

RESOLUTION NO. 2022-12-4

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY*, SAN BERNARDINO
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, ESTABLISHING THE EQUIVALENT
DWELLING UNIT COMPUTATION FOR CAPITAL CAPACITY
REIMBURSEMENT AND MONTHLY SEWER SERVICE CHARGE
ACCOUNT PAYMENTS**

WHEREAS, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (Agency) and the Sewage Collection Agencies (SCAs) had entered into the Chino Basin Regional Sewage Service contract in 1972 and amended in 1994 which included an Exhibit "J" which defined Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU) computations for sewer connection fees; and

WHEREAS, the Agency and the SCAs utilize a document known as "Procedures for Establishing a Regional Sewer Billing Formula" for the computations of Monthly Sewer Service Charges; and


WHEREAS, the Agency has adopted Ordinance No. 111 establishing regulations governing the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage to the Regional Sewerage System in contemplation of the termination of the Chino Basin Regional Sewage Service contract as Amended in 1994 which expires under its terms on January 2, 2023; and

WHEREAS, Ordinance No. 111 requires the Sewage Collection Agencies (SCAs) to collect Capital Capacity Reimbursement Payments and Monthly Sewer Service Charges on behalf of the Agency; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Directors hereby RESOLVES, DETERMINES, AND ORDERS the following to be effective upon adoption, and remain in effect until rescinded by a new resolution:


1. The document known as Exhibit "J" is adopted in its entirety as Attachment 1 to this Resolution.
2. The documents known as "Sewer Service Billing Procedures for Residential and Commercial Categories" and "Equivalent Dwelling Unit Formula for Industrial Users" is adopted in its entirety as Attachment 2 to this Resolution.

ADOPTED this 21st day of December 2022.



Steven J. Elie
President of the Inland Empire Utilities
Agency* and of the Board of Directors
thereof

ATTEST:



Marco Tule
Secretary/ Treasurer of the Inland Empire
Utilities Agency* and of the Board of
Directors thereof

*A Municipal Water District

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF) SS
SAN BERNARDINO)

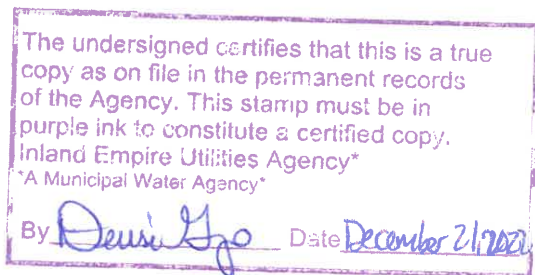
I, Marco Tule, Secretary/Treasurer of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency*,
DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution being No. 2022-12-4, was adopted
at a regular Board Meeting on December 21, 2022, of said Agency by the following vote:


AYES: Camacho, Elie, Hall, Hofer, Tule

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: None





Marco Tule
Secretary/Treasurer of the Inland Empire
Utilities Agency* and of the
Board of Directors thereof

(SEAL)

*A Municipal Water District

Attachment 1

(Adopted 4/12/84)
(Amended 12/7/94)
(Amended 3/2/05)
(Amended 6/19/13)

EXHIBIT "J"

EQUIVALENT DWELLING UNIT COMPUTATIONS

GENERAL

Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU) is a numerical value designation where one EDU represents the sewage flow from a single family residential household. For the purposes of computing uniform financial obligations for each Contracting Agency using the Regional Sewerage System, the following computations shall be used to determine EDU's for residential, commercial, and industrial units:

1. Residential. Each structure or part of a structure which is designed for the purpose of providing permanent housing for one family or tenant shall be one EDU. This includes, but is not limited to, a single family detached residence, an apartment, a townhouse, a condominium, a mobile home or trailer space.
2. Commercial. All structures designed for the purpose of providing permanent housing for enterprises engaged in exchange of goods and services. This shall include, but not be limited to, all private business and service establishments, schools, churches, and public facilities. EDU's shall be determined by multiplying the fixture units (as defined by Table 1) shown on the approved building plans, by the appropriate sewage factor from the following Table 2 (also see Note A). Total EDU's for commercial centers for various use categories will be the sum of the EDU's computed for each category of use. For example, hotel complexes that contain restaurants, pools, health clubs, or

laundry facilities should be calculated based on the individual uses in the hotel complex with the fee based on the sum of the EDU's computed for each category of use.

