# Water Rate Study for City of Parlier 

## October 12, 2015

## Purpose

The purpose of this cost of service water study is to review and modify the existing water rate structure to set rates such that each customer class provides revenue to the water enterprise consistent with the cost to serve them. Additionally, overall operating costs, debt, assets, and revenue are analyzed to evaluate reasonableness of costs, and the need to increase overall revenue. These steps are conducted to be consistent with the requirements of California's Proposition 218.

## Summary

Parlier's existing rate structure does not associate with customer classes and does not collect revenue from customer classes in a manner consistent with the cost to serve them. In particular, the cost to single-family homes is disproportionately low, and the cost to multi-family is disproportionately high. However, existing combined revenue from rates and fees from all customers is found to be adequate to cover operating expenses and needed improvements at least in the near future. The Water Enterprise Fund balance is also found to be adequate to cover variations in revenue and expense. Long term debt incurred by the Water Enterprise is minimal.

The impact of the cost of service proposed rates is that the average monthly cost for single-family homes will increase, and other rate classes will decrease. The reason is that single-family home have not been paying a volumetric rate. The average single-family bill will double under the proposed rate structure. Accordingly, public awareness and education will be critical for a smooth transition for single-family customers as the new rates are implemented.

## Existing Rates

Parlier's existing rate structure does not collect revenue such that each customer class provides revenue consistent with the cost to serve them.

The primary reason that existing rates are not balanced is that single-family dwellings are not charged a volumetric rate at all, but only a fixed fee each month, either $\$ 18.50$ per customer, or $\$ 16.95$ for a senior citizen account. The cost of service results show revenue from this customer class is insufficient, and they have no incentive to conserve water without a metered rate.

The secondary reason is that the volumetric rate charged to all other customers is relatively high compared to the resultant cost-of service rates. The existing volumetric rate is $\$ 3.40$ per hundred cubic feet, which is the same as $\$ 4.55$ per thousand gallons. In contrast, the resultant cost of service volumetric rate averages $\$ 1.69$ per thousand gallon, much lower.

Finally, the existing fixed monthly charge is based on the number of dwelling units as opposed to meter size. The cost to the water system to serve a multi-family unit with one meter is a function of the meter size and volume, not the number of units. This would be different if each unit received a bill, but for these situations, the apartments have a master meter and one bill. For example, presently, an apartment complex with 20 units is charged $20 \times \$ 18.50=\$ 370.00$ each month, plus the volumetric rate.

A detail of the rate structure is that the first 40 cubic feet of water is presently included in the fixed monthly charge. The value of this water at the existing volumetric rate is $\$ 1.36$, which is relatively low.

The existing rate structure is shown on Attachment A, also compared to the proposed rate structure on the same table.

## Existing Expense and Revenue Evaluation

Existing revenue of $\$ 1,450,000$ from the Water Enterprise is found to be adequate to cover current and anticipated costs over the next few years. This is a positive finding because the need for increased revenue would dictate that rates must be increased overall, as opposed to merely balanced to achieve fairness across customer classes. See Attachment B for detail.

Operating costs are held constant from FY15 though FY16 consistent with the City budget. Revenue is presently sufficient to cover ongoing expenses, and also to fund major repair at a rate of $\$ 200,000$ per year. Based on planned projects at present, this amount should be adequate. Identified projects over the next few years include fire hydrant repair including added valves, purchase of a vacuum truck (shared with sewer), added stand-by generators, and other miscellaneous well site repairs. When a water system master plan is completed, additional amounts may be needed for projects, such as re-drilling one of the four water wells, drilling a new well, or adding equipment to further purify water.

The water enterprise has very little debt. There is one loan from the California Department of Water Resources with a remaining balance of $\$ 147,904$ as of June 2014. Debt service is only $\$ 32,000$ per year and there is no debt service coverage ratio requirement.

Finally, the Water Enterprise fund balance appears adequate at $\$ 2.3$ million dollars; however, it is noted that $\$ 1.4$ million is "due from other funds," thus it may not be immediately available.

## Water Conservation, Volume Projections and Unaccounted-For Water

As a result of the ongoing drought, Parlier's water consumption has been decreasing over the past few years. Water production in calendar year 2014 was ten percent lower than calendar year 2013. Production for January through September 2015 is nine percent lower than the same period in 2014.

