# City of Jackson



# Water Rate Analysis

**Test Period** 

May 1, 2010 to April 30, 2011



Prepared by

Kentucky Rural Community Assistance Program

Fall 2011

# Table of Contents

I.	Introduction	<i>'</i>
	a. Rate Analysis Process	
	b. Statement of Accountability	2
	c. Current Condition	5
11.	Financial Analysis	
	a. Audit Review	7
	b. Financial Analysis	، ه
	c. Adjustments	9
	d. Expense Breakdown	11
III.	Production Analysis	13
IV.	Usage Analysis	
	a. Customer Distribution	15
	b. Equity Test	17
V.	Recommendations	
	a. Short-Term	21
	i. Rate Structure	22
	ii. Rate Increase Scenarios	
	iii. Affordability Standards	28
	iv. Defending Your Rate Increase	29
	v. Short-Term Continued	
	b. Long-Term	32
VI.	Summary	33
VII.	Contact Information	3/1

### Introduction

The Rural Community Assistance Partnership (RCAP) is a national network of nonprofit organizations working to ensure that rural and small communities throughout the United States have access to safe drinking water and sanitary wastewater disposal. Established through a grant in 1969, more than 150 RCAP Technical Assistance Providers (TAPs) based in the field provide on-site assistance to more than 2,000 communities in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Our two primary funders are USDA-Rural Development and U.S. Health and Human Services (who also fund local health department's environmental services). In this and past program years, RCAP has also been funded through the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Communities serving less than 10,000 in population with an emphasis on those communities serving less than 3,300 in population may qualify to receive selected services from Kentucky RCAP free of charge. Kentucky RCAP provides technical, managerial, and financial services to rural communities throughout the Commonwealth.

The City of Jackson requested RCAP to perform a water rate analysis in the summer of 2011 as follows:

- 1. To assess the overall stability of the water system.
- 2. To recommend a fair and equitable water rate structure that will cover the expenses of the water system.
- 3. To recommend sustainable actions to the water system for the short and long-term.

It is the objective of this rate analysis to examine the revenues from rates and charges made by the City of Jackson to recover the cost of providing safe, efficient, and reliable water service to the residential, business, and institutional customers served by the water system. The goal of the system's rates should be to provide for the proper operations and maintenance of the current system, provide adequate funding for future improvements to the system, and lastly financially prepare for timely replacement of the system's infrastructure.





### Rate Analysis Process

The water rate analysis is a detailed, comprehensive, and tailored review unique to each water system. This time-consuming process looks at every aspect of the water system and requires the support of the entire utility staff. The outcome desired by RCAP is to provide a rate structure that will enable financial stability and overall sustainability to the water system in the City of Jackson. The process of RCAP's water rate analysis is outlined below.

### 1. Financial Analysis

#### a. Data Collection

A detailed analysis of historical financial data, preferably five (5) years, will be obtained from the accounting system. Reports gathered include, but are not limited to: Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Chart of Accounts, General Ledger, Check Register, Accounts Receivable Aging, and Debt Service Schedules.

### b. Data Analysis

The current financial status is examined by removing anomalies from historical data and projecting future known and measurable revenues and expenses into a forecasted financial model. This model separates all revenues and expenses into categories and then allocates each expense category into fixed or variable cost components. Financial stability is determined and recommendations are suggested.

### 2. Production Analysis

#### a. Data Collection

A detailed analysis of one (1) year of production data will be obtained from the water system manager/superintendent, water operators, and Monthly Operating Reports. Key information to be gathered includes the number and size of all water taps and the total gallons treated and pumped.





### b. Data Analysis

■ Water production and distribution are reviewed and the total water loss in the system is determined. This information is used to determine additional methods to increase revenue or decrease expenses, such as: Energy Audits, Water Loss Programs, Meter Replacement Programs, etc.

### 3. Billing Analysis

#### a. Data Collection

A detailed analysis of one (1) year of customer billing data will be obtained from the billing system and organized into a database for review. Billing history for each customer account is obtained, including, but not limited to: account number, name, address, status, applied water rate, and monthly and yearly billing usage.

### b. Data Analysis

■ Customer billing information is separated into four categories: Residential, Business/Industry, Non-Profit/Public Facilities, and Wholesale. Each category is analyzed separately to determine average water usage and revenues. This information is then formatted into a forecast model to determine how different rates will affect each customer category. The fairness of water rates is considered a high priority!

### 4. Establish Water Rates

- a. Calculate a sustainable rate structure
- b. Complete an affordability test based upon Median Household Income (MHI) of the community
- c. If a change in rate structure is needed:
  - Create a short-term plan for immediate relief
  - Create a long-term plan for system sustainability
  - Complete necessary requirements to approve and enact a new rate structure





### Statement of Accountability

Although similar in some cases, a water rate analysis should not be compared to a financial audit. The objectives and methods of analysis are different and are not to be confused. Information derived for this water rate analysis was provided from the City of Jackson Waterworks and has not been verified for authenticity. A utility rate analysis does not analyze the financial statements to ensure they have been presented fairly or check for fraudulent activity in a utility system; therefore, a utility rate analysis should never take the place of a yearly audit.





### Current Condition

The City of Jackson Waterworks does not maintain a financially or operationally sustainable structure.

In the past five (5) years alone the waterworks has lost approximately \$1,250,000 from water service. Due to this financial distress, the water system has not been able to maintain a sustainable level of service. Maintenance or replacement of critical assets and the purchase of regular operational supplies needed to provide high quality potable water have been postponed due to lack of funds. These methods are NOT sustainable for a water system.





