City of Jackson



Water Rate Analysis

Test Period

May 1, 2010 to April 30, 2011



Prepared by

Kentucky Rural Community Assistance Program

Fall 2011

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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.
- To recommend sustainable actions to the water system for the short and longterm.

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

- 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.



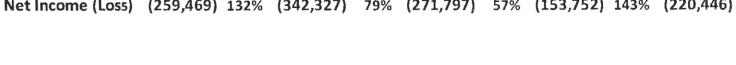


Financial Analysis



Five Year Audit Review

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	Avg Increase Per Year
Revenue										
Water Sales	690,878	105%	722,864	107%	775,254	141%	1,095,841	98%	1,070,600	113%
Miscellaneous	15,292	21%	3,162	68%	2,149	396%	8,520	290%	24,737	1949
Total Revenues	706,170	103%	726,026	107%	777,403	142%	1,104,361	99%	1,095,337	1139
Expenses										
Salaries	289,788	81%	235,736	134%	315,614	102%	323,161	96%	311,544	1049
Depreciation	345,352	102%	351,149	101%	353,435	108%	380, 182	101%	382,932	1039
Taxes and Retirement	47,822	78%	37,167	224%	83,370	86%	72,086	120%	86,515	1279
Utilities	69,752	162%	113,242	83%	93,493	128%	119,717	91%	108,863	1169
Supplies	89,555	185%	165,276	62%	101,897	223%	227,522	121%	275,700	1489
Insurance	73,538	84%	61,624	129%	79,283	95%	75,326	119%	89,589	1075
Contract Labor	27,998	286%	79,945	21%	17,106	309%	52,810	61%	32,189	1699
5ludge Hauling	_		-		-		-		-	-
Miscellaneous	21,834	111%	24,214	21%	5,002	146%	7,309	389%	28,451	1679
Total Expense	965,639	111%	1,068,353	98%	1,049,200	120%	1,258,113	105%	1,315,783	1089





Financial Analysis

	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	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		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
	NETWOODS.			2 2 2 2 1 2 1 4
FULL COST OF PROVIDI	NG WATER			1,515,640
FULL LOSS				(395,189)





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.

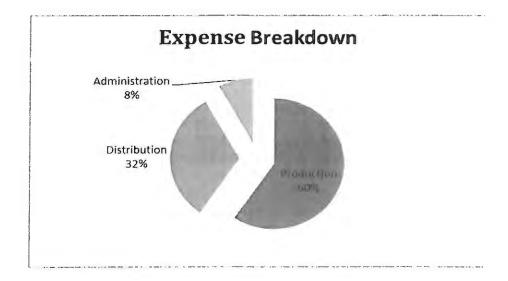
The following adjustments were made to each account/s:

- 1. 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.
- 9. 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.









Expense Breakdown

	Total	Prod	uction	Distri	bution	Admin	istration	
Expense		Category %	Total	Category %	Total	Category %	Total	
Labor and Fringe	492,207.95	54%	265,792.29	30%	147,662.39	16%	78,753.27	
Insurance	32,497.30	34%	11,049.08	33%	10,724.11	33%	10,724.11	
Administration	15,770.86	0%	-	0%	-	100%	15,770.86	
Utilities	125,620.61	98%	123,108.20	2%	2,512.41	0%	-	
Production Fees	24,912.42	100%	24,912.42	0%	-	0%		
Maintenance and Repairs	32,804.12	20%	6,560.82	80%	26,243.30	0%	-	
Supplies	149,993.35	100%	149,993.35	0%	-	0%	-	
Transportation	14,501.53	10%	1,450.15	80%	11,601.22	10%	1,450.15	
Travel	469.26	50%	234.63	50%	234.63	0%	-	
Uniforms	7,358.98	65%	4,783.34	35%	2,575.64	0%	-	
Miscellaneous	7,793.04	34%	2,649.63	33%	2,571. 7 0	33%	2,571.70	
Debt Service	449,378.58	50%	224,689.29	50%	224,689.29	0%	_	
Bad Debt	2,558.95	0%	-	0%	-	100%	2,558.9	
Depreciation	99,540.00	50%_	49,770.00	50%	49,770.00	0%		
Total	1,455,406.96		864,993.21		478,584.69		111,829.0	
Recommended Reserves								
Emergency Reserve	36,385.17	34%	12,370.96	33%	12,007.11	33%	12,007.1	
Water System Needs	23,847.57	100%	23,847.57	0%		0%		
Full Cost of Providin	ng Water		901,211.74		490,591.80		123,836.15	