Attachment C shows volumes metered through customer meters (lower than production volumes) for the period June 2014 through May 2015. The total is 547 million gallons for this baseline 12-month
period. Planned rates are based on 480 million gallons of sales as described below. This is a 12 percent reduction, primarily driven be reduced single-family volumes, as described below.

As the new rate structure will include volumetric billing to single-family customers, certainly consumption will decrease because customers will want to minimize their monthly bills. Two assumptions are made to forecast the effect of volumetric billing. The first is that baseline usage will decrease ten percent. The second is that summer irrigation will decrease 30 percent. The result for a typical single-family customer is an annual reduction of 16 percent. This means that an average single-family customer using 156 thousand gallons per year now will be reduced to 131 thousand gallons. See Attachment D.

An additional, third assumption is made that overall system consumption will reduce a slight two percent because of ongoing water conservation efforts.

The chart below illustrates present vs forecast volumes by customer class, also showing the singlefamily group to be the largest by far, and with the largest drop in consumption.


Unaccounted-for water over a one year period was 11.6 percent for the period June 2014 through May 2015. This was done by comparing water production from the city's four wells against water volumes billed through by the City to its customers. Though a lower value would benefit the water system, 11.6 percent is tolerable by industry standards. (In general, 5 percent would be excellent, and 20 percent would be poor.) Further, for Parlier, the variable cost of water is mostly electricity for pumping, whereas other cities also purchase and treat surface water at an additional cost. Parlier does not incur a purchase cost for water. Detailed information is shown in Attachment E.

## Rate Design

The newly proposed rates are developed using the American Water Works Association Cost of Service rate setting methodology. This methodology first groups customers into classes with similar usage profiles and geographically similar on the water system. Customers were divided as follows.

| Customer Class | Number of <br> Accounts |
| ---: | ---: |
| Single-Family | 2,285 |
| Multi-Family | 36 |
| Schools | 12 |
| Industrial / Food | 12 |
| Commercial | $\underline{84}$ |
| Total | 2,429 |

Rates and fees are then set to charge each group consistent with the cost incurred on the system to serve them. The various components of the cost of service analysis are contained in Attachments F1 through F-6, and are summarized here in the order.

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Attachment
    F-1
    F-2
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    F-3 Volumetric and Capacity Allocation Factors
    F-4 Weighting: Distribution, Fire, and Billing
    F-5 Peaking Factors
    F-6 Fixed and Volumetric Rate Setting
    The City of Parlier water system is generally one geographic area with water production and distribution interspersed. Therefore, the cost to distribute water from production to customer is essentially the same for all customers, as a function of volume. (This would not be true if water was sent by transmission line to a distant location not central to town.) Parlier is supplied by four producing water wells with the support of one water tank built with grant money for the purpose of fire protection. Accordingly, there are no storage or reservoir costs.

The cost of service results, illustrated below, shows the average cost per customer class to be similar. The highest average cost of $\$ 2.95$ per thousand gallons is for single family primarily because the billing component is relatively higher than the other classes, as a result of lower monthly water volumes per bill issued for single family. The lowest average cost is $\$ 2.82$ for the Industrial/Food class for the opposite reason, large volumes per monthly bill issued. The other factor varying the most between classes is the capacity factor, which is the measure of how even water usage is over the months of a year. The School class has the worst capacity factor because of summer irrigation to the large lawns. The range of average cost per service class is then only 16 cents, with an average cost of service rate of $\$ 2.92$ per thousand gallons.


The cost of service results compared to the existing revenue contribution per customer class reveals large discrepancies. On average, single family is subsidized by all other classes. Multi-family is paying the highest average rate because they pay a volumetric rate plus the fixed rate multiplied by the number of living units in each account. Single-family is the lowest because the only cost is the fixed monthly fee. The chart below illustrates the discrepancies, and again shows the average cost of service rates to be very close to each other.


The proposed billing structure consists of a fixed monthly fee and a volumetric fee for each customer class. The objective of the rate design is to create a fixed-volumetric combination for each customer class that approximates the cost of service to each class. All single-family homes are proposed to pay the same service fee, even though some have 1.5 inch meters required for fire protection system. The rate design should not penalize residential customers required to have fire protection systems. The existing senior discount of $\$ 16.95$ is discontinued because cost of service methodology does not support the discount. Fortunately, the proposed monthly service fee is less, at $\$ 16.00$.