3. Industrial. All structures designed for the purpose of providing permanent housing for an enterprise engaged in the production, manufacturing, or processing of material. EDU's for industrial users shall be determined as follows:

a. For domestic type wastewater, multiply the fixture units (as defined by Table 1) shown on the approved building plans by a sewage factor of 0.0741, based on a 20 gallons per fixture unit flow per day.

b. For non-domestic wastewater; compute from information contained on the industrial waste permit, using the following formula:

$$\text{EDU} = \frac{\text{Estimated non-domestic flow}}{270} \left[.37 + .31 \frac{\text{BOD}}{230} + .32 \frac{\text{SS}}{220} \right]$$

c. Combine the resultant EDU's derived from a and b above.

NOTES:

- A. Sewage Factor is derived from the formula

$$SF = K \left[.37 + .31 \frac{BOD}{230} + .32 \frac{SS}{220} \right]$$

Where: SF = Sewage Factor

K = Gallons per fixture unit divided by the average domestic household flow of 270 gallons

BOD = Biochemical Oxygen Demand

SS = Suspended solids

- B. Reimbursement Fees to be levied on Pre-1979 Structures Connecting to the Regional System

For residential structures with a building permit issued prior to July 1, 1979, no Capital Capacity Reimbursement Account (CCRA) fees will be levied at the time of connection to the regional system. If the original permit was issued after 7/1/79, then the CCRA fees established at the time of permit issuance will apply.

The CCRA fees will apply to all commercial and industrial development regardless of when the structure was constructed. When a non-residential use requests to connect to the regional system or modify its use if already connected, the CCRA fee should be based on the current fee in effect at the time the connection or modified use is made (also see Note C).

- C. Reimbursement Fees to be Levied on Existing System Users Who Expand or Revise Use

In some situations existing commercial and industrial users will expand uses to meet increasing demands. As a result, additional fixture units will usually be included within the expanded facility. Under these situations the following criteria will apply:

- a. CCRA fees will only be levied on the fixture unit (FU) count difference between existing FU's and new FU's.
- b. The CCRA fee will be determined based on the fee in effect at the time of building or sewer permit issuance for the expanding development.
- c. A change in use, placing a commercial development in a different Exhibit "J" category, will not result in the recalculation of CCRA obligation for

the existing FU's. Only the new added FU's will be levied CCRA fees based on the Exhibit "J" category which best defines the proposed use.

D. Collection and Reporting of CCRA Fees

- a. CCRA fees shall be reported at no later than at the time of occupancy.
- b. CCRA fees shall be based on the EDU rate (as established by the EDU resolution adopted by the IEUA Board of Directors) in effect at the time of payment. For example, if CCRA fees are reported in the July report, any connection fees changes effective July 1, would be in effect.

E. Attachment of Sewer Use Rights; Tied to Property or Structure

Under certain situations an existing discharger may want to relocate or renovate a business. The issue may then arise as to ownership of certain existing discharge rights in the regional system.

All sewer capacity remains with the existing building and should be sold to building owners rather than tenants.

In cases where an existing building is completely demolished, the transfer or reuse of capacity rights can be permitted provided that:

- a. Proof of building demolition can be documented;
- b. Payment for original system capacity can be documented;
- c. The demolition occurs simultaneously with the transfer; and
- d. The transfer occurs within the Contracting Agency who originally sold the capacity.

Capacity rights would be determined based on fixture unit counts and the Exhibit "J" use category of the demolished structure. Because local collection systems may also be impacted by a relocation, this exception shall be at the sole discretion of the contracting agency who is accepting the relocated capacity.

Any additional EDUs required shall be purchased per Note C of this Exhibit.

TABLE 1 - Fixture Unit (FU) Values^{1,2}

Appliances, Appurtenances or Fixtures	Fixture Units
Bathtub or Combination Bath/Shower	2.0
Clothes Washer, domestic, standpipe	3.0
High Efficiency Clothes Washer	2.0
Dental Unit, cuspidor	1.0
Dishwasher with independent drain	2.0
Drinking Fountain or Water Cooler	0.5
Food Waste Grinder (Commercial)	3.0
Floor Drain, Emergency	0.0
Floor Drain	2.0
Shower, single-head trap	2.0
Multi-head, each additional	1.0
Lavatory, single	1.0
Lavatory, In sets of two or three	2.0
Washfountain (1.5-in Minimum Fixture Branch Size)	2.0
Washfountain (2-in Minimum Fixture Branch Size)	3.0
Receptor, indirect waste ³	
Bar	2.0
Clinical	6.0
Commercial with food waste (1.5-in Minimum Fixture Branch Size)	3.0
Commercial with food waste (2-in Minimum Fixture Branch Size)	4.0
Commercial with food waste (3-in Minimum Fixture Branch Size)	6.0
Kitchen, domestic (with or without food-waste grinder and/or dishwasher)	2.0
Laundry (with or without discharge from a clothes washer)	2.0
Service or Mop Basin	3.0
Service, flushing rim	6.0
Wash, each set of facets	2.0
Urinal	2.0
Waterless Urinal	1.0
Water Closet, 1.6 GPF	4.0
Water Closet, greater than 1.6 GPF	6.0