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# Financial Analysis

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	Avg Increase
										Per Year
Revenue										
Water Sales	690.878	105%	727 064	1	į					
Miscellaneous	15,292	21%	3.167	%/OT	7,5,254	141%	1,095,841	%86	1,070,600	113%
Total Revenues	706 170	7000	200 200	800	2,143	396%	8,520	290%	24,737	194%
		103%	126,026	107%	777,403	142%	1,104,361	%66	1,095,337	113%
Expenses										
Salaries	289.788	81%	שכר שכר		j					
Depreciation	345 352	0 10	255,730	134%	315,614	102%	323,161	%96	311.544	10/1%
Taxes and Betirement	בני,כדי	TO 2%	351,149	101%	353,435	108%	380,182	101%	387 937	200
וייונים בייום ייביוו בייווים ו	41,822	78%	37,167	224%	83,370	86%	72 086	2000	300,200	%sor
Utilities	69,752	162%	113,242	83%	03 703	200	72,000	%07T	86,515	127%
Supplies	89,555	185%	165 276	200	101 001	178%	119,717	91%	108,863	116%
Insurance	73,538	84%	61 624	02.70	101,897	223%	227,522	121%	275,700	148%
Contract Labor	27,998	286%	70,027	129%	/9,283	85%	75,326	119%	89,589	107%
Sludge Hauling	,	200	545,61	71%	17,106	309%	52,810	61%	32,189	169%
Miscellaneous	14 024	;			ı				,	
Total T	47,034	111%	24,214	21%	5,002	146%	7 309	2000	274.00	•
lotal Expense	965,639	111%	1,068,353	%86	1.049.200	120%	1 250 113	20370	28,451	167%
							4,436,113	%cor	1,315,783	108%





Net Income (Loss) (259,469) 132% (342,327) 79% (271,797) 57% (153,752) 143% (220,446)

**Financial Analysis** 

	A ARROLL CIC	an rankonny 515		
	Test Period	Adjustments	Ref#	Typical Year
Income				
Water Revenue	1,518,289	(436,436)	1	1,081,853
Other Revenue	416,289	(377,691)	2	38,598
Total Income	1,934,577	(814,126)		1,120,451
Expenses				
Labor and Fringe	423,658	68,550	3	492,208
Insurance	32,497	<b></b> .		32,497
Administration	16,317	(546)	4	15,771
Utilities	120,621	5,000	5	125,621
Production Fees	31,279	(6,367)	6	24,912
Maintenance and Repairs	32,804	-		32,804
Supplies	149,993	-		149,993
Transportation	13,604	898	7	14,502
Travel	1,367	(898)	8	469
Uniforms	7,719	(360)	9	7,359
Miscellaneous	7,543	250	10	7,793
Debt Service	248,114	201,264	11	449,379
NSF Checks	2,559	-		2,559
Depreciation _	99,540			99,540
Total Expenses	1,187,615	267,792		1,455,407
Net Income (Loss)	746,962			(334,956)
Recommended Reserves				
Emergency Reserve			12	36,385
Water System Needs			13	23,848
FULL COST OF PROVIDI	NG WATER			1,515,640
FULL LOSS				(395,189)
				(,-30)





## Adjustments for Typical Year

For the purpose of this water rate analysis all non-water revenues and expenses have been extracted from the accounting data. Each account has been analyzed and adjusted to only show revenues and expenses directly related to water services. In addition, all "known and measurable" future expenses have been calculated and adjusted to each account as necessary. These combined adjustments create a yearly financial outlook for the entire water system referred to as the typical year.

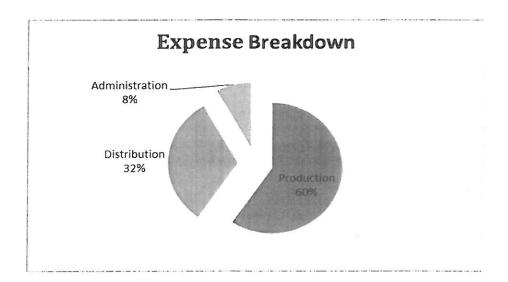
The following adjustments were made to each account/s:

- Water Revenue has been adjusted to reflect only the income from water sales during the test period.
- 2. Other Revenue has been adjusted to remove non-water income. Other Revenue is derived from penalties, service charges, tap fees, and interest income.
- Labor and Fringe has been adjusted to remove all non-water expenses and invalid accounting transactions. Payroll has been analyzed and adjusted to reflect all future known and measurable staffing and fringe expenditures.
- Administration has been adjusted to remove all non-water expenses and invalid accounting transactions.
- Utilities have been analyzed and adjusted to reflect all future known and measurable expenses.
- Production has been adjusted to remove all non-water expenses and invalid accounting transactions.
- Transportation has been adjusted to remove all non-water expenses and invalid accounting transactions. Since records are not retained to distribute transportation expense among each city service, an estimated allocation has been used.
- 8. Travel has been adjusted to remove all non-water expenses and invalid accounting transactions.
- Uniforms has been adjusted to remove all non-water expenses and invalid accounting transactions.





- 10. Miscellaneous has been adjusted to remove all non-water expenses and invalid accounting transactions.
- 11. Debt Service has been analyzed and adjusted to reflect all water system debt payments. Required payments to depreciation and short-lived asset accounts have been included.
- 12. Jackson Waterworks does not maintain an "Emergency Reserve Account." RCAP recommends creating an account valued at 12.5% of operating expenses used only for emergency situations. Monthly payments of \$3,032 for the next five (5) years will fully fund this account.
- 13. Due to a lack of funds, Jackson Waterworks has been unable to provide proper maintenance and supplies for the water system. Costs associated with current water system repairs, maintenance, and minor assets have been estimated. Monthly payments of \$1,987 would fund these necessary improvements within three (3) years.







123,836.15

490,591.80

901,211.74

Full Cost of Providing Water

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		7	Expense Breakdown	akdown			
	Total	Prod	Production	1	10.14		
Expense		Catogony			DISCUBLICON	Admin	Administration
labor and Erings		category 70	lotal	Category %	Total	Category %	7-4-1
agill alla locar	492,207.95	24%	265, 792, 29	2006		caregory 70	lotai
Insurance	32 497 20	708.0	50000	20%	147,662.39	16%	78 753 77
A description 1.	05.104.30	34%	11,049.08	33%	11 177 01	7000	17:00
Auministration	15,770.86	%			10,124,11	33%	10,724.11
Utilities	175 000		,	%0	1	100%	75 055 31
	123,620.61	%86	123,108,20	%6			13,770.00
Production Fees	24.912.42	1000		6/7	4,512.41	%	1
Maintenance and Bearing		100%	24,912.42	%		%0	
right condition and repairs	32,804.12	20%	6 560 82	2000		800	,
Supplies	140 000 05		70.000.05	80%	26,243.30	%0	0
	147,333,33	100%	149,993.35	%0			
Iransportation	14,501.53	10%	1		j	%	1
Travel		100	1,450.15	80%	11,601.22	10%	7
5	469.26	20%	234 63	7002		10%	1,450.15
Uniforms	7 359 00	200	00:407	20%	234.63	%0	
N 4! 11	95,955,7	%50	4,783.34	35%	2 575 64	Č	
Ivilscellaneous	7,793.04	34%	7 640 62		4,3/3,04	%0	1
Debt Service	AAB 270 FD		2,049.03	33%	2,571.70	33%	05 153 5
	443,376.38	20%	224,689.29	%US	27 600 100		2,3/±./U
Bad Debt	2,558.95	%0			224,089.29	%0	1
Depreciation	00 071 00	2	1	%0	1	100%	2 559 05
	23,340.00	20%	49,770.00	20%	00 OFF ON		4,330.33
lotal	1,455,406,96		200 830	200	49,770.00	%0	1
11			804,993.21		478,584.69		111 920 AE
							CO.C.20,111
Recommended Reserves							
Emergency Reserve	36 385 17	701/6					
Water System Needs	17.000.00	2470	12,370.96	33%	12,007.11	33%	12 000 11
	72,847.57	100%	23,847.57	%0	1	260	17,000,11
						020	