Beyond single-family, since instantaneous demand on the system is a function of meter size, it is appropriate to increase the fixed monthly service fee as a function of meter size. This is because larger demand on the system indicates the system capacity has to be adequate to handle that demand on a peak demand day. The proposed fixed monthly fees have been skewed slightly from the standard industry scale that is based on meter size. The monthly fees are held lower for the smaller meter sizes up to 2.5 inches, then ramped up based on meter size to the largest meter size of eight inches. This was done to keep the average cost down in the commercial customer class, consistent with the cost of service results. If this had not been done, the volumetric rate for the commercial customer class would have been disproportionally low to achieve the overall revenue contribution needed for the commercial class.

| Calculation of Fixed Monthly Service Fee and Revenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Meter Size | Number of <br> Accounts | Multiplier | Rate | Revenue <br> $\mathbf{( \$ / M o )}$ | Revenue <br> (\$/Yr) |  |
| All Single Family | 2,285 | 1.00 | $\mathbf{\$ 1 6 . 0 0}$ | $\$ 36,560$ | $\$ 438,700$ |  |
| $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 33 | 1.00 | $\$ 20.00$ | 660 | $\$ 7,900$ |  |
| $5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | 3 | 1.00 | $\$ 20.00$ | 60 | $\$ 700$ |  |
| $1^{\prime \prime}$ | 28 | 1.00 | $\$ 20.00$ | 560 | $\$ 6,700$ |  |
| $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 13 | 1.00 | $\$ 20.00$ | 260 | $\$ 3,100$ |  |
| $2^{\prime \prime}$ | 37 | 1.00 | $\$ 20.00$ | 740 | $\$ 8,900$ |  |
| $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 | 1.00 | $\$ 20.00$ | 20 | $\$ 200$ |  |
| $3^{\prime \prime}$ | 10 | 10.00 | $\$ 200.00$ | 2,000 | $\$ 24,000$ |  |
| $4^{\prime \prime}$ | 14 | 16.67 | $\$ 333.40$ | 4,668 | $\$ 56,000$ |  |
| $6^{\prime \prime}$ | 4 | 33.33 | $\$ 666.60$ | 2,666 | $\$ 32,000$ |  |
| $8^{\prime \prime}$ | 1 | 53.33 | $\$ 1,066.60$ | 1,067 | $\$ 12,800$ |  |
|  | 2,429 |  |  | 49,261 | 591,000 |  |

The volumetric rates were set in conjunction with the fixed monthly fees to achieve the appropriate cost of service results. The following table shows the calculation of the volumetric rates for each customer class. The monthly service fee for single family was lowered to $\$ 16.00$ from the existing $\$ 18.50$ such that the monthly fee would not exceed 50 percent of the cost for an average customer. This also provides very slight rate relief for single-family customers compared to the previous rate.

| Calculated Volumetric Rate to Meet Overall Revenue Requirement |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Customer Class | Revenue <br> Requirement | Less Fixed <br> Revenue | Balance at <br> Volumetric | Volume TG | Calculated <br> Rate | Fixed <br> Percent of <br> Total |
| Single-Family | $\$ 874,028$ | $\$ 438,700$ | $\$ 435,328$ | 296,000 | $\$ 1.47$ | $50 \%$ |
| Multi-Family | 185,168 | 64,500 | 120,668 | 64,000 | $\$ 1.89$ | $35 \%$ |
| Schools | 152,794 | 39,600 | 113,194 | 53,000 | $\$ 2.14$ | $26 \%$ |
| Large Ind / Food | 115,592 | 23,800 | 91,792 | 41,000 | $\$ 2.24$ | $21 \%$ |
| Commercial | 72,419 | 24,500 | 47,919 | 26,000 | $\$ 1.84$ | $34 \%$ |
| Totals/Averages | $\$ 1,400,000$ | $\$ 591,100$ | $\$ 808,900$ | 480,000 | $\$ 1.69$ | $42 \%$ |

## Implementation of New Rate Structure

The average monthly cost to a single-family home will double under the proposed rate structure, as follows.

