedures and engineering calculations contained in policies approved by the city commission.

- (e) The wastewater collection system connection charges shall not be applicable to any property that has been duly designated, by the general manager for utilities or his/her designee, as having had the city's relevant wastewater collection system costs recovered previously for such property. The wastewater treatment plant flow-based connection charges shall be applicable in any instance as provided for in this section. The wastewater pump station and wastewater force main (base system) connection charges shall not be applicable when the applicant's wastewater does not flow to or through any city-owned or operated pumping station or force main en route to the wastewater treatment plant.
(Code 1960, § 28-64.1; Ord. No. 3087, § 5, 12-17-84; Ord. No. 3564, § 2, 9-18-89; Ord. No. 3581, § 1, 12-4-89; Ord. No. 3697, § 12, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3739 § 2, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92; Ord. No. 951541, § 2, 6-10-96)

Sec. 27-172. Inspection service fee.

No on-site facilities will be accepted by the city for connection to the city's wastewater system unless the design and construction of such facilities meet all standards and specifications of the city. The facilities shall be inspected by the city prior to connection to the city's wastewater system to insure such compliance. For such inspection, the developer shall pay to the city an inspection service fee as set out in Appendix A, to be assessed on the amount of developer installed mainline collection piping.

(Code 1960, § 28-64.2; Ord. No. 3564, § 3, 9-18-89; Ord. No. 3697, § 13, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3739, § 3, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-173. Pump station (primary).

- (a) Where a pumping station is constructed to receive the gravity wastewater flow from a development, the developer shall pay all costs associated with pump station design and construction required to serve the proposed development including all future phases. The city may elect to

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pay oversized costs, if required, to serve existing or future customers outside of the proposed development.

(Code 1960, § 28-64.4; Ord. No. 3087, § 6, 12-17-84; Ord. No. 3564, § 4, 9-18-89; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92; Ord. No. 951541, § 3, 6-10-96)

Sec. 27-174. Force main extension (CIAC).

Where force mains are constructed by the city to extend wastewater service to a lot or development, the applicant for such wastewater service shall pay to the city a contribution in aid of construction (CIAC) prior to the commencement of construction of the force main. The force main CIAC shall be calculated as the cost as estimated by the city of constructing a force main sized (the smallest possible to serve the project, four inches minimum) and routed at the shortest practicable length to the closest point in the existing wastewater system capable of providing service to the applicant's development only. Sizing and routing of the force main will be determined by the city. (Code 1960, § 28-64.5; Ord. No. 3739, § 5, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-175. Requirement for additional CIAC.

In any instance where the city determines that the city's share of cost to construct new facilities (including oversized costs) prompted by an application for wastewater service is greater than the city is willing and/or able to afford, the applicant may be allowed to pay an additional contribution in aid of construction (CIAC), which may be required by the city in order to reduce the city's share of cost to an amount acceptable to the city. The city shall determine the amount of CIAC which is necessary under this section. Wastewater flow-based connection charges shall not be credited towards any required CIAC. (Code 1960, § 28-64.6; Ord. No. 3739, § 6, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-176. Gravity line or pump station/force main construction.

In the instance where it is physically feasible to construct either gravity line or a pump station/

force main to serve a development, the facilities to be constructed shall be determined by the city. The applicant shall pay the lesser of:

- (1) CIAC for gravity line extensions; or
- (2) Pump station (primary) CIAC plus force main extension CIAC plus any additional CIAC that may be assessed by the city.

(Code 1960, § 28-64.7; Ord. No. 3739, § 7, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-177. Refunds of prepaid charges.

Prepaid wastewater connection charges which are paid prior to installation of the facilities at the site for which they are paid, may be refunded to the current owner of the property for which the charges were paid upon application made, provided that the facilities for which payment was made have not been installed, and provided that all costs of the city incurred in connection therewith, including but not limited to administrative and engineering costs shall first be deducted prior to making any such refund. No interest shall be paid by the city on any such refund for prepayments. The burden of proof of any such prepayments shall be the applicant's. (Code 1960, § 28-64.8; Ord. No. 3739, § 8, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-178. Maintenance of laterals.

The customer shall be responsible for keeping the wastewater lateral free of all obstructions from his/her premises to the main wastewater collection line within a public right-of-way or easement. The customer will be responsible for any damage occurring to the customer's property due to an obstruction in the wastewater lateral. (Code 1960, § 28-60; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-179. Oversized facilities.

The city reserves the right to require oversizing of any wastewater facility (gravity wastewater lines, lift stations, force mains and package treatment plants) and shall pay the developer for such oversizing on the basis of additional costs incurred because of the oversizing. The city shall pay oversizing costs based on the difference be-

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tween the engineering estimates for the cost of oversized facility and the cost of the facility which is required to serve the development.
(Code 1960, § 28-60.1; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-180. Pretreatment program—Generally.