# Production Analysis

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			r i omuccioii Analysis		
Month	Raw Water Treated	Filtered Water	Water Sold	14/04011	
Mav	32 165 165	200 240 00	pioc in a	Water Loss	Percentage
	32,103,400	29,316,396	13,965,000	15,351,396	52%
June	31,384,794	28,529,471	17.234.000	11 205 171	3270
July	32,883,420	29 471 535	15 344 000	174,007,11	40%
August	37 549 086	2007277 00	13,244,000	14,777,535	48%
	22,243,080	29,315,310	25,604,000	3,711,310	13%
september	31,309,157	28,013,761	16,203,000	11,810,761	70CV
October	33,443,850	28,591,134	15,746,000	12 045 134	42%
November	31,171,628	28.675,238	22 876 000	12,040,134	45%
December	36.183 694	32 301 043	12 72 727	2,849,238	20%
January	יטר טכנ שנ	32,301,043	13,534,000	18,767,043	28%
To harre	36,338,704	32,526,909	17,573,000	14,953,909	46%
repruary	32,295,430	28,982,232	12,742,000	16,240,232	7093
March	34,122,984	26,662,893	13.820.000	12 847 802	30%
April	30.913 662	27 640 445	47 010 000	14,044,033	48%
Total	700(0-0/0-	C++'6+0'17	15,8/8,000	11,771,445	43%
B 0	394, /61,875	350,035,367	200,369,000	149,666,367	43%
Real Cost of Water Loss	Nater Loss	\$ 901,212 \$	515,876 \$	385,336	
Total Treated Water ( Total Production Cost	Total Treated Water (1,000gal) Total Production Cost	350,035.37 901,212			
Cost per 1,000 gallons	allons §	2.57			





# Usage Analysis

		4.1	

### **Total Customer Distribution**

		The state of the s			
	Average Usage	# of	% of	<b>Total Annual</b>	0/ 611
	, werage osuge	Customers	Customers	Water Usage	% of Usage
Under 1000	0.73	462	22%	4,025	3.3%
1001-2000	1.99	462	22%	11,031	9.2%
2001-3000	2.98	341	16%	12,186	10.1%
3001-4000	3.95	315	15%	14,916	12.4%
4001-5000	4.99	174	8%	10,429	8.7%
5001-6000	5.98	123	6%	8,823	7.3%
6001-7000	7.01	66	3%	5,549	4.6%
7001-8000	8.03	42	2%	4,046	3.4%
8001-9000	8.72	27	1%	2,824	2.3%
9001-10000	9.93	20	1%	2,383	2.0%
10001-11000	10.95	14	1%	1,839	1.5%
11001-12000	11.01	7	0%	925	0.8%
12001-13000	13.07	6	0%	941	0.8%
13001-14000	13.96	2	0%	335	0.3%
14001-15000	16.19	4	0%	777	0.6%
15001-16000+	68.17	48	2%	39,267	32.6%
TOTAL		2,113	100%	120,296	100%

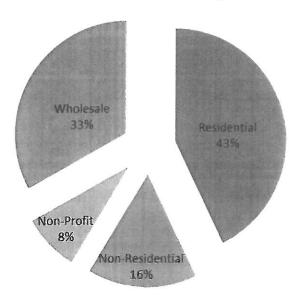
### Wholesale

	AANIONE	Same		
	Average	% of	Total Annual	0/ //
	Usage	Customers	Water Usage	% of Usage
WATER DISTRICT, BREATHITT CO	5,002	0.05%	59,360	100%
Total Annual Consumentian	470.050			
<b>Total Annual Consumption</b>	179,656			
Total Number of Customers	2.114			