Impact to Single-Family Homes<br>Present Cost: $\$ 18.50$ per month<br>Proposed Average Cost:<br>Monthly Service Fee: \$16.00<br>$11 \mathrm{TG} / \mathrm{mox}$ \$1.47/TG:<br>Total \$16.17 $\$ 32.17$ per month

Additionally, the number of customers in the single-family rate class is the largest by far, at 2,285 accounts. Considering the cost-increase impact on the single-family sector, it is important to proactively inform and education customers such that they are prepared. Suggested steps are:

1. Articles in the Parlier Post explaining the necessity and fairness of volumetric rates
2. Message on billing statements announcing change
3. Message board at City Hall
4. Immediately following city council approval of new rates, send customized letter to singlefamily customers showing existing cost compared to the new cost they will incur using the customer's actual usage information
5. Customer education about water conservation included with rate information sent

The average cost to all other customer classes will decrease, thus the sole focus for good customer communication prior to their cost increase is the single-family customer group.

In conclusion, the increased average monthly single-family cost will be consistent with other nearby communities. The chart below shows Parlier currently to be the lowest, but after the increase to be consistent with Reedley and Fresno, comparing a typical summer month at 15,000 gallons.


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## Current and Proposed Rates

City of Parlier Current and Proposed Water Rates

|  | Current Rates | Proposed January 1, 2016 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Volumetric Rates | (\$ / Thous and Gallons) |  |
| All Single Family | NONE | \$1.47 |
| Multi-Family | \$4.55 | \$1.89 |
| Schools | \$4.55 | \$2.14 |
| Ind/Food Processing | \$4.55 | \$2.24 |
| Commercial | \$4.55 | \$1.84 |
| Fixed Monthly Service Fees | (\$ / Month) |  |
| Single-Family up to 1.5 " meter | \$18.50 | \$16.00 |
| Single-Family Senior up to 1.5" | \$16.95 | \$16.00 |
| Multi-Family \& Commercial up to 2.5 " meter* | \$18.50 | \$20.00 |
| 3" Meter | \$18.50 | \$200.00 |
| 4" Meter | \$18.50 | \$333.00 |
| 6" Meter | \$18.50 | \$666.00 |
| 8" Meter | \$18.50 | \$1,067.00 |
| * Current Multi-Family is Fee times numbers of units. Proposed is per meter based on meter size. |  |  |

## ATTACHMENT B

## PARLIER WATER ENTERPRISE FUND

Audited Historical Statement of Revenues and Expenses
For the Fiscal Years Ending June 30,

|  | 2013 <br> Actual | $\begin{array}{r} 2014 \\ \text { Actual } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $2015$ <br> Preliminary |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenues: |  |  |  |  |
| Charges for Services | \$1,556,736 | \$2,147,923 | \$1,433,000 | \$1,433,000 |
| Connection Fees | 4,164 | 44,428 | 4,000 | 5,000 |
| Other Revenue | 0 | 36,440 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Total Operating Revenue | 1,560,900 | 2,228,791 | 1,449,000 | 1,450,000 |
| Operation \& Maintenance Expenses: |  |  |  |  |
| Contractual Services and Utilities | 449,185 | 625,555 | 398,000 | 400,000 |
| Personnel | 534,144 | 475,256 | 437,000 | 436,000 |
| Supplies and Material | 102,937 | 155,099 | 392,000 | 390,000 |
| Bad Debt Expense | 0 | 45,816 | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| Depreciaton | 122,228 | 127,660 | 129,000 | 129,000 |
| Total Operating Expenses | 1,208,494 | 1,429,386 | 1,401,000 | 1,400,000 |
| Operating Income/(loss) | 352,406 | 799,405 | 48,000 | 50,000 |
| Non-Operating Revenue: |  |  |  |  |
| Impact Fee Revenue | 22,444 | 57,899 | 2,100 | 2,100 |
| Interest Expense | $(32,274)$ | $(89,838)$ | $(4,000)$ | $(4,000)$ |
| Total Non-Operating | $(9,830)$ | $(31,939)$ | $(1,900)$ | $(1,900)$ |
| Net Income before Transfers | 342,576 | 767,466 | 46,100 | 48,100 |