TABLE 1(a) – Discharge Capacity in Gallons per Minute for Intermittent Flow Only^{1,3}

Gallons per Minute	Fixture Units
Up to 7.5	1
Greater than 7.5 to 15	2
Greater than 15 to 30	4
Greater than 30 to 50	6

TABLE 1(b) - Maximum Fixture Units for a Trap and Trap Arm^{1,3}

Size of Trap and Trap Arm (inches)	Fixture Units
1.25	1
1.5	3
2	4
3	6
4	8

Footnotes:

1. Tables 1, 1(a), 1(b) are based on the 2010 California Plumbing Code
2. Additional information regarding definitions and plan checking are defined by latest Exhibit J - Table 1 Guideline.
3. Indirect waste receptors shall be sized based on the total drainage capacity of the fixtures that drain therein to, in accordance with Table 1(a). Maximum fixture units for a fixture trap and trap arm loadings for sizes up to 4 inches shall be in accordance with Table 1(b).

TABLE 2¹

Category	Type of Commercial	Typical Descriptions of Establishment	Gal/ Fixture	BOD/TSS	Sewage Factor (see Note A)
I	Motel/ Hotel	Establishment typically engaged in short-term lodging and may offer food and beverage, recreation, conference/convention room, laundry, and parking services.	12	230/220	0.0444
	Recreation/Amusement	Recreational and amusement services and attractions			
	Restaurant (Fast Food)	Establishments where patrons order or select items and typically pay before eating. Serves food on trays with disposable dishware, has an available drive-thru service, and does not use a dishwasher.			
	Retail Store	Establishment typically engaged in providing retail goods for purchase			
	Office	Establishment where business or services are supplied.			
	Market (without Butcher Shop)	Establishments typically retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods, fresh fruits and vegetables. Establishment does not process (cut) meat, poultry, or seafood.			
	Bar/Tavern	Establishment typically engaged in preparing and serving alcohol beverages for immediate consumption. May also provide limited food services.			

Category	Type of Commercial	Typical Descriptions of Establishment	Gal/ Fixture	BOD/TSS	Sewage Factor (see Note A)
II	Market (with Butcher Shop)	Establishments typically retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods, fresh fruits and vegetables. Establishment does process (cut) meat, poultry, or seafood.	24	250/350	0.1081
	Bakery	Establishment typically manufacturing fresh and frozen bread and bread-type roll products, cookies, crackers, doughnuts, pastries, pies, ice cream cones, and etc. May include commercial and storefront bakeries.			
	Mortuary	Establishments typically preparing the dead for burial or interment and conducting funerals. May include crematories.			
III	Convalescent Home	Establishments providing inpatient nursing and rehabilitative services. The care is typically provided for an extended period of time to individuals requiring nursing care. May include nursing homes, Inpatient care hospices, rest homes with nursing care, etc.	42	250/300	0.1780
	Hospital	Establishments typically known and licensed as general medical and surgical hospitals primarily engaged in providing diagnostic and medical treatment to inpatients with any wide variety of medical conditions.			
	Health Spa with Pool	Establishments typically operating fitness and recreation sports facilities featuring exercise and other active physical conditioning. Must have a pool. May include physical fitness centers with pools, gyms with pools, day spas with pools, etc.			
	Restaurant (Full Service)	Establishments typically providing food services where patrons order and are served while seated and typically pay after eating. May serve food on non-disposable dishware, operates dishwashing equipment, has waiter/waitresses and includes buffets.			