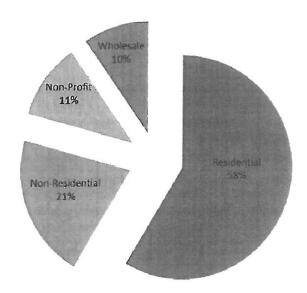




### **Customer Usage**



### Revenue Breakdown







					Base I	<b>Base Equity Test</b>	Test						
	Average	Billable	#o#	%of	Total Annual								
0000	Usage	Units	Customers	Customers	Water Usage	% of Usage	Base Rate	Usage Rate	Avg. Monthly	Annual Revenue	% of	Target	Family, Tast
Oniger 1000	0.73	•	462	22%	A 0.05	2 250/	70.010				Revenue	Revenue	rdnity lest
1001-2000	1 99	,	VED	2 200	7,020		1,642.07	ī	16.54	91,704.81	7.86%	12.61%	4 74%
2001-3000		,	404	0,77	11,031	9.17%	7,642.07	ı	16.54	91.704.81	7 86%	15 570/	7 0507
3001 4000	7.90		341	16%	12,186	10.13%	5,640.57	2.756.59	24 63	100 785 06	200.0	0.0270	-7.03%
DODE-TODS	3.95	1.9	315	15%	14.916	12 40%	5 210 EO	00000	20.55	100,700.90	8.64%	13.13%	4.49%
4001-5000	4.99	3.0	174	%8	10.429		0,210.00	2,000.04	32.63	123,328.05	10.58%	13.65%	-3.08%
5001-6000	5.98	4.0	123	8%	0000		2,070,10	4,307.09	41.29	86,223.20	7.39%	8.45%	-1.06%
6001-7000	7.01	r.	9	200	0,020		2,034.58	4,043.96	49.42	72,942,47	6.25%	6.58%	-0.32%
7001-8000	80	9 0	3 5	86	5,549	4.61%	1,091.72	2,731.10	57.92	45,873.93	3.93%	3.87%	0.07%
8001-9000	0 0	9 6	74	%7	4,046	3.36%	694.73	2,092.58	66.36	33,447,80	2 87%	2 68%	0 1000
9001 10000	0.12	0.0	17	1%	2,824	2.35%	446.61	1,498.84	72.05	23 345 40	2000	2000	0.00
OOOT-TOOS	9.93	7.9	20	1%	2 383	1 98%	330 00	7	20.3	20,040.40	2.00%	1.81%	0.19%
10001-11000	10.95	8.9	14	1%	1 830	,000	030.03	1,510.79	82.08	19,699.41	1.69%	1.46%	0.23%
11001-12000	11.01	σ	. ^	200	600,1	1.35%	231.58	1,035.27	90.49	15,202.18	1.30%	1.10%	0.21%
12001-13000	13.07	1 1	- 4	8 8	676	0.7%	115.79	521.42	91.03	7,646.55	0.66%	0.55%	0 11%
13001-14000	13.06		o (	8 6	941	0.78%	99.25	548.98	108.04	7,778.68	0.67%	0.53%	0 13%
14001-15000	5. 6	12.0	ν.	%	335	0.28%	33.08	197.69	115.38	2,769.23	0 24%	0.10%	0.10.0
15001-16000+	0 0	7.4.0	4	%0	777	0.65%	66.17	469.07	133.81	6.422.88	0.55%	0.420%	0.00.0
Total	00.17	2.00	48	5%	39,267	32.64%	793.98	26,253.73	563.49	324 572 49	27 830/	17 400/	0.13%
			2,113	100%	120,296	100.00%	34,951.71	52,833.95		1.053.427.86	90 33%	400 000	10.37%
										200	20.00	2	

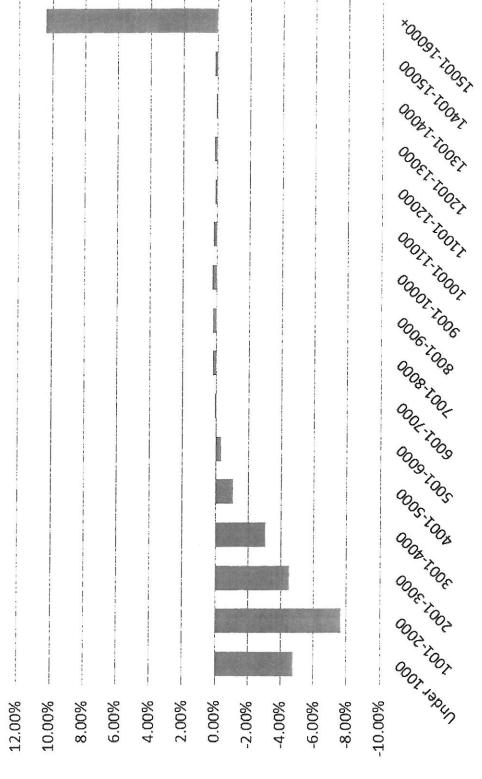
		Revenue Revenue Equity lest	112,784.00 9.67% 10.07% -0.39%			1,515,563	1 466 242	3.40 3.54
	Annual Revenue					Full Cost of Providing Water	enerated	
	ge Rate Avg. Monthly	BIII	9,503.80 9,503.80			Full Cost of	Revenue Generated	Net Loss
וני	Base Rate Usag					179,656	2,114	\$ 1,166,212
MATIOTOSAIC	3iliable #of %of Total Annual %of Usage Base Rate Usage Rate Annual Mater Usage Rate	0.05% 59.360 100.00%			Total Annual Consumntion		T Customers	
	_	-			Total Annu	Total Muse	TOTAL NATED	Total Revenue
	Average Usage	5,002			\$ 16.54	\$ 8.27		06:1
	MATTER STATES	WATER DISTRICT, BREATHITT CO		Current Rates:	Minimum Bill	Variable (per 1,000 gal)	Wholesale rate	

\*Rates Prior to Novemeber 2011 Wholesale Rate Increase





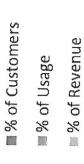
**Base Equity Test** 

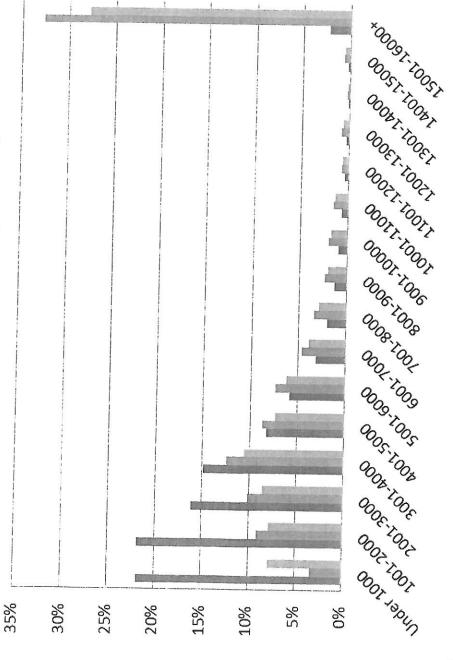






Base Equity Analysis









# Recommendations

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### Short-Term

#### 1. Water Rate Increase

A water rate increase is the quickest and easiest way to increase water revenues. When water system expenses continually exceed revenues, a rate increase is normally needed to quickly reduce the financial burden for the water system. This allows spending on operations and maintenance to continue as well as provides immediate financial assistance for necessary water system improvements.

### Rate Structure Guidelines

It is the governing board's responsibility to select a rate structure that is <u>fair</u> and <u>equitable</u> to all ratepayers and produces enough <u>revenues</u> to successfully operate the business.

- Rate structure should be simple and easy to administer.
- Rates should be fair and equitable.
- Utility rates should promote the lifestyle and development goals of the community.
- Rates should cover the full cost of providing the utility service.
- Rates should be reviewed and adjusted on an annual basis.