## Projection of Overall Water Sales Volumes

Projected 16 Percent Residential Reduction from Metering
ATTACHMENT D

|  | Existing |  |  | Projected |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNITS ARE IN million CF |  |  |  |  |  | New Total |  |  |
| Month | Totals | Baseline | Summer | Baseline Reduced by | Summer Reduced by |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | -10\% | -30\% |  | MG |  |
| 11 | 2.3 | 2.8 |  | 2.5 |  | 2.5 | 18.85 |  |
| 12 | 2.6 | 2.8 |  | 2.5 |  | 2.5 | 18.85 |  |
| 1 | 3.3 | 2.8 |  | 2.5 |  | 2.5 | 18.85 |  |
| 2 | 2.9 | 2.8 |  | 2.5 |  | 2.5 | 18.85 |  |
| 3 | 2.8 | 2.8 |  | 2.5 |  | 2.5 | 18.85 |  |
| 4 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 25.13 |  |
| 5 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 22.51 |  |
| 6 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 32.46 |  |
| 7 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 30.89 |  |
| 8 | 6.7 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 39.27 | Peak |
| 9 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 33.51 |  |
| 10 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 23.56 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48.0 | 33.6 | 14.4 | 30.1 | 10.1 | 40.3 |  |  |
|  |  | 48 |  | 40. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48,000,000 | cf |  |  |  | 40,320,000 |  |  |
|  | 7.48 |  |  |  |  | 7.48 |  |  |
|  | 1000 |  |  |  |  | 1000 |  |  |
|  | 359,040 | TG |  |  |  | 301,594 | TG |  |
|  | $\underline{2300}$ | Residentia | Customer |  |  | $\underline{2300}$ | Residentia | Customers |
|  | 156 | TG / Cust | / Year |  |  | 131 | TG / Cust | I Year |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In July, | 087 accounts | with 1 or m | ore usage | its. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,100,000 | cf |  |  |  | 4,100,000 | cf |  |
|  | 7.48 |  |  |  |  | 7.48 |  |  |
|  | 1000 |  |  |  |  | 1000 |  |  |
|  | 38,148 | TG |  |  |  | 30,668 | TG |  |
|  | $\underline{2087}$ | Residentia | Customer |  |  | $\underline{2087}$ | Residentia | l Customers |
|  | 18 | TG / Cust | I July |  |  | 15 | TG / Cust | I July |