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Production Analysis

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Production Analysis

Month	Raw Water Treated	Filtered Water	Water Sold	Water Loss	Percentage
May	32,165,466	29,316,396	13,965,000	15,351,396	52%
June	31,384,794	28,529,471	17,234,000	11,295,471	40%
ylut	32,883,420	29,471,535	15,244,000	14,227,535	48%
August	32,549,086	29,315,310	25,604,000	3,711,310	13%
September	31,309,157	28,013,761	16,203,000	11,810,761	42%
October	33,443,850	28,591,134	15,746,000	12,845,134	45%
November	31,171,628	28,675,238	22,826,000	5,849,238	20%
December	36,183,694	32,301,043	13,534,000	18,767,043	58%
January	36,338,704	32,526,909	17,573,000	14,953,909	46%
February	32,295,430	28,982,232	12,742,000	16,240,232	56%
March	34,122,984	26,662,893	13,820,000	12,842,893	48%
April	30,913,662	27,649,445	15,878,000	11,771,445	43%
Total	394,761,875	350,035,367	200,369,000	149,666,367	43%
Real Cost of	f Water Loss	\$ 901,212	\$ 515,876	\$ 385,336	
Total Treat	ed Water (1,000gal)	350,035.37			
Total Produ	uction Cost	901,212			
Cost per 1,000	gallons	\$ 2.57	<u>.</u>		



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Usage Analysis

Total Customer Distribution

	Average Henry	# of	% of	Total Annual	0/ 0511-0-0
	Average Usage	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

	Average Usage	% of Customers	Total Annual Water Usage	% of Usage
WATER DISTRICT, BREATHITT CO	5,002	0.05%	59,360	100%