(a) The objectives of this section are to:

- (1) Prevent the introduction of pollutants into the city wastewater treatment system that will cause interference with its operation or pass through inadequately treated into receiving waters.
- (2) Provide protection for the general public and city personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment.
- (3) Ensure compliance of the city with applicable federal and state laws.
- (4) To promote reuse and recycling of industrial wastewater and sludge from the wastewater system.
- (5) To provide for the equitable distribution of the cost of operation, maintenance, and improvement of the wastewater system.

(b) Compliance with this division may not under some circumstances constitute compliance with the Alachua County Hazardous Material Management Code. Industrial users should contact the Alachua County Environmental Protection Department for further information on compliance with the Hazardous Material Management Code.

(Code 1960, § 28-61; Ord. No. 3602, § 2, 3-5-90; Ord. No. 3696, § 20, 2-18-91; Ord. No. 3735, § 2, 8-19-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92; Ord. No. 980894, § 2, 6-14-99)

Sec. 27-180.1. Same—Prohibited substances.

(a) No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the wastewater system any pollutant or wastewater, which either singly or by interaction with other pollutants causes pass through or interference. This general prohibition applies to all users of the wastewater system

whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards or any other federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person willfully or with culpable negligence to discharge or cause to be discharged into the wastewater system of the city any substance which:

- (1) Is harmful to the wastewater system, or is hazardous to the wastewater system because it contains flammable or explosive liquids, solids or gases, which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient, either alone or by interaction with other substances, to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the wastewater system or to the operation of the wastewater system. No substance may be discharged with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 60° C (140° F) using test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21. At no time shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system) be more than five percent, nor any single reading over ten percent, of the lower explosive limit (LEL) of the meter. Such materials shall include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides and any other substances which the city determines to be a fire hazard, health hazard or a hazard to the system.
- (2) Has a temperature which would have adverse effects on the wastewater system. In no case shall discharges cause the temperature of influent to the wastewater treatment plant to exceed 40° C (104° F).
- (3) May cause stoppages in the wastewater system because of size, quantity, volume or any other characteristic. Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in the sewer or other interference with the operation of the

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wastewater treatment facilities shall not be discharged into the wastewater system.

- (4) Has a pH less than 5.5 or more than 11.0, or wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and/or personnel of the wastewater system.
- (5) May cause the wastewater system's effluent or any other product of the wastewater system, such as residues, sludges or scums to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse, or to interfere with the reclamation process.
- (6) Contains any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference or pass through in the wastewater system. No user shall discharge flow at a rate that will be disruptive to the wastewater system or cause interference or pass through in the wastewater system.
- (7) Results in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes in any part of the wastewater system in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
- (8) Contains pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, which constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the wastewater system.
- (9) Contains waste exceeding the instantaneous maximum discharge limit of any parameter listed below:

Parameter	Instantaneous Maximum Discharge Limit (mg/L)
Arsenic	0.15
Barium	450
Cadmium	0.08

Parameter	Instantaneous Maximum Discharge Limit (mg/L)
Chromium	3.0
Copper	0.5
Cyanide	0.15
Fluoride	20
Iron	100
Lead	0.2
Manganese	7.0
Mercury	0.0002
Molybdenum	0.35
Nickel	0.8
Oil and Grease	100
pH, lower limit (standard units)	5.5
pH, upper limit (standard units)	11.0
Selenium	0.15
Silver	0.1
Zinc	2.5

- (10) Discharge limits for sulfate, sulfide, and organic pollutants not included in this section shall be determined by the general manager for utilities or his/her designee with considerations for acceptable worker exposure levels or prevention of damage, interference or pass through in the wastewater system, whichever provides the lower discharge limit.

- (11) The discharge limits in this section shall apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the wastewater system. All concentrations for metallic substances are for "total" metal.

(c) No user shall ever increase the use of process water, or, in any way, attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment, to achieve compliance with an instantaneous maximum daily discharge limitation, prohibited discharge standard, or categorical pretreatment standard. The general manager for utilities or his/her designee may impose mass limitations when appropriate.

(d) No user shall discharge petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through in the wastewater system.

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(e) No user shall discharge trucked or hauled wastes to the wastewater system except at points designated by special agreement with the city.

(f) The city may establish standards for substances not contained in this section.

(g) The National Categorical Pretreatment Standards found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subpart N and Chapter 62-660, F.A.C., as may be amended from time to time, are hereby incorporated by reference.
(Ord. No. 980894, § 3, 6-14-99)

Sec. 27-180.2. Same—Conditional requirements for specific discharges.