## Unaccounted-For Analysis

| City of Parlier Water Volume and Revenue by Customer Class: Existing Rate Structure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unaccounted For Water |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Residential | Multi-Family | Schools | Ind / Food | Commercial | Total | Service to | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total Billed } \\ T G \end{array}$ | ProductionTG | Variance |  |
| Service to | Month | Cubic Feet | Cubic Feet | Cubic Feet | Cubic Feet | Cubic Feet | Cubic Feet |  |  |  | TG |  |
| 06/30/14 | 6 | 5,338,773 | 949,483 | 571,878 | 897,224 | 376,755 | 8,134,113 | 06/30/14 | 60,843 | 74,753 | 13,910 | 19\% |
| 07/31/14 | 7 | 5,144,763 | 1,228,399 | 827,813 | 574,810 | 380,824 | 8,156,609 | 07/31/14 | 61,011 | 78,319 | 17,308 | 22\% |
| 08/31/14 | 8 | 6,722,088 | 1,136,157 | 1,357,934 | 827,195 | 473,718 | 10,517,092 | 08/31/14 | 78,668 | 72,941 | -5,727 | -8\% |
| 09/30/14 | 9 | 5,627,214 | 1,006,480 | 1,304,903 | 546,981 | 392,318 | 8,877,896 | 09/30/14 | 66,407 | 61,044 | -5,363 | -9\% |
| 10/31/14 | 10 | 3,676,617 | 648,730 | 609,457 | 232,540 | 277,298 | 5,444,642 | 10/31/14 | 40,726 | 51,357 | 10,631 | 21\% |
| 11/30/14 | 11 | 2,325,416 | 522,575 | 414,756 | 250,333 | 240,882 | 3,753,962 | 11/30/14 | 28,080 | 36,737 | 8,657 | 24\% |
| 12/31/14 | 12 | 2,590,465 | 454,099 | 111,829 | 412,537 | 243,219 | 3,812,149 | 12/31/14 | 28,515 | 32,138 | 3,623 | 11\% |
| 01/31/15 | 1 | 3,291,101 | 533,264 | 40,899 | 287,464 | 185,097 | 4,337,825 | 01/31/15 | 32,447 | 32,836 | 389 | 1\% |
| 02/28/15 | 2 | 2,905,614 | 452,390 | 137,989 | 259,703 | 220,597 | 3,976,293 | 02/28/15 | 29,743 | 31,476 | 1,733 | 6\% |
| 03/31/15 | 3 | 2,778,900 | 468,665 | 382,773 | 418,648 | 223,251 | 4,272,237 | 03/31/15 | 31,956 | 43,291 | 11,335 | 26\% |
| 04/30/15 | 4 | 4,085,147 | 648,522 | 673,692 | 314,441 | 268,165 | 5,989,967 | 04/30/15 | 44,805 | 48,540 | 3,735 | 8\% |
| 05/31/15 | 5 | 3,546,010 | 719,927 | 835,625 | 561,949 | 224,573 | 5,888,084 | 05/31/15 | 44,043 | 55,337 | 11,294 | 20\% |
| Totals Cubic Feet |  | 48,032,108 | 8,768,691 | 7,269,548 | 5,583,825 | 3,506,697 | 73,160,869 |  | 547,243 | 618,769 | 71,526 |  |
|  |  | 66\% | 12\% | 10\% | 8\% | 5\% |  |  |  |  | 11.6\% |  |
| Totals Thousand Gallons |  | 359,280 | 65,590 | 54,376 | 41,767 | 26,230 | 547,243 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Residential | Multi-Family | Schools | Ind / Food | Commercial |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |
| 06/30/14 | 6 | \$43,392 | 48,090 | 19,668 | 31,209 | 15,841 | \$158,199 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07/31/14 | 7 | \$43,379 | 57,574 | 28,369 | 20,247 | 15,941 | \$165,510 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 08/31/14 | 8 | \$43,417 | 54,377 | 46,371 | 28,832 | 19,105 | \$192,101 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09/30/14 | 9 | \$43,425 | 50,027 | 44,590 | 19,301 | 16,338 | \$173,680 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10/31/14 | 10 | \$43,323 | 38,931 | 20,936 | 8,610 | 12,401 | \$124,201 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11/30/14 | 11 | \$43,379 | 34,686 | 14,307 | 9,216 | 11,195 | \$112,783 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12/31/14 | 12 | \$43,734 | 32,367 | 4,008 | 14,730 | 11,289 | \$106,128 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01/31/15 | 1 | \$43,980 | 35,719 | 1,596 | 10,478 | 8,527 | \$100,301 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 02/28/15 | 2 | \$44,017 | 33,082 | 4,897 | 9,534 | 9,805 | \$101,335 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 03/31/15 | 3 | \$44,167 | 33,680 | 13,220 | 14,938 | 9,911 | \$115,917 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 04/30/15 | 4 | \$44,096 | 40,546 | 23,111 | 11,395 | 11,533 | \$130,682 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05/31/15 | 5 | \$44,244 | 42,238 | 28,617 | 21,269 | 9,752 | \$146,120 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$524,554 | \$501,318 | \$249,691 | \$199,758 | \$151,637 | \$1,626,958 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 32\% | 31\% | 15\% | 12\% | 9\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average cost per \$/TG |  | \$1.46 | \$7.64 | \$4.59 | \$4.78 | \$5.78 | \$2.97 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data Source is Tyler report Excel output for last 12 months as of 6/23/15. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volumetric cost applies to MF, Sch, Ind/Food, and Commercial. Does not apply to Residential |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volumetric w ater cost is $\$ 0.034$ per cubic foot. This translates to $\$ 0.034 / 7.48 \times 1,000=\$ 4.5454$ per TG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The first 40 cubic feet ( 300 gallons) of water is included in the fixed monthly fee, $\$ 1.36$ value. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For multi-unit, each unit given credit for 40 cubic feet or 300 gallons. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Cost of Service Summary Table