Category	Type of Commercial	Typical Descriptions of Establishment	Gal/ Fixture	BOD/TSS	Sewage Factor (see Note A)
IV	Laundry (Laundromat)	Establishment typically operating coin-operated or similar self-service laundry equipment for customer use on premises. Laundries or Laundromats classified under this category are for non-water efficient washing machines.	43	350/500	0.2499
	Dry Cleaner (Processor)	Establishment typically engaged in laundering services, and specialty cleaning services for garments and other textile items on the premises using solvents other than water. Drop off and pickup sites that do not perform cleaning services are classified under Category I.			
V	Car Wash (Coin Operated) (See Footnote 1)	Establishments typically engaged in the cleaning and/or washing of automotive vehicles. Consists power washing spray wand car washes.	102	150/500	0.4910
VI	Church	Establishments typically engaged in operating religious organizations. May include monasteries, temples, mosques, synagogues, places of worship.	17	230/220	0.0630
	School	Establishments typically engaged in furnishing academic courses and associated coursework. May include universities (public/private), junior colleges (public/private), vocational schools.			
	Public Facility	Establishments typically operated by the local city or other government entities. May include government offices, community centers, fire/police stations, parks, city facilities, court houses, etc.			

Category	Type of Commercial	Typical Descriptions of Establishment	Gal/ Fixture	BOD/TSS	Sewage Factor (see Note A)
VII	Health Spa without Pool	Establishments typically operating fitness and recreation sports facilities featuring exercise and other active physical conditioning. Must not have a pool. May include physical fitness centers with pools, gyms without pools, day spas without pools, etc.	42	230/220	0.1555
	Laundromat	Establishment typically operating facilities with coin-operated or similar self-service laundry equipment for customer use on premises. Laundries or Laundromats classified under this category are for high efficiency front loading washing machines.			

Footnotes:

1. Non-coin operated car washes may be treated as an industrial user.

Attachment 2

REGIONAL SEWAGE PROGRAM
**SEWER SERVICE BILLING PROCEDURES FOR
RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL CATEGORIES
BASED ON EQUIVALENT DWELLING
UNIT (EDU) COMPUTATIONS**

General

Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU) is a numerical value designation where 1 EDU represents the sewage flow from a single family residential household and is equal to 270 gallons per day discharge with a BOD of 230 mg/l and a SS of 220 mg/l. The following computations shall be used to determine EDU's for residential and commercial units:

Residential: Each structure or part of a structure which is designed for the purpose of providing permanent housing for one family or tenant shall be calculated as follows:

Single Family	1 EDU
Multiple Family	
Apartment	0.7 EDU
Townhouse	0.7 EDU
Condominium	0.7 EDU
Mobile Home	0.7 EDU
Trailer Space	0.7 EDU

Commercial: All structures designed for the purpose of providing permanent housing for enterprises engaged in the exchange of goods and services. EDU's shall be determined by multiplying the metered water usage in hundreds of cubic feet (HCF) by the appropriate Category factor from Table 1.

TABLE 1

**SEWER EDU DETERMINATION
FOR COMMERCIAL CATEGORIES**

Category	Type of Commercial	BOD/SS	Flow* %	EDU Formula Bi-monthly	EDU Formula Monthly
1	Office Day Care Center Market w/o grinder Public Facility w/o dining Bar/Tavern w/o food Retail/Service Recreation/Amusement w/o dining	230/220	80%	0.0364 HCF	0.0729 HCF
2	Mortuary	250/350	95%	0.0526 HCF	0.1052 HCF
3	Hotel w/dining Motel w/dining Bar/Tavern w/dining Recreation/Amusement w/dining Public Facility w/dining Hospital - full service Convalescent facility	300/400	85%	0.0525 HCF	0.1050 HCF
4	Laundromat Car Wash	100/150	95%	0.0313 HCF	0.0626 HCF
5	Laundry - Com/Ind Dry Cleaner	350/500	85%	0.0607 HCF	0.1215 HCF
6	Motel w/o dining Health Spa Church/Worship	300/100	80%	0.0335 HCF	0.0670 HCF
7	Outpatient Facility Doctor Office Dental Office	225/100	90%	0.0335 HCF	0.0671 HCF
8	Restaurant - full service Restaurant - Fastfood Market w/grinder Bakery	400/300	85%	0.0521 HCF	0.1042 HCF
9	School - Public/Private K thru 12 College	230/220	5 gpd/s 10 gpd/s	0.037 x # students 0.074 x # students	0.0185 x # students 0.0370 x # students

* If account has combined domestic/landscape useage use 55% for domestic use.
(Metered consumption x 55% x EDU Formula)

INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY
Equivalent Dwelling Unit Formula for Industrial Users

1. Industrial: Shall be defined as those industries identified in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Bureau of the Budget, 1987, as amended and supplemented, under the category "Division D – Manufacturing" or Part 1, Sector 31 through 33, of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and such other classes of significant waste product as, by regulation, the Administrator deems appropriate. EDU's shall be determined by one of the following methods:

- a. Category #1, under the Commercial User EDU calculation method, shall be used to calculate the EDU's for Industrial Users who have an average water consumption of 5,000 gallons per day (GPD) or less, excluding water used for landscape purposes. Should it be verified that the User has landscaping and does not have a separate meter for landscape consumption, the computed EDU's may be reduced by up to 45% to account for landscape water use.