Total Annual Consumption
Total Number of Customers

179,656



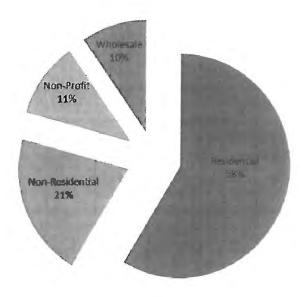




Customer Usage



Revenue Breakdown









Base Equity Test

	A	Tillable	# 5	% of		4 44.03			Ton Manuality		71-5	T	
	Average Usage	Billable Units	# of Customers	Customers	Total Annual Water Usage	% of Usage	Base Rete	Usage Rate	Avg. Monthly Bill	Annual Revenue	% of Revenue	Target Revenue	Equity Test
Under 1000	0.73	-	462	22%	4,025	3.35%	7,642.07	-	16.54	91,704.81	7.86%	12.61%	-4.74%
1001-2000	1.99	-	462	22%	11,031	9.17%	7,642.07	-	16.54	91,704.81	7.86%	15.52%	-7.65%
2001-3000	2.98	1.0	341	16%	12,186	10.13%	5,640.57	2,756.59	24.63	100,765.96	8.64%	13.13%	-4.49%
3001-4000	3.95	1.9	315	15%	14,916	12.40%	5,210.50	5,066.84	32.63	123,328.05	10.58%	13.65%	-3.08%
4001-5000	4.99	3.0	174	8%	10,429	8,67%	2,878.18	4,307.09	41.29	86,223.20	7.39%	8.45%	-1.06%
5001-6000	5.98	4.0	123	6%	8,823	7.33%	2,034.58	4,043.96	49.42	72,942.47	6.25%	6.58%	-0.32%
6001-7000	7.01	5.0	66	3%	5,549	4.61%	1,091.72	2,731.10	57.92	45,873.93	3.93%	3.87%	0.07%
7001-8000	8.03	6.0	42	2%	4,046	3.36%	694.73	2,092.58	66,36	33,447.80	2.87%	2.68%	0.19%
8001-9000	6.72	6,7	27	1%	2,824	2.35%	446.61	1,498.84	72.05	23,345.40	2.00%	1,81%	0.19%
9001-10000	9.93	7.9	20	1%	2,383	1.98%	330.83	1,310.79	82.08	19,699.41	1.69%	1.46%	0.23%
10001-11000	10.95	8.9	14	1%	1,839	1.53%	231.58	1,035.27	90.49	15,202.18	1.30%	1.10%	0.21%
11001-12000	11.01	9.0	7	0%	925	0.77%	115,79	521.42	91.03	7,646.55	0.66%	0.55%	0.11%
12001-13000	13.07	11.1	6	0%	941	0.78%	99.25	548.98	108.04	7,778.68	0.67%	0.53%	0.13%
13001-14000	13.98	12.0	2	0%	335	0.28%	33.08	197.69	115.38	2,769.23	0.24%	0.19%	0.05%
14001-15000	16.19	14.2	4	0%	777	0.65%	68.17	469.07	133.81	6,422.88	0.55%	0.42%	0.13%
15001-16000+	68.17	66.2	48	2%	39,267	32,64%	793.98	26,253.73	563.49	324,572.49	27.83%	17.46%	10.37%
Total			2,113	100%	120,296	100.00%	34,951.71	52,833.95		1,053,427.86	90.33%	100.00%	

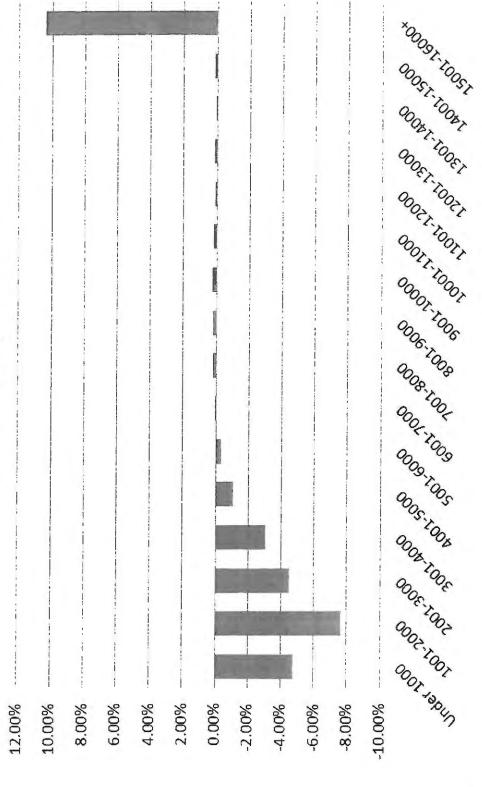
Wholesale

	Average Usage	Billable Units	# of Customers	% of Customers	Total Annual Water Usage	% of Usage	Base Rate	Usage Rate	Avg. Monthly Bill	Annual Revenue	% of Revenue	Target Revenue	Equity Test
WATER DISTRICT, BREATHITT CO	5,002		1	0.05%	59,360	100.00%	-	9,503.80	9,503.80	112,784.00	9.87%	10.07%	-0.39%
Current Rates: Minimum Bill Variable (per 1,000 gal) Wholesale rate	\$ 16.54 \$ 8.27 \$ 1.90			nual Consu mber of Cu renue		 =	179,656 2,114 \$ 1,166,212		Full Cost of Revenue Ge Net Loss	Providing Wate nerated	r -		1,515,563 1,166,212 349,351