## Cost of Service Classification Detail



| Volumetric and Capacity Allocation Factors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Volumetric |  |  | Capacity |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | MG/Yr Treated Sales | Commodity <br> Allocation \% |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Avg Mo } \\ \text { MG } \end{array}$ | Peaking Factor | Peak Mo MG | PeakingAverage | Capacity Allocation |  |  |
| Single-Family | 296 | 62\% |  | 25 | 1.6 | 39.0 | 14.0 | 53\% | August 2014 Peak |  |
| Multi-Family | 64 | 13\% |  | 5 | 1.7 | 8.5 | 3.5 | 13\% | July 2014 Peak |  |
| Schools | 53 | 11\% |  | 4 | 2.2 | 8.8 | 4.8 | 18\% | August 2014 Peak |  |
| Ind/ Food | 41 | 9\% |  |  | 1.9 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 10\% | June 2014 Peak |  |
| Commercial | $\underline{26}$ | 5\% |  | 2 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 5\% | August 2014 Peak |  |
| Totals | 480 | 100\% |  | 39 |  | 65 | 26 | 100\% |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Residential |  | Multi-Family |  | Schools |  | Ind/Food |  | Commercial |  |
| Month | Cubic Feet | Peak | Cubic Feet | Peak | Cubic Feet | Peak | Cubic Feet | Peak | Cubic Feet |  |
| 6 | 5,338,773 |  | 949,483 |  | 571,878 |  | 897,224 | 897,224 | 376,755 |  |
| 7 | 5,144,763 |  | 1,228,399 | 1,228,399 | 827,813 |  | 574,810 |  | 380,824 |  |
| 8 | 6,722,088 | 6,722,088 | 1,136,157 |  | 1,357,934 | 1,357,934 | 827,195 |  | 473,718 | 473,718 |
| 9 | 5,627,214 |  | 1,006,480 |  | 1,304,903 |  | 546,981 |  | 392,318 |  |
| 10 | 3,676,617 |  | 648,730 |  | 609,457 |  | 232,540 |  | 277,298 |  |
| 11 | 2,325,416 |  | 522,575 |  | 414,756 |  | 250,333 |  | 240,882 |  |
| 12 | 2,590,465 |  | 454,099 |  | 111,829 |  | 412,537 |  | 243,219 |  |
| 1 | 3,291,101 |  | 533,264 |  | 40,899 |  | 287,464 |  | 185,097 |  |
| 2 | 2,905,614 |  | 452,390 |  | 137,989 |  | 259,703 |  | 220,597 |  |
| 3 | 2,778,900 |  | 468,665 |  | 382,773 |  | 418,648 |  | 223,251 |  |
| 4 | 4,085,147 |  | 648,522 |  | 673,692 |  | 314,441 |  | 268,165 |  |
| 5 | 3,546,010 |  | 719,927 |  | 835,625 |  | 561,949 |  | 224,573 |  |
| Totals | 48,032,108 |  | 8,768,691 |  | 7,269,548 |  | 5,583,825 |  | 3,506,697 |  |
| Averages | 4,002,676 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 1.7 | 730,724 | 1.7 | 605,796 | 2.2 | 465,319 | 1.9 | 292,225 | 1.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1.6 is used for Residential based on reduced projected summer volumes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Cost of Service Category Weighting

| Distribution System Weighting |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Volumetric <br> Allocation $\%$ | Weighting <br> Factor |  | Distribution <br> Allocation |
| Single-Family | $62 \%$ | 1 | 0.62 | $61.7 \%$ |
| Multi-Family | $13 \%$ | 1 | 0.13 | $13.3 \%$ |
| Schools | $11 \%$ | 1 | 0.11 | $11.0 \%$ |
| Ind / Food | $9 \%$ | 1 | 0.09 | $8.5 \%$ |
| Commercial | $\underline{5 \%}$ | 1 | $\underline{0.05}$ | $\underline{5.4 \%}$ |
| Totals | $100 \%$ |  |  | 1.00 |


| Fire Protection Weighting |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Volumetric <br> Allocation | Weighting <br> Factor |  |  |
| F |  | Fire <br> Protection <br> Allocation |  |  |
| Single-Family | $62 \%$ | 1 | 0.62 | $61.7 \%$ |
| Multi-Family | $13 \%$ | 1 | 0.13 | $13.3 \%$ |
| Schools | $11 \%$ | 1 | 0.11 | $11.0 \%$ |
| Ind / Food | $9 \%$ | 1 | 0.09 | $8.5 \%$ |
| Commercial | $\underline{5 \%}$ | 1 | $\underline{0.05}$ | $\underline{5.4 \%}$ |
| Totals | $100 \%$ |  |  | $\underline{1.00}$ |


| Billing \& Customer Services Weighting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Billing \& Cust Svcs |  |  | Administrative Overhead |  |  |
|  | Number of Customers | Weighting Factor | Allocation |  | Volumetric Allocation | Weighting Factor | Allocation |
| Single-Family | 2,267 | 1 | 2,267 | 76.4\% | 62\% | 1 | 62\% |
| Multi-Family | 36 | 10 | 360 | 12.1\% | 13\% | 1 | 13\% |
| Schools | 12 | 10 | 120 | 4.0\% | 11\% | 1 | 11\% |
| Ind / Food | 12 | 10 | 120 | 4.0\% | 9\% | 1 | 9\% |
| Commercial | 100 | 1 | 100 | 3.4\% | 5\% | 1 | 5\% |
| Totals | 2,427 |  | 2,967 | 100\% | 100\% |  | 100\% |