# Rate Structure

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	,	Scenario (1)	Sce	Scenario (2)	Scenario (3)	rio (3)
	O	<b>Current Rates</b>	30% R	30% Rate Increase	New Rate Structure	Structure
Water/Sewer Customers						
Minimum Charge	↔	13.43	\$	17.46	\$	30.00
Usage Charge	↔	6.71	\$	8.72	\$	7.75
Water Only Customers						
Minimum Charge	Ş	19.63	\$.	25.52	\$	30.00
Usage Charge	\$	9.81	\$	12.75	\$	7.75
Wholesale	\$	2.90	\$	2.90	\$	2.90
		Average Rates	Rates			
Residential						
Water & Sewer	ᡐ	23.29	φ.	30.28	\$	41.39
Water Only	<b>\$</b>	34.05	ᡐ	44.27	\$	41.39
Non-Residential						
Water & Sewer	↔	72.06	\$	118.00	\$	119.33
Water Only	ς>	132.70	<b>\$</b>	172.51	\$	119.33
Residential Monthly Average U	Usage	Isage Per Customer		3.47		
Non-Residential Monthly Average Usage Per Customer	erage Us	age Per Customer		13.53		

Average rates based on historical usage analysis.





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					SCCIII.	Scenario I							
	Average	Billable	jo#	% of	Total Annual								
1 1 1	Usage	Units	Customers	Customers	Water Usage	% of Usage	Base Rate	Usage Rate	Avg. Monthly	Annual Revenue	% of	Target	
Under 1000	0.73		462	7000	A ODE	70.00			BIII		Revenue	Revenue	equity lest
1001-2000	100		1 0	27.7	4,023	5.35%	7,642.07		16.54	91,704.81	7.48%	12 61%	100/
2000			462	22%	11,031	9.17%	7,642.07	,	16.54	04 704 94		0 1	5.1270
COUL-2000	2.98	1.0	341	16%	12 186	10 13%	2000	1	5	0.50	7.48%	15.52%	-8.03%
3001-4000	3.95	0	345	700	20, 12,	10.13%	3,040.57	2,756.59	24.63	100,765.96	8.22%	13.13%	4.91%
4001-5000	4 99		2 7	0,00	14,916	12.40%	5,210.50	5,066.84	32.63	123,328.05	10.06%	13.65%	-3 59%
5001-6000	9 6	9	1/4	8%	10,429	8.67%	2,878.18	4,307.09	41.29	86 223 20	7 04%	0 450/	4 4000
0000 1000	5.98	4.0	123	%9	8,823	7.33%	2 034 58	4 043 08	40.40	07.07.00	2/10:	0.43%	-1.42%
9001-1009	7.01	5.0	99	3%	5 540	7070	2001	06.00	49.47	12,942.47	2.95%	6.58%	-0.63%
7001-8000	80	ď	. 4	2 2	f :	4.01%	27.180,1	2,731.10	57.92	45,873.93	3.74%	3.87%	-0 13%
8001-9000	0 0	9 1	74	%7	4,046	3.36%	694.73	2,092.58	66.36	33 447 RD	2 73%	/000 C	200
0000	8.72	6.7	27	1%	2,824	2.35%	446 61	1 408 84	70.05	20 11 0 00	2.7.2	2.0070	0.05%
9001-1000	9.93	7.9	20	10%	0000	7000		1,130.05	7.03	23,345.40	1.90%	1.81%	0.09%
10001-11000	10.95	α	3 7	2 3	2,303	1.98%	330.83	1,310.79	82.08	19,699.41	1.61%	1.46%	0 14%
11001-12000	7	9 0	<u>t</u> !	%_	1,839	1.53%	231.58	1,035.27	90.49	15,202,18	1 24%	1 10%	200
13004 43000	5.5	9.0	7	%	925	0.77%	115.79	521.42	04.00	1	2	20	0.14%
12001-13000	13.07	11.1	9	%0	044	7007		24.1.72	91.03	7,646.55	0.62%	0.55%	0.07%
13001-14000	13.96	12.0	· c	2 6	+ 6	0.7070	88.75	548.98	108.04	7,778.68	0.63%	0.53%	0.10%
14001-15000	7	2 4	٧.	80	335	0.28%	33.08	197.69	115.38	2.769.23	0 23%	O 10%	0.048
15001-16000	0 (	14.2	4	%	777	0.65%	66.17	469.07	133.81	R 477 88	2010	0.1970	0.04%
Total	68.17	66.2	48	2%	39,267	32.64%	793.98	26.253.73	563.40	224 572 40	0.32%	0.42%	0.11%
וטומו			2,113	100%	120.296	100 00%	24 051 74	E2 022 OF	04:000	924,012,48	20.48%	17.46%	9.03%
						- 11	17:100	52,633.95		1,053,427.86	85.95%	100.00%	

	Average	Billable	#o#	% of	Total Applial								
	Usage	Units	Customers	Customers	Units Customers Customers Water Usage	% of Usage	Base Rate	Water Usage Rate Usage Rate	Avg. Monthly	Annual Revenue	%of	Target	
WAIER DISTRICT, BREATHITT CO	5,002	ı	-	0.05%	50 260	400 000			Bill		Revenue	Revenue	Equity Test
			-	0.00.0	1	33,350 100.00%		14,505.80	14,505.80 14,505.80	172,144.00	14.05%	10.07%	3.98%
Scenario Rates:													
Minimum Bill	\$ 16.54		Total Ann										
Variable (per 1,000 gal)	\$ 8.27		Total Num	Total Number of Customers	notion		179,656		Full Cost of	Full Cost of Providing Water	_	-	1,515,563
Wholesale rate	\$ 2.90		Total Revenue	יחוופ	romers		2,114		Revenue Ge	Revenue Generated From Scenario	cenario	•	1,225,572
				,		9	1,220,572		Net Loss		H		289,991

\*This scenario is based on a \$1.00 wholesale rate increase that took effect November 1, 2011. This rate increase resulted in additional wholesale water revenues of \$59,360; however, without any further changes to the water system Jackson will continue to have an estimated loss of \$289,991.