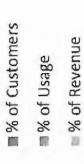
Base Equity Test

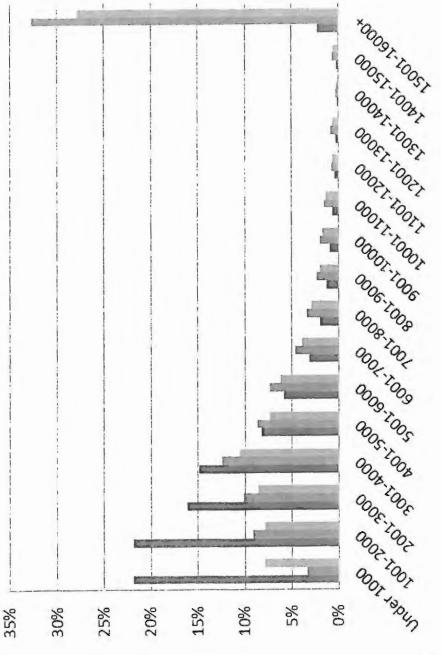






Base Equity Analysis









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Recommendations

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

	Sce	nario (1)	Sce	nario (2)	Scenario (3) New Rate Structure		
	Curr	ent Rates	30% Ra	ate Increase			
Water/Sewer Customers							
Minimum Charge	\$	13.43	\$	17.46	\$	30.00	
Usage Charge	\$	6.71	\$	8.72	\$	7.75	
Water Only Customers							
Minimum Charge	\$	19.63	\$	25.52	\$	30.00	
Usage Charge	\$	9.81	\$	12.75	\$	7.75	
Wholesale	\$	2.90	\$	2.90	\$	2.90	
		Average	e Rates				
Residential							
Water & Sewer	\$	23.29	\$	30.28	\$	41.39	
Water Only	\$	34.05	\$	44.27	\$	41.39	
Non-Residential							
Water & Sewer	\$	90.77	\$	118.00	\$	119.33	
Water Only	\$	132.70	\$	172.51	\$	119.33	
Residential Monthly Average	Usage Per	Customer		3.47	- M.	÷ 7 · ·	
Non-Residential Monthly Ave	rage Usage	Per Customer		13.53			

^{*}Average rates based on historical usage analysis.



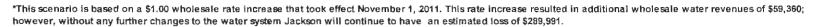


Scenario (1)

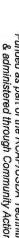
					00011	urio (<u>-,</u>						
	Average Usage	Billable Units	# of Customers	% of Customers	Total Annual Water Usage	% of Usage	Base Rate	Usage Rate	Avg. Monthly Bill	Annual Revenue	% of Revenue	Target Revenue	Equity Test
Under 1000	0.73	-	462	22%	4,025	3.35%	7,642.07	-	16.54	91,704.81	7.48%	12.61%	-5.12%
1001-2000	1.99	-	462	22%	11,031	9.17%	7,642.07	-	16.54	91,704.81	7.48%	15.52%	-8.03%
2001-3000	2.98	1.0	341	16%	12,186	10,13%	5,640.57	2,756.59	24.63	100,765.96	8.22%	13.13%	-4.91%
3001-4000	3.95	1.9	315	15%	14,916	12,40%	5,210.50	5,066.84	32.63	123,328.05	10.06%	13.65%	-3,59%
4001-5000	4.99	3.0	174	8%	10,429	8.67%	2,878.18	4,307.09	41.29	66,223.20	7.04%	8.45%	-1.42%
5001-6000	5.98	4.0	123	6%	8,823	7.33%	2,034.58	4,043.96	49,42	72,942,47	5.95%	6.58%	-0.63%
6001-7000	7.01	5.0	66	3%	5,549	4.61%	1,091.72	2,731.10	57.92	45,873.93	3.74%	3.87%	-0.13%
7001-8000	8.03	6.0	42	2%	4,046	3.36%	694.73	2,092.58	66.36	33,447.80	2.73%	2.68%	0.05%
8001-9000	8.72	6.7	27	1%	2,824	2,35%	446.61	1,498.84	72.05	23,345.40	1.90%	1.81%	0.09%
9001-10000	9.93	7.9	20	1%	2,383	1.98%	330.83	1,310.79	82.08	19,699.41	1.61%	1.46%	0.14%
10001-11000	10.95	8.9	14	1%	1,839	1.53%	231.58	1,035.27	90.49	15,202.18	1.24%	1.10%	0.14%
11001-12000	11.01	9.0	7	0%	925	0.77%	115.79	521.42	91.03	7,646.55	0.62%	0.55%	0.07%
12001-13000	13.07	11.1	6	0%	941	0.78%	99.25	548.98	108.04	7,778.68	0.63%	0.53%	0.10%
13001-14000	13.96	12.0	2	0%	335	0.28%	33.08	197.69	115.38	2,769.23	0.23%	0.19%	0.04%
14001-15000	16.19	14.2	4	0%	777	0.65%	66.17	469.07	133.61	6,422.68	0.52%	0.42%	0.11%
15001-16000+	68.17	66.2	48	2%	39,267	32.64%	793.98	26,253.73	563.49	324,572.49	26.48%	17,46%	9.03%
Total			2,113	100%	120,296	100.00%	34,951.71	52,833.95		1,053,427.86	85.95%	100.00%	