(a) *Grease.* Wastewater containing such amounts of grease as may be determined by the general manager for utilities or his/her designee to be detrimental to the wastewater system shall not be discharged into the wastewater system. An efficient grease trap shall be utilized prior to discharge to the wastewater system and maintained appropriately for these wastewaters. Wastewater from restaurants or places where cooking is done shall be presumed to contain grease and grease traps shall be required at all such locations. When an owner or operator cleans grease traps, the only approved location for disposal of grease shall be a sanitary landfill. Grease traps shall only be cleaned by licensed septic tank cleaners, except as noted above. The use of chemicals to dissolve the grease is not permitted in the wastewater system. The owner or operator shall have the grease trap cleaned at least every 30 days or more often, if deemed necessary by the city. If grease accumulates in the wastewater collection lines, the owner or operator will be billed for cleaning collection lines and for any other expenses incurred by the city.

(b) *Private wells.* Where private wells are used, disposal into the wastewater system shall be done only by special agreement with the city.

(c) *Storm water, air-conditioners and similar wastes.* Storm water, air-conditioning water, condenser waters, swimming pool waters or other similar type wastes shall be discharged into the wastewater system only by special agreement with the city.

(d) *Septic tank and portable toilet waste.* Septic tank and portable toilet waste shall be introduced into the city's wastewater system only when specifically authorized and only at the time, place and manner prescribed by the city.
(Ord. No. 980894, § 3, 6-14-99)

Sec. 27-180.3. Same—Permitting.

(a) Industrial wastes shall not be discharged into the wastewater system without written permission of the general manager for utilities or his/her designee. All significant industrial users who are proposing to connect or contribute to the wastewater system shall obtain an industrial wastewater discharge permit before connecting to or contributing to the wastewater system. Industrial wastewater discharge permits shall contain but are not limited to the following conditions:

- (1) *Duration.* The duration shall not exceed five years from the effective date of the permit.
- (2) *Renewal.* The user shall apply for permit renewal a minimum of 180 days prior to the expiration of the existing permit.
- (3) *Transferability.* The permit may not be sold, transferred, or reassigned.
- (4) *Limits.* Effluent limits shall be specified based on applicable pretreatment standards.
- (5) *Monitoring.* Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping shall be specified, including identification of pollutants to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on applicable federal, state, and local laws.
- (6) *Penalties.* Applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements and any applicable compliance schedule shall be stated. Such schedule shall not extend the compliance date beyond applicable state or federal deadlines.

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§ 27-180.4

(b) Significant industrial users shall be required to complete an industrial wastewater discharge application as provided by the general manager for utilities or his/her designee prior to receiving a permit.

(c) Industrial users shall be required to submit a waste minimization plan when submitting either an industrial wastewater discharge application or an application for permit renewal. The waste minimization plan must include but is not limited to the following items:

- (1) A detailed description of the components and estimated volume of all waste streams that comprise the industrial wastewater discharge.
- (2) Practices currently employed or future plans to minimize the amount of waste in the industrial wastewater discharge.

The plan will be forwarded to the Alachua County Environmental Protection Department for comment. Any comments received within 14 days of delivery of the plan to the Alachua County Environmental Protection Department shall be considered by the general manager or his/her designee when making waste minimization plan approval decisions.

(d) The general manager for utilities or his/her designee may require an industrial user to perform self-monitoring as a prerequisite to being granted an industrial wastewater discharge permit.

(e) The general manager for utilities or his/her designee may require other users, who are not significant industrial users, to obtain industrial wastewater discharge permits.

(f) Modifications. The general manager for utilities or his/her designee may modify any industrial wastewater discharge permit. The industrial user shall be informed of any substantive modifications to the permit at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the change.

(g) Approval decisions. The general manager for utilities or his/her designee will review and evaluate the application and waste minimization plan and determine whether or not to issue an industrial wastewater discharge permit. The gen-

eral manager for utilities or his/her designee may deny any application for an industrial wastewater discharge permit. Industrial users shall comply with the standards set forth in Chapter 62-625, Florida Administrative Code, as amended from time to time.

(h) Appeals. Any person, including the user, may petition the general manager for utilities or his/her designee to reconsider the terms of an industrial wastewater discharge permit within 30 days of notice of its issuance.

- (1) Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal.
- (2) In its petition, the appealing party must indicate the industrial wastewater discharge permit provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the industrial wastewater discharge permit.
- (3) The effectiveness of the industrial wastewater discharge permit shall not be stayed pending the appeal.
- (4) If the general manager for utilities or his/her designee fails to act within 30 days, a request for reconsideration shall be deemed to be denied. Decisions not to reconsider an industrial wastewater discharge permit, not to issue an industrial wastewater discharge permit, or not to modify an industrial wastewater discharge permit shall be considered final administrative actions for purposes of judicial review.