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	Average	Billable	#o#	%of	Total Annual	% of Usage	Base Rate	Usage Rate	Avg. Monthly	Annual Revenue	% of	Target	Faulty Test
	Caage	CIIIIS	customers	Customers	water Usage				BIII		Revenue	Revenue	
Under 1000	0.73		462	22%	4,025	3.35%	9,934.69	ı	21.50	119,216.26	7.73%	12.61%	4.87%
1001-2000	1.99	,	462	22%	11,031	9.17%	9,934.69	i f	21.50	119,216.26	7.73%	15.52%	-7.78%
2001-3000	2.98	1.0	341	16%	12,186	10.13%	7,332.75	3,583.57	32.01	130,995.75	8.50%	13.13%	4.64%
3001-4000	3.95	1.9	315	15%	14,916	12.40%	6,773.65	6,586.89	42.41	160,326.46	10.40%	13.65%	-3.25%
4001-5000	4.99	3.0	174	8%	10,429	8.67%	3,741.64	5,599.21	53.68	112,090.16	7.27%	8.45%	-1.18%
5001-6000	5.98	4.0	123	%9	8,823	7.33%	2,644.95	5,257.15	64.24	94,825.21	6.15%	6.58%	-0.43%
6001-7000	7.01	5.0	99	3%	5,549	4.61%	1,419.24	3,550.44	75.30	59,636.11	3.87%	3.87%	0.00%
7001-8000	8.03	6.0	42	2%	4,046	3.36%	903.15	2,720.36	86.27	43,482.14	2.82%	2.68%	0.15%
8001-9000	8.72	6.7	27	1%	2,824	2.35%	580.60	1,948.49	93.67	30,349.01	1.97%	1.81%	0.16%
9001-10000	9.93	7.9	20	1%	2,383	1.98%	430.07	1,704.03	106.71	25,609.23	1.66%	1.46%	0.20%
10001-11000	10.95	8.9	14	1%	1,839	1.53%	301.05	1,345.85	117.64	19,762.84	1.28%	1.10%	0.19%
11001-12000	11.01	9.0	7	%0	925	0.77%	150.53	677.85	118.34	9,940.52	0.64%	0.55%	0.09%
12001-13000	13.07	11.1	9	%0	941	0.78%	129.02	713.67	140.45	10,112.29	0.66%	0.53%	0.12%
13001-14000	13.96	12.0	7	%0	335	0.28%	43.01	256.99	150.00	3,600.00	0.23%	0.19%	0.05%
14001-15000	16.19	14.2	4	%0	111	0.65%	86.01	609.80	173.95	8,349.74	0.54%	0.42%	0.12%
15001-16000+	68.17	66.2	48	2%	39,267	32.64%	1,032.18	34,129.84	732.54	421,944.24	27.37%	17.46%	9.91%
Total			2,113	100%	120,296	100.00%	45,437.22	68,684.13		1,369,456.22	88.83%	100.00%	

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	Average	Biliable	#o#	% of	Biliable #of %of Total Annual	19. 79	1		Avg. Monthly		% of	1	
	Usage	Units	Customers	Customers	Units Customers Customers Water Usage	2 or Usage	base nate	Usage Kare	Bill	Annual Kevenue	Revenue Revenue		Equity Test
WATER DISTRICT, BREATHITT CO	5,002	-	-	0.05%	59,360 100.00%	100.00%		14,505.80	14,505.80	14,505.80 14,505.80 172,144.00 11.17% 10.07%	11.17%	10.07%	1.10%
Scenario Rates:													
Minimum Bill	\$ 21.50		Total Ann	Total Annual Consumption	nption		179,656		Full Cost of	Full Cost of Providing Water	_	•	1,515,563
Variable (per 1,000 gal)	\$ 10.75		Total Nun	<b>Total Number of Customers</b>	stomers		2,114		Revenue Ge	Revenue Generated From Scenario	cenario		1,541,600
Wholesale rate	\$ 2.90		Total Revenue	enne		4	1,541,600		Net Income		] 11		26,037

\*This scenario is based on a \$1.00 wholesale rate increase and a 30% city rate increase. This combination of rate increases results in additional water revenues of \$375,388 and sufficiently provides enough revenues for sustained operations. The only issue remaining is that it does not solve the inbalance of equity among all user groups.





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	Average	Billable	#o#	% of	Total America	1							
	Usage	Units	Customore	in the same	Met 1	% of Usage	Base Rate	[ Sapa Bata	Avg. Monthly		% of	Target	
Under 1000	0.73		50	castoliners	water Usage			aumi agen	Bill	Annual Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	<b>Equity Test</b>
2001	5		407	77%	4,025	3.35%	13,860,00		30.00	466 000 00	10000		
1001-1001	1.99	1	462	22%	11 031	0 470/	40.000.00		9	100,320.00	10.89%	12.61%	-1.72%
2001-3000	2 00	*			5	9. 17.20	13,860.00	r	30.00	166,320.00	10.89%	15.52%	A 630%
3001 4000	2.30		341	16%	12,186	10.13%	10,230.00	2,584,63	37.58	153 775 ED	40.070/	2 0 0	200
000t-T00c	3.95	9.	315	15%	14.916	12 40%	0 150 00	4 750 75		00.00	10.07%	13.13%	-3.07%
4001-5000	4.99	30	177	/00	40.400	20.00	6, 100.00	4,750.75	45.08	170,409.02	11.16%	13.65%	-2.50%
5001-5000		;	†	070	10,429	8.67%	5,220.00	4,038.40	53.21	111,100,75	7 27%	S AEO/	7007
0000 7000	5.98	4.0	123	%9	8,823	7.33%	3 690 00	3 701 60	00		0/ 17:	22.5	-1.16%
6001-7000	7.01	5.0	99	20%	2 2 2	7070	0 10 10	0,181,08	00.83	89,780.25	5.88%	6.58%	-0.70%
7001-8000	0		3 !	20	0,048	4.61%	1,980.00	2,560.73	68.80	54,488.75	3.57%	3 87%	70 30%
0000 1000	0.03	0.0	42	2%	4,046	3.36%	1,260,00	1.962.04	78 72	20 664 50	7601	200	0.00.0
8001-9000	8.72	6.7	27	1%	2 824	70300	0.00		70.7	20,004.30	7.53%	2.68%	-0.14%
9001-1000	0 03	7	C	2 3	2,027	6.3370	0.00	1,405.33	82.05	26,584.00	1.74%	1.81%	-0.07%
10001-11000	9 10	9	Ş	8-	2,383	1.98%	600.00	1,229.02	91.45	21 948 25	1 44%	1 160/	2000
00011 10001	10.95	8.9	4	1%	1.839	1 53%	420 00	09 070	000		2	0/04	-0.03%
11001-12000	11.01	6	7	700			9	90.0	88.33	16,688.25	1.09%	1.10%	0.00%
12001-13000	19.07	7	. (	8	278	0.7%	210.00	488.90	99.84	8,386.75	0.55%	0.55%	%000
13001 14000	0.0	-	۵	%0	941	0.78%	180.00	514.73	115 79	8 336 7E	0 550/	200	
13001-14000	13.96	12.0	7	%0	335	0.28%	90 00	104 25	70000	0,000	0.33%	0.53%	0.01%
14001-15000	16.19	14.2	4	%O	777	2000	00.00	190.00	122.08	2,944.25	0.19%	0.19%	0.01%
15001-16000+	68 17	00		200	111	0.65%	120.00	439.81	139.95	6,717.75	0.44%	0.42%	0.00%
Total		200	5	9,7	39,267	32.64%	1,440.00	24,615.94	542.83	312,671,25	20.47%	17 160	2000
1330			2,113	100%	120,296	120,296 100.00% 63.390.00	63.390.00	49.538.00		4 255 420 00	20 100	B/ 04. /-	3.02%
								2000101		70.901,000,1	88.73%	100.00%	