Wholesale

	Average Usage	Billable Units	# of Customers	% of Customers	Total Annual Water Usage	% of Usage	Base Rate	Usage Rate	Avg. Monthly Bill	Annual Revenue	% of Revenue	Target Revenue	Equity Test
WATER DISTRICT, BREATHITT CO	5,002		1	0.05%	59,360	100.00%		14,505.80	14,505.80	172,144.00	14.05%	10.07%	3.98%
Scenario Rates: Minimum Bill Variable (per 1,000 gal) Wholesale rate	\$ 16.54 \$ 8.27 \$ 2.90			nual Consu mber of Cu venue		\$	179,656 2,114 1,225,572			Providing Wat			1,515,563 1,225,572 289,991







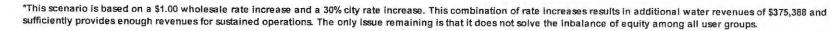


Scenario (2)

					OCCI	Section 10 (2)									
	Average Usage	Billable Units	# of Customers	% of Customers	Total Annual Water Usage	% of Usage	Base Rate	Usage Rate	Avg. Monthly Bill	Annual Revenue	% of Revenue	Target Revenue	Equity Test		
Under 1000	0.73	-	462	22%	4,025	3.35%	9,934.69	-	21.50	119,216.26	7.73%	12.61%	-4.87%		
1001-2000	1.99	-	462	22%	11,031	9.17%	9,934.69	_	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	6%	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	66	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	6	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	2	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%	777	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%			

Wholesale

	Average Usage	Billable Units	# of Customers	% of Customers	Total Annual Water Usage	% of Usage	Base Rate	Usage Rate	Avg. Monthly Bill	Annual Revenue	% of Revenue	Target Revenue	Equity Test
WATER DISTRICT, BREATHITT CO	5,002	-	1	0.05%	59,360	100.00%	-	14,505.80	14,505.80	172,144.00	11.17%	10.07%	1,10%
Scenario Rates:													
Minimum Bill	\$ 21.50		Total Annual Consumption				179,656		Full Cost of	Providing Wat	er		1,515,563
Variable (per 1,000 gal)	\$ 10.75		Total Nur	mber of Cu	stomers		2,114		Revenue G	enerated From	Scenario		1,541,600
Wholesale rate	\$ 2.90		Total Rev	/enue		\$	1,541,600		Net Income				26,037