The Contracting Agency shall maintain documentation supporting the fact that the User has landscaping. A landscape reduction in excess of 45% may be fact that the used, provided the Contracting Agency documents the justification of such change based upon information submitted by the User to support a higher reduction for their specific case.

For certain Users, it may be found that the Commercial Category #1 method produces significantly different results when compared to the method described in Section (1)(b) below. In such cases, and at the Contracting Agency's discretion, the Contracting Agency may follow the calculation method as described in Section (1)(b) below.

- b. The following method is used to calculate EDU's for Industrial Users who have water consumption in excess of 5,000 GPD, excluding water used for landscape purposes:

Total EDU's = Domestic EDU's + Non-Domestic EDU's
Mathematically, the EDU equation to compute total EDU's is expressed as follows:

$$\text{EDU} = \frac{\text{Domestic Flow}}{270} + \frac{\text{Non-Domestic Flow}}{270} (0.37 + 0.31 \frac{\text{BOD}}{230} + 0.32 \frac{\text{TSS}}{220})$$

Where:

Domestic Flow = (Number of full-time equivalent employees) x (15 GPD)

Non-Domestic Flow* = (Water Supply Flow*) – (Domestic Flow) – (Irrigation Flow) – (Water Lost to Product and/or Evaporation)

Irrigation Flow: If the User does not maintain a separate meter for landscape, irrigation flow is to be computed at .066 gallons per day per square foot of irrigable landscape.

*All measurements of flow will need to be expressed in GPD. 365 days per year is used to compute GPD. Do not use business days of operation if different. The computed EDU's will represent EDU's for a given month. If the Contracting Agency's flow represents GPD for a two-month period, the computed EDU's will need to be doubled when reporting them to IEUA.

2. Procedures for establishing industrial wastewater strength (BOD/TSS) shall be as follows:
 - a. If required by the Contracting Agency, any Industrial User may be required to submit on a yearly basis (on or before the first of July of every year), a 24-hour composite wastewater analysis performed by a certified laboratory. The analysis of the Industrial Users waste strength shall be for BOD, TSS and may include other parameters as required by the Contracting Agency. The results of the required analysis shall be used to determine the EDU formula for the respective Industrial User. The frequency of wastewater sampling and analysis may vary depending on the nature, volume, and diversity of industrial wastewater discharge as determined by the Contracting Agency.
 - b. In the event the Industrial User believes the BOD, TSS, and sewer factor assigned in this Section is no longer applicable, said Industrial User may request review of the EDU formula. The Industrial User may be required to submit the results of a sampling and analysis of its wastewater from a certified laboratory to the Contracting Agency. The frequency of wastewater sampling and analysis may vary depending on the nature, volume, and diversity of industrial wastewater discharged as determined by the Contracting Agency. An adjustment may be made if deemed appropriate by the Contracting

Agency and the adjustment is consistent with the intent of this Section, provided that the Industrial User's average Water Supply Flow is more than 5,000 GPD, excluding water used for landscape irrigation.

- c. If wastewater pretreatment equipment or facility modifications are instituted which change the quality and/or quantity of the industrial wastewater discharge, the Industrial User shall immediately, after instituting the facility modifications or changes, have the effluent from the industrial facility reevaluated as described in Section (2)(a).
 - d. All monitoring and laboratory work must be paid for by the Industrial User.
- 3. In computing Domestic Flow for Users with average water consumption in excess of 5,000 GPD, full-time equivalent employees shall be computed on at least an annual basis. It should represent the average annual full-time equivalent number of employees of the Industrial User.
 - 4. The specific wastewater rate calculation criteria, to include the assignment of sewer factors to specific Users, shall be determined by the Contracting Agency for all Users not specifically mentioned under the classifications set forth in this section, in accordance with the provisions of this Section.
 - 5. When applying any of the preceding EDU calculations, each component item used in the formula shall be documented as to the source of the data and retained on file with the Contracting Agency.