# Wholesale

					ATT AA	DIESTICATION AND THE							
	Average	00	llable #of	3- 70	1								
1414	Usage		Customers	Customers	Units Customers Customers Water Usere	% of Usage	Base Rate	Usage Rate	Avg. Monthly	% of lotal Annual % of Usage Base Rate Usage Rate Avg. Monthly Annual Revenue	%of	Target	
WATER DISTRICT, BREATHITT CO	5.002	,	-	0 050	000	100 007			100		Revenue	Revenue	equity lest
			-	0.00.00	39,350 T00.00%	100.00%	-	14,505.80	14,505.80	14,505.80 14,505.80 172,144.00 11.27% 10.07%	11.27%	10.07%	1.21%
Scenario Rates:													
Minimum Bill	\$ 30.00		Total Anni	Total Annual Concurrention	10,000								
Variable (per 1,000 gal)	\$ 7.75	or.	Total Mum	har collisur	nondu		179,656		Full Cost of P	Full Cost of Providing Water	_	-	1,515,563
Wholecale rate			oral Nath	oral Number of Customers	tomers		2,114	-	Revenue Gel	Revenue Generated From Scenario	Cenario	*	E27 300
יייוסובסמוב ומוב	\$ Z.90		Total Revenue	nue		4	1 527 200				1		007,176,
				1	-1	•	1,32,120,		Net Income				11.717
											II		

\*This scenario is based on a \$1.00 wholesale rate increase and a resturctured city rate increase based on a fair and equitable rate structure. These changes sufficiently provide enough revenues for sustained operations and reduces the gap of inequity for the City of Jackson Waterworks,



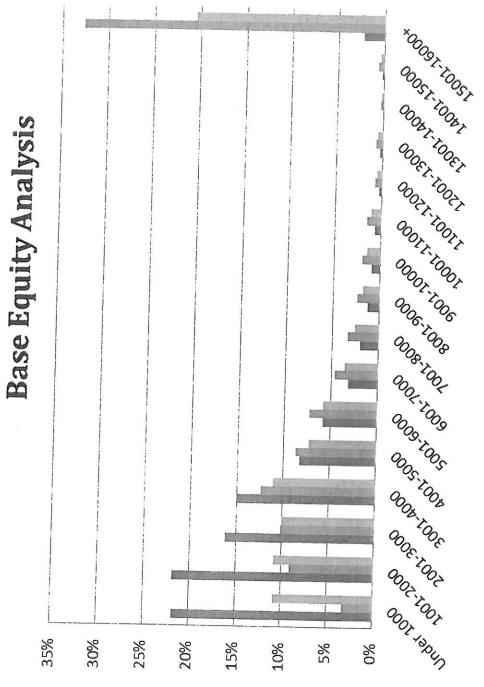


OOD, TOOK OOKT TOOT OORT, TOOT, onor ros **Equity Test** OOT-SPUT 3.00% -4.00% -5.00% -6.00% 1.00% 1.00% -2.00% 3.00% 7.00% 1.00% 0.00%





% of Customers% of Usage% of Revenue







# Affordability Standards

What Are Affordable Rates? Consider these numbers:

CDBG

Water Only

\$18.00

Water & Sewer

\$36.00

USDA / RD

Water Only

1.5% of MHI

Water & Sewer

3.0% of MHI

* 0.5	,	Affc	rdabilit	ty 1	Γest		
MHI	1.0%		1.5%		2.0%	2.5%	3.0%
\$ 10,000.00	\$ 8.33	\$	12.50	\$	16.67	\$ 20.83	\$ 25.00
\$ 12,000.00	\$ 10.00	\$	15.00	\$	20.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 30.00
\$ 14,000.00	\$ 11.67	\$	17.50	\$	23.33	\$ 29.17	\$ 35.00
\$ 16,000.00	\$ 13.33	\$	20.00	\$	26.67	\$ 33.33	\$ 40.00
\$ 18,000.00	\$ 15.00	\$	22.50	\$	30.00	\$ 37.50	\$ 45.00
\$ 20,000.00	\$ 16.67	<b>65</b>	25.00	\$	33.33	\$ 41.67	\$ 50.00
\$ 22,000.00	\$ 18.33	\$	27.50	\$	36.67	\$ 45.83	\$ 55.00
\$ 24,000.00	\$ 20.00	\$	30.00	\$	40.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 60.00
\$ 26,000.00	\$ 21.67	\$	32.50	\$	43.33	\$ 54.17	\$ 65.00
\$ 28,000.00	\$ 23.33	\$	35.00	\$	46.67	\$ 58.33	\$ 70.00
\$ 30,000.00	\$ 25.00	\$	37.50	\$	50.00	\$ 62.50	\$ 75.00

City of Jackson MHI: \$25,272

Communities charging less than 1.5% of MHI for water service should not feel remorseful about raising rates.