(i) The general manager for utilities or his/her designee may require any user connected prior to the effective date of this division to obtain a industrial wastewater discharge permit.
(Ord. No. 980894, § 3, 6-14-99)

Sec. 27-180.4. Same—Monitoring, reporting, and notification.

(a) *Baseline monitoring report.* Within 180 days after the effective date of a categorical pretreatment standard or 180 days after the final administrative decision made upon a category determi-

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APPENDIX A—SCHEDULE OF FEES, RATES AND CHARGES

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>Monthly Charge</i>	
35-foot wood	3.76
35-foot concrete	5.42
40-foot wood	4.01
40-foot concrete	7.12
45-foot concrete	7.59
*Not available for new installations.	
(2) <i>Solid waste and recyclables:</i>	
a. Residential service (§ 27-76):	
1. Redemption of impounded containers:	
(i) First impoundment, per container	5.00
(ii) Subsequent impoundments within 12 months from the same place, per container	10.00
2. Rates:	
(i) Uniform curbside service for each single family residence or dwell- ing unit or living unit, or multifamily unit (any building containing two but not more than four permanent living units) or mobile home unit, per month:	
18 gallon cart	10.00
35 gallon cart	13.00
64 gallon cart	16.00
96 gallon cart	20.00
(ii) Other charges:	
Account set up charge	10.00
Pre-paid approved bag, each	not to ex- ceed 2.00
Exchange of cart for larger size	10.00
Exchange of cart for smaller size	no charge
Fixed cost of service per month (for computing vacation credit)	5.00
(iii) Backyard service, per month:	
18 gallon cart	16.34
35 gallon cart	19.62
64 gallon cart	23.78
96 gallon cart	29.62
b. Application for commercial services franchise (§ 27-80):	
1. Container provision only	100.00
2. Collection (with or without container provision)	250.00
c. Application or renewal of registration (§ 27-86)	50.00
✓ (3) <i>Water:</i>	
a. Inspection service fee (§ 27-124)	565.00
Plus, an amount to be assessed on the amount of development installed mainline distribution piping, per linear foot	0.41

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Subject *Amount*

b. Water main tapping charges (§ 27-125):

<i>Tap Size (inches)</i>	<i>Charge</i>
1½	\$ 400.00
2	400.00
4	1,200.00
6	1,350.00
8	1,500.00
12	2,100.00

c. Reserved.

d. Reserved.

e. Meter installation charges (§ 27-126.1):

1. Meter assembly and service lateral:

<i>Water Meter Size (inches)</i>	<i>Water Meter Installation Charge</i>
¾ × ¾	\$ 205.00
¾	320.00
1	520.00
1½	805.00
2	880.00
3	6,100.00
4	6,880.00
6	12,600.00
8	14,965.00

For meters larger than six inches, the water meter installation charge shall be established on a site specific basis by the general manager for utilities or his/her designee.

2. Meter only:

<i>Water Meter Size (Inches)</i>	<i>Water Meter Installation Charge</i>
¾ × ¾	\$ 115.00
¾	140.00
1	185.00
1½	190.00
2	235.00

3. Wastewater customers on private wells:

<i>Water Meter Size (Inches)</i>	<i>Water Meter Installation Charge</i>
¾ × ¾	\$ 115.00
¾	140.00

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Subject *Amount*

<i>Water Meter Size (Inches)</i>	<i>Water Meter Installation Charge</i>
1	185.00
1½	285.00
2	350.00

For meters larger than two inches, the meter installation charge shall be established on a site specific basis by the city.

- f. Reserved.
- g. Base rates for service (§ 27-128):
 - 1. Nonresidential water service:
 - (i) Customer service charge, per month, per bill rendered..... 3.00
 - (ii) Rate per 1,000 gallons 0.99
 - 2. Residential water service:
 - (i) November through March:
 - Customer service charge, per month, per bill rendered..... 3.00
 - Rate per 1,000 gallons 0.98
 - (ii) April through October:
 - Customer service charge, per month, per bill rendered..... 3.00
 - Rate per 1,000 gallons, first 9,000 gallons 0.98
 - Rate per 1,000 gallons, over 9,000 gallons 1.29
 - 3. University of Florida water service:
 - (i) On-campus facilities:
 - Customer service charge, per month, per bill rendered..... 3.00
 - Rate per 1,000 gallons 0.68
 - (ii) Off-campus facilities:
 - Customer service charge, per month, per bill rendered..... 3.00
 - Rate per 1,000 gallons 0.88
- h. Reserved.
- i. Water transmission and distribution connection charges (§ 27-129):
 - 1. For two inches and smaller water meters. For applicants requiring water meters up to and including two-inch meter size, the water transmission and distribution connection charge shall be based on the size(s) of the water meter(s) installed according to the following:

<i>Water Meter Size (inches)</i>	<i>Transmission and Distribution Connection Charge</i>
¾	\$ 135.00
¾	418.00
1	459.00
1½	1,082.00
2	2,021.00

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2. For water meters larger than two inches. For applicants requiring water meters greater than two-inch meter size, the water transmission and distribution connection charge shall be based on the estimated demand for service in accordance with the following:
 - (i) \$0.486 per gallon per day (GPD) of annual average daily flow (ADF); or
 - (ii) \$2,021.00, whichever is greater.
- j. Water treatment plant connection charges (§ 27-129):
1. For two inches and smaller water meters. For applicants requiring water meters up to and including two-inch meter size, the water treatment plant connection charge shall be based on the size of the water meter installed according to the following:

<i>Water Meter Size (inches)</i>	<i>Water Treatment Plant Connection Charge</i>
$\frac{5}{8}$	\$ 305.00
$\frac{3}{4}$	910.00
1	1,001.00
$1\frac{1}{2}$	2,358.00
2	4,404.00
 2. For water meters larger than two inches. For applicants requiring water meters greater than two-inch meter size, the water treatment plant connection charge shall be based on the estimated demand for service in accordance with the following:
 - (i) \$1.059 per gallon per day (GPD) of annual average daily flow (ADF); or
 - (ii) \$4,404.00, whichever is greater.

- k. Water Connection Charge Installment (§ 27-103):
- Installment payments for water transmission and distribution connection charges and water treatment plant connection charges made in accordance with § 27-103 are as follows:

<i>Water Meter Size (inches)</i>	<i>Monthly Charge</i>
$\frac{5}{8}$	\$ 5.57

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APPENDIX A—SCHEDULE OF FEES, RATES AND CHARGES

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Amount</i>												
<table> <tr> <th><i>Water Meter Size (inches)</i></th><th><i>Monthly Charge</i></th></tr> <tr> <td>¾</td><td>16.82</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>18.49</td></tr> <tr> <td>1½</td><td>43.58</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>81.39</td></tr> <tr> <td>>2 (per gpd)</td><td>0.01957</td></tr> </table>	<i>Water Meter Size (inches)</i>	<i>Monthly Charge</i>	¾	16.82	1	18.49	1½	43.58	2	81.39	>2 (per gpd)	0.01957	
<i>Water Meter Size (inches)</i>	<i>Monthly Charge</i>												
¾	16.82												
1	18.49												
1½	43.58												
2	81.39												
>2 (per gpd)	0.01957												
l. Fire support and standby fire sprinkler line charges (§ 27-131):													
1. Monthly fire support charges:													
(i) For all fire hydrants installed, maintained and supported by the city, per hydrant	18.98												
(ii) For all fire hydrants installed by others but maintained and supported by the city, per hydrant	14.27												
(iii) For all fire hydrants installed and maintained by others but supported by the city, per hydrant	11.67												
2. Standby fire lines:													
(i) Each applicant for standby fire line service shall pay to the city, in advance of the construction of the line, the following charges per connection:													
<table> <tr> <th><i>Line Size (inches)</i></th><th><i>Charge Per Connection</i></th></tr> <tr> <td>6</td><td>\$6,000.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>8</td><td>8,600.00</td></tr> </table> <p>For lines larger than eight inches, the charge shall be established on site specific basis by the general manager for utilities or his/her designee.</p>	<i>Line Size (inches)</i>	<i>Charge Per Connection</i>	6	\$6,000.00	8	8,600.00							
<i>Line Size (inches)</i>	<i>Charge Per Connection</i>												
6	\$6,000.00												
8	8,600.00												
(ii) If a line of adequate size to the applicant's property does not exist, an extension contribution in aid of construction (CIAC) according to section 27-130 is also applicable when the city is required to install a water line in order to provide a standby fire connection.													
m. Temporary service (§ 27-133):													
1. Generally:													
(i) Meter installation and removal, nonrefundable.	30.00												
(ii) Deposit	75.00												
2. Meter installed on existing fire hydrant:													
(i) Meter installation and removal, nonrefundable.	30.00												
(ii) Deposit	75.00												
(4) Sewerage:													
a. Plumbing and sewerage installation (§ 27-167):													
1. New plumbing, sewer or drainage work; alterations, repairs; per fixture	1.00*												
*A fee in double the above amount shall be charged for any work commenced before a permit therefor has been issued.													