| Determination of Peaking Factors by Customer Class |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Residential |  | Multi-Family |  | Schools |  | Ind/ Food |  | Commercial |  |
| Month | Cubic Feet | Peak | Cubic Feet | Peak | Cubic Feet | Peak | Cubic Feet | Peak | Cubic Feet |  |
| 6 | 5,338,773 |  | 949,483 |  | 571,878 |  | 897,224 | 897,224 | 376,755 |  |
| 7 | 5,144,763 |  | 1,228,399 | 1,228,399 | 827,813 |  | 574,810 |  | 380,824 |  |
| 8 | 6,722,088 | 6,722,088 | 1,136,157 |  | 1,357,934 | 1,357,934 | 827,195 |  | 473,718 | 473,718 |
| 9 | 5,627,214 |  | 1,006,480 |  | 1,304,903 |  | 546,981 |  | 392,318 |  |
| 10 | 3,676,617 |  | 648,730 |  | 609,457 |  | 232,540 |  | 277,298 |  |
| 11 | 2,325,416 |  | 522,575 |  | 414,756 |  | 250,333 |  | 240,882 |  |
| 12 | 2,590,465 |  | 454,099 |  | 111,829 |  | 412,537 |  | 243,219 |  |
| 1 | 3,291,101 |  | 533,264 |  | 40,899 |  | 287,464 |  | 185,097 |  |
| 2 | 2,905,614 |  | 452,390 |  | 137,989 |  | 259,703 |  | 220,597 |  |
| 3 | 2,778,900 |  | 468,665 |  | 382,773 |  | 418,648 |  | 223,251 |  |
| 4 | 4,085,147 |  | 648,522 |  | 673,692 |  | 314,441 |  | 268,165 |  |
| 5 | 3,546,010 |  | 719,927 |  | 835,625 |  | 561,949 |  | 224,573 |  |
| Totals | 48,032,108 |  | 8,768,691 |  | 7,269,548 |  | 5,583,825 |  | 3,506,697 |  |
| Averages | 4,002,676 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 1.7 | 730,724 | 1.7 | 605,796 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 2.2 | 465,319 | 1.9 | 292,225 | 1.6 |


| Calculation of Fixed Cost Revenue |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Customers |  |  |  |  |
| Single-Family | 2,267 |  |  |  |  |
| Multi-Family | 36 |  |  |  |  |
| Schools | 12 |  |  |  |  |
| Ind / Food | 12 |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial | 102 |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 2,429 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Count | Multiplier | Rate | Revenue (\$/Mo) | Revenue (\$/Yr) |
| All Single Family | 2,285 | 1.00 | \$16.00 | \$36,560 | \$438,700 |
| 3/4" | 33 | 1.00 | \$20.00 | 660 | \$7,900 |
| 5/8" | 3 | 1.00 | \$20.00 | 60 | \$700 |
| $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 28 | 1.00 | \$20.00 | 560 | \$6,700 |
| 11/2" | 13 | 1.00 | \$20.00 | 260 | \$3,100 |
| 2" | 37 | 1.00 | \$20.00 | 740 | \$8,900 |
| 21/2" | 1 | 1.00 | \$20.00 | 20 | \$200 |
| 3" | 10 | 10.00 | \$200.00 | 2,000 | \$24,000 |
| $4 "$ | 14 | 16.67 | \$333.40 | 4,668 | \$56,000 |
| $6 "$ | 4 | 33.33 | \$666.60 | 2,666 | \$32,000 |
| 8" | 1 | 53.33 | \$1,066.60 | 1,067 | \$12,800 |
|  | 2,429 |  |  | 49,261 | 591,000 |


$\left.$| Calculated Volumetric Rate to Meet Overall Revenue Requirement |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Customer Class | Revenue <br> Requirement | Less Fixed <br> Revenue | Balance at <br> Volumetric | Volume TG |  |  | | Calculated |
| ---: |
| Rate | | Fixed |
| ---: |
| Percent of |
| Total | \right\rvert\,