# Tips for Defending a Rate Increase

Defending a rate increase may be one of the most uncomfortable tasks for a water system's staff. It's important to understand, however, that many of the arguments against a rate increase are based on misperceptions, a lack of information, or false information. Here are some suggested responses to common arguments against rate increases.

### The "We can't afford it!" Argument

Reason: Everyone is old and on a fixed income.

Response: This profile probably fits most rural areas in Kentucky and all

surrounding states. Everyone else is in the same boat.

Reason: Gas, electric, and all my bills are increasing – we need a break!
Response: Gas, electric, and everything else is also increasing for our utility

system. We have to be able to pay our bills too!

Reason: The economy in this area is tough right now.

**Response**: When hasn't the economy been tight over the last two decades? At what point in the future do you think it will drastically change for this region? The longer we hold off on important maintenance and funding our reserves, the worse shape we will be in the future.

## The "You don't need it!" Argument

Reason: You can find ways to work with less!

**Response**: We have been working with less for several years – we have not been investing in our replacement/sinking fund like we should have all along and the longer we wait to fund necessary repairs, the more expensive it will be when the time comes.

Reason: You already have a million dollar plant, what more do you need?
Response: It takes money to operate that plant, and it is one of the largest investments our community has ever made. Would you rather have this plant deteriorate to the point that we lose our investment?! It would be like buying a new car and then never performing the necessary service to properly maintain it.





#### The "You don't need it!" Argument (continued)

**Response**: The operators are professionals. They had to go through a lot of training to get certified. They are responsible for one of the community's biggest investments and they are responsible for the public health and safety of our water. Also, the job continues to get more complicated each year with new regulations. In the coming years, it is projected that there will be a nationwide shortage of qualified operators; we need to keep our operator as well as other staff to continue providing safe drinking water.

#### **Other Common Arguments**

**Reason**: You just raised our taxes! Where are my tax dollars going? **Response**: In most cases tax dollars are not used to fund a utility. Local water and sewer utilities are supposed to be self-sustaining with the income from user charges and should not be funded with taxes.

**Response**: Their system is a lot different than ours. They may have a larger customer base, so there are more people to spread around the burden of fixed costs. They may have significantly different treatment requirements. They also may not be fully funding the system the way they should and a significant rate hike may possibly be in their future.





# Short-Term Continued

#### 2. Customer Billing

Ensure every customer connected to the water supply is metered and receiving a separate and accurate bill each month. Create strict policies on water theft and damage to meters and water system assets.

#### 3. Accounts Receivable

If the collection and shut-off policies are not being strictly enforced, the system is losing revenue. The customers who pay on time are subsidizing late payers. If there are large amounts of accounts receivable, consider reducing the amount of time customers are given to pay their bills. Also, the penalty for late payment is perhaps not high enough to encourage customers to pay on time.

#### 4. Bulk Purchasing

Consider purchasing chemicals and supplies in bulk to save money. Try to coordinate with a nearby system to buy larger quantities or to purchase equipment that can be shared. Always get bids on high-cost items and periodically call vendors to ensure the water system is getting the best price on supplies.

#### 5. Fees and Deposits

Review the current fee and deposit policies to make sure they reflect the cost of providing services. Does the tap fee really cover the full cost of hooking up a new customer? Does the service-fee cover the extra cost of night and weekend work? Make sure all of the policies are in writing.





# Long-Term Recommendations

#### 1. Water Meter Replacement Program

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) gives water meters an estimated useful life of fifteen (15) years. If the meters currently used exceed fifteen years of usage there is a high probability that deterioration has significantly reduced the accuracy of the water meter. This inaccurate water reading could be contributing to the high water loss and depriving the city of earned water revenues.

#### 2. Leak Detection Program

A leak detection program will reduce the amount of water loss and can instantly save money. The industry standard for water loss in a drinking water system is less than fifteen percent (15%).

#### 3. Asset Management Plan

Asset Management Plans are created to ensure that each asset within the water system is being properly maintained. It also ensures that funding is available to perform regularly scheduled maintenance. Although it might cost more to maintain assets in the short-term, there is considerable savings in the long-term. By investing in asset management there can be reduced life-cycle cost, which is critical to maintaining standard performance. An Asset Management Plan enables water systems to provide safe drinking water at the lowest possible cost; water systems owe that to their communities!

#### 4. Emergency Reserve Fund

Emergency situations can and will happen. It is always advantageous to prepare for these unexpected circumstances. An emergency reserve fund will provide needed funds in a time of distress.

### 5. Energy Audit

Water treatment and distribution systems are heavy energy consumers and with energy costs continuing to increase it quickly becomes apparent how important energy efficiency can be for a utility. RCAP energy audits are designed specifically for drinking water systems and a 20% average savings opportunity has been discovered at each system!





# Summary

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# <u>Summary</u>

As inflation and prices of necessary supplies and equipment continue to rise on a frequent basis, the total cost of fully operating and maintaining a sustainable water system has significantly increased. The City of Jackson needs to ensure their ability to provide safe, potable drinking water to their customers now and in the future.

RCAP recommends restructuring and increasing the City of Jackson's water rates. The current water rate structure provides a discount to customers who have both water and wastewater services. Although this can be beneficial to some customers, it does not provide a fair and equitable rate structure for the entire customer base. It is therefore recommended by RCAP to remove the current structure and provide an equivalent water rate for customers with water and/or wastewater services as recommended on page 22.

RCAP recommends a series of long-term system improvements be initiated, specifically aimed at reducing the system's high water loss. The suggested programs in the long-term recommendations to accomplish this goal are a meter replacement program, leak detection program, and asset management plan. System improvements created from these programs will reduce water loss, reduce expenses, and increase water revenues enabling the system to operate at a greater efficiency.

RCAP also highly recommends improving the system's accounting and billing software and investing in staff training for these programs to ensure accurate record keeping in the future. This will enable reports, and therefore future decisions made by city officials based on financial information, to be more precise.

The recommended water rate restructure and increase will provide the required financial revenues to sustain system operations in the short-term while the recommended long-term programs will enable the system to be sustainable well into the future. It is only with the combination of these recommendations that Jackson Waterworks will be able to achieve both a financially and operationally sustainable water system.





# Contact Information

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## **USDA - Rural Development**

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Lexington, KY 40503

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606.439.1378

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