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<i>Subject</i>	<i>Amount</i>
2. Building or house sewer connection to city's sewer system, each.....	5.00
b. Reserved.	
c. Rates for normal strength wastewater (§ 27-169):	
1. Residential dwellings (including single-family dwellings, mobile homes, apartments and residential customers on metered private wells):	
(i) Charges for winter months (January and February billing periods):	
(A) Customer service charge per bill rendered, per month	2.11
(B) Rate per 1,000 gallons of wastewater (wastewater equals city water usage), per 1,000 gallons	2.43
(ii) Charges for March through December billing periods:	
(A) Customer service charge per bill rendered, per month	2.11
(B) Rate per 1,000 gallons of wastewater (wastewater equals (i) city water usage, or (ii) the individual customer's winter maximum), per 1,000 gallons	2.43
Calculation of the individual customer's winter maximum shall be 30.4 days times the maximum of average daily water usage for the immediately preceding January or February billing periods. A customer that has not established an individual winter maximum shall use the wastewater system average residential winter maximum, provided however, that the winter maximum shall never be less than 1,000 gallons. The general manager for utilities or his/her designee may adjust the customer's winter average in extraordinary circumstances.	
2. Current residential customers who are not connected to the wastewater system, but are subject to rates and charges under section 27-169(c), per month	19.69
3. Single-family dwellings on private wells discharging unmetered water to the wastewater system, per month.....	19.69
4. Multiple-family dwellings (including apartments, and mobile homes in approved mobile home parks) on private wells discharging unmetered water to the wastewater system (does not include the customer service charge):	
(i) Per month, per unit.....	12.06
(ii) Customer service charge per bill rendered	2.11
5. Nonresidential rate (wastewater is calculated as 95 percent of city water usage in such month):	
(i) No maximum, per 1,000 gallons	2.43
(ii) Customer service charge per bill rendered	2.11
6. Tacachale:	
(i) Fixed monthly charge.....	2,591.14
(ii) Variable monthly charge, per 1,000 gallons	0.81
7. Where monthly wastewater service charges for nonresidential customers are based on the amount of the monthly water billed from the city, separate meters may be allowed at the expense of the customer and an allowance may be made for measured water not entering the city's wastewater system.	

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<p>8. Where wastewater meters are required by the city or requested by the customer, the customer shall pay to the city a monthly charge based on the cost to the city of all operation and maintenance costs of the meter or meter installation plus depreciation. The initial cost of any and all such installations shall be paid for by the user.</p> <p>9. The general manager for utilities or his/her designee is authorized to adjust residential monthly wastewater service charges to reflect reduced wastewater discharges from approved individual graywater disposal systems, as determined by procedures and engineering calculations contained in policies approved by the city commission.</p> <p>d. Rates for excess strength wastewater (§ 27-169):</p> <p>1. A customer discharging excess strength wastewater into the city's wastewater system shall be assessed a laboratory charge based on the cost of collecting and analyzing samples used to determine the strength and characteristics of the waste.</p> <p>2. Where automatic sampling equipment is required by the city or requested by the customer and such equipment is owned and/or maintained by the city, a monthly sampling charge shall be assessed based on the cost to the city of operation and maintenance of the equipment plus depreciation.</p> <p>3. A customer discharging excess strength waste into the wastewater system shall be assessed normal strength wastewater charges in addition to excess strength charges calculated according to the following formula:</p> $\left[\frac{Y}{X} - 1 \right] \times [Z] \times [0.5 \times A]$ <p>Y = Measured concentration of the wastewater constituent. X = Concentration of constituent in normal strength wastewater. Z = Thousands of gallons of excess strength wastewater discharge into the city's wastewater system. A = Normal strength wastewater rate per thousand in [subsection] c.5(i) above.</p> <p>Note: Excess strength charges shall be applicable only to the following conventional constituents: COD, BOD, total suspended solids, nitrogen and phosphorus. When COD is indicative of the excess wastewater strength, it shall be the preferred measurement parameter. Where the wastewater contains more than one excess strength constituent, the charge shall be based on the constituent which results in the greatest charge.</p> <p>e. Rates for septic tank and portable toilet waste (§ 27-169): Septic tank and portable toilet waste shall not be introduced into the city's wastewater system, except when specifically authorized and only at the time, place and manner prescribed by the city. This wastewater shall be metered and excess strength wastewater charges and industrial user charges shall be assessed.</p> <p>f. Rates for industrial charges (§ 27-169): Any industrial user discharging into the city's wastewater system shall be assessed a permit application fee for each five-year permit of</p>	<p>270.00</p>

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- g. Right to assess other fees (§ 27-169): The city reserves the right to assess consumers other fees as necessary to carry out the requirements contained within article IV of chapter 27. These fees relate solely to the matters covered by such article, and are separate from all other fees chargeable by the city.
- h. Wastewater flow-based connection charges (§ 27-171):
- For two inches and smaller water meters. For applicants of wastewater service requiring water meters up to and including two-inch meter size, the wastewater flow-based connection charge shall be based on the size(s) of the water meter(s) installed according to the following:

WASTEWATER FLOW-BASED CONNECTION CHARGES

Water Meter Size (inches)	Collection System	Treatment Plant	Pump Station	Force Main (Base System)	Total
3/8	\$ 83.00	\$ 552.00	\$ 115.00	\$ 176.00	\$ 926.00
1/4	286.00	1,713.00	357.00	547.00	2,873.00
1	282.00	1,884.00	393.00	602.00	3,161.00
1 1/2	664.00	4,439.00	925.00	1,417.00	7,445.00
2	1,241.00	8,289.00	1,727.00	2,647.00	13,904.00

- For water meters larger than two inches. For applicants of wastewater service requiring water meters greater than two-inch meter size, the wastewater flow-based connection charge shall be based on the estimated demand for service in accordance with the following:

WASTEWATER FLOW-BASED CONNECTION CHARGES

	Collection System	Treatment Plant	Pump Station	Force Main (Base System)	Total
(A)	\$0.314/GPD-ADF	\$2.098/GPD-ADF	\$0.441/GPD-ADF	\$0.670/GPD-ADF	\$3.523/GPD-ADF
	or				
(B)	\$1,241.00	\$8,289.00	\$1,727.00	\$2,647.00	\$13,904.00
	whichever is greater				

- Wastewater flow-based connection charge installment (§ 27-103).
Installment payments for wastewater flow-based connection charges made in accordance with § 27-103 are as follows:

Water Meter Size (inches)	Monthly Charge
3/8.....	\$ 11.73
1/4.....	36.39
1.....	40.04
1 1/2.....	94.31
2.....	176.13
>2 (per gpd).....	0.04463

- For customers discharging excess strength wastewater. In addition to wastewater flow-based connection charges assessed pursuant to subsec-

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tion 1. or 2. above, customers discharging excess strength wastewater into the city's wastewater system shall be assessed excess strength flow-based treatment plant connection charges calculated according to the following formula:	
$[Y/X-1] \times A$	
Y = Measured concentration of wastewater constituent.	
X = Concentration of constituent in normal strength wastewater.	
A = Wastewater flow-based treatment plant connection charge assessed pursuant to subsection 1. or 2. above.	
i. Inspection service fee (§ 27-172)	1,015.00
Plus, an amount to be assessed on the amount of developer installed mainline collection piping, per linear foot	1.45
j. Off-site force main extension (CIAC) (§ 27-174): To be determined by the city.	
k. Requirement for additional CIAC (§ 27-175): To be determined by the city.	
l. Permit for construction of private sewerage disposal system (§ 27-183.1(a)) ..	5.00
(5) <i>Natural gas:</i>	
a. Appliance service and repair charges (§ 27-279):	
1. Trip charge	25.00
2. Labor charge, per one-half hour	18.50
Minimum charge of one-half hour; total charge in one-half hour increments	
3. In addition, for other than normal working hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., M—F, excluding city holidays), per one-half hour	18.50
b. Residential service rates (§ 27-272):	
1. Base rate. The rates to be charged and collected for natural gas sales on a firm basis furnished by the city to consumers for residential service are hereby fixed as follows:	
(i) Customer charge, per month per bill rendered	6.60
(ii) Energy charge, per therm	0.38031
2. Minimum monthly bill. The minimum monthly bill shall be equal to the customer charge.	
3. Purchased gas adjustment. (See section 27-273.)	
c. General service rates (§ 27-272):	
1. Base rate. The rates to be charged and collected for natural gas sales on a firm basis furnished by the city to consumers for general service are hereby fixed as follows:	
(i) Customer charge, per month per bill rendered	16.50
(ii) Energy charge, per therm	0.22037
2. Minimum monthly bill. The minimum monthly bill shall be equal to the customer charge.	
3. Purchased gas adjustment. (See section 27-273.)	