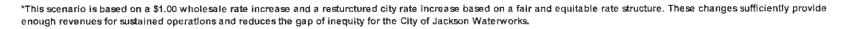


Scenario (3)

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	Average Usage	Billable Units	# of Customers	% of Customers	Total Annual Water Usage	% of Usage	Base Rate	Usage Rate	Avg. Monthly Bill	Annual Revenue	% of Revenue	Target Revenue	Equity Test
Under 1000	0.73	-	462	22%	4,025	3.35%	13,860.00	-	30.00	168,320.00	10.89%	12.61%	-1.72%
1001-2000	1.99	-	462	22%	11,031	9.17%	13,860.00	-	30.00	166,320.00	10.89%	15.52%	-4.63%
2001-3000	2.98	1.0	341	16%	12,186	10.13%	10,230.00	2,584,63	37.58	153,775.50	10.07%	13.13%	-3.07%
3001-4000	3.95	1.9	315	15%	14,916	12.40%	9,450.00	4,750.75	45.0B	170,409.02	11.16%	13.65%	-2.50%
4001-5000	4.99	3.0	174	8%	10,429	8.67%	5,220.00	4,038.40	53.21	111,100.75	7.27%	8.45%	-1.18%
5001-6000	5.98	4.0	123	6%	8,823	7.33%	3,690.00	3,791.69	60.83	89,780.25	5.88%	6.58%	-0.70%
6001-7000	7.01	5.0	66	3%	5,549	4.61%	1,980.00	2,560.73	68.80	54,488.75	3.57%	3.87%	-0.30%
7001-8000	8.03	8.0	42	2%	4,046	3,36%	1,260.00	1,962.04	76.72	38,664.50	2.53%	2.68%	-0.14%
8001-9000	8.72	6.7	27	1%	2,824	2.35%	810.00	1,405.33	82.05	26,584.00	1.74%	1.81%	-0.07%
9001-10000	9.93	7.9	20	1%	2,383	1.98%	600.00	1,229,02	91.45	21,948.25	1.44%	1.46%	-0.03%
10001-11000	10.95	8.9	14	1%	1,839	1.53%	420.00	970.69	99.33	16,688.25	1,09%	1.10%	0.00%
11001-12000	11.01	9.0	7	0%	925	0.77%	210.00	488.90	99.84	8,386.75	0.55%	0.55%	0.00%
12001-13000	13.07	11.1	6	0%	941	0.78%	180.00	514.73	115.79	8,336.75	0.55%	0.53%	0.01%
13001-14000	13.96	12.0	2	0%	335	0.28%	60.00	185.35	122,68	2,944.25	0.19%	0.19%	0.01%
14001-15000	16.19	14.2	4	0%	777	0.65%	120.00	439.81	139,95	6,717.75	0.44%	0.42%	0.02%
15001-16000+	68.17	66.2	48	2%	39,267	32.64%	1,440.00	24,615.94	542.83	312,671.25	20.47%	17.46%	3.02%
Total			2,113	100%	120,296	100.00%	63,390.00	49,538.00		1,355,136.02	88.73%	100.00%	

Wholesale

	Average Usage	Billable Units	#of Customers	% of Customers	Total Annual Water Usage	% of Usage	Base Rate	Usage Rate	Avg. Monthly Bill	Annual Revenue	% of Revenue	Target Revenue	Equity Test
WATER DISTRICT, BREATHITT CO	5,002		1	0.05%	59,360	100.00%		14,505.80	14,505.B0	172,144.00	11.27%	10.07%	1.21%
Scenario Rates: Minimum Bill Variable (per 1,000 gal) Wholesale rate	\$ 30.00 \$ 7.75 \$ 2.90			nual Consu mber of Cu venue	•	\$	179,656 2,114 1,527,280			Providing Wate enerated From			1,515,563 1,527,280 11,717





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■ % of Customers ■ % of Revenue ■% of Usage *Oogst-toost OOST TOOK OCONT