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d. Interruptible service rates (§ 27-272):	
1. Base rate. The rates to be charged and collected for natural gas sales on an interruptible basis furnished by the city to consumers for interruptible service are hereby fixed as follows:	
(i) Customer charge, per month per bill rendered	330.00
(ii) Energy charge, per therm	0.16093
2. Minimum monthly bill. The minimum monthly bill shall be equal to the customer charge plus a minimum billing volume of natural gas as specified in the interruptible service contract.	
3. Purchased gas adjustment. (See section 27-273.)	
4. Make-up gas. If, in any month, the consumer does not take the minimum monthly quantity and as a consequence is required to pay a non-fuel energy charge for natural gas not taken, then and in that event, the consumer shall be entitled to receive from the city without payment of a further non-fuel energy charge, at any time within the subsequent 11 months, a quantity of make-up gas equal to the quantity paid for but not taken; provided, however, that consumer shall be entitled to receive make-up gas in a subsequent month only if and to the extent that the consumer has actually taken natural gas (excluding any natural gas taken in violation of an interruption or curtailment order) in excess of the minimum monthly quantity during such subsequent month. The minimum monthly quantity shall in each subsequent month be the first natural gas taken. Consumer shall pay the purchased gas adjustment charge applicable to such make-up gas at the time it is taken.	
5. Availability. This service is available to consumers in the natural gas service area both within and outside the corporate limits of the city who have executed an interruptible gas service contract with the city and only to the extent that supplies are available for this service under the city's service contracts with its suppliers.	
e. Contract interruptible service rates (§ 27-272):	
1. Base rate. The rates to be charged and collected for natural gas sales on an interruptible basis furnished by the city to consumers for contract interruptible service are hereby fixed as follows:	
(i) Customer charge, per month, per bill rendered	330.00
(ii) Energy charge, per therm. A contract rate which is not less than the adjusted current cost of alternative fuel and which is not greater than the non-fuel energy charge for interruptible service. In no event shall the contract rate be less than \$0.00 per therm. The non-fuel energy charge for a consumer not complying with the provisions of section 5(ii) below shall be equal to the current non-fuel energy charge for interruptible service.	
2. Minimum monthly bill. The minimum monthly bill shall be equal to the customer charge plus a minimum billing volume of natural gas as specified in the contract interruptible service contract.	
3. Purchased gas adjustment. (See section 27-273)	

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pay oversized costs, if required, to serve existing or future customers outside of the proposed development.

(Code 1960, § 28-64.4; Ord. No. 3087, § 6, 12-17-84; Ord. No. 3564, § 4, 9-18-89; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92; Ord. No. 951541, § 3, 6-10-96)

Sec. 27-174. Force main extension (CIAC).

Where force mains are constructed by the city to extend wastewater service to a lot or development, the applicant for such wastewater service shall pay to the city a contribution in aid of construction (CIAC) prior to the commencement of construction of the force main. The force main CIAC shall be calculated as the cost as estimated by the city of constructing a force main sized (the smallest possible to serve the project, four inches minimum) and routed at the shortest practicable length to the closest point in the existing wastewater system capable of providing service to the applicant's development only. Sizing and routing of the force main will be determined by the city. (Code 1960, § 28-64.5; Ord. No. 3739, § 5, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-175. Requirement for additional CIAC.

In any instance where the city determines that the city's share of cost to construct new facilities (including oversized costs) prompted by an application for wastewater service is greater than the city is willing and/or able to afford, the applicant may be allowed to pay an additional contribution in aid of construction (CIAC), which may be required by the city in order to reduce the city's share of cost to an amount acceptable to the city. The city shall determine the amount of CIAC which is necessary under this section. Wastewater flow-based connection charges shall not be credited towards any required CIAC. (Code 1960, § 28-64.6; Ord. No. 3739, § 6, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-176. Gravity line or pump station/force main construction.

In the instance where it is physically feasible to construct either gravity line or a pump station/

force main to serve a development, the facilities to be constructed shall be determined by the city. The applicant shall pay the lesser of:

- (1) CIAC for gravity line extensions; or
- (2) Pump station (primary) CIAC plus force main extension CIAC plus any additional CIAC that may be assessed by the city.

(Code 1960, § 28-64.7; Ord. No. 3739, § 7, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-177. Refunds of prepaid charges.

Prepaid wastewater connection charges which are paid prior to installation of the facilities at the site for which they are paid, may be refunded to the current owner of the property for which the charges were paid upon application made, provided that the facilities for which payment was made have not been installed, and provided that all costs of the city incurred in connection therewith, including but not limited to administrative and engineering costs shall first be deducted prior to making any such refund. No interest shall be paid by the city on any such refund for prepayments. The burden of proof of any such prepayments shall be the applicant's. (Code 1960, § 28-64.8; Ord. No. 3739, § 8, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-178. Maintenance of laterals.

The customer shall be responsible for keeping the wastewater lateral free of all obstructions from his/her premises to the main wastewater collection line within a public right-of-way or easement. The customer will be responsible for any damage occurring to the customer's property due to an obstruction in the wastewater lateral. (Code 1960, § 28-60; Ord. No. 3754, § 80, 1-27-92)

Sec. 27-179. Oversized facilities.

The city reserves the right to require oversizing of any wastewater facility (gravity wastewater lines, lift stations, force mains and package treatment plants) and shall pay the developer for such oversizing on the basis of additional costs incurred because of the oversizing. The city shall pay oversizing costs based on the difference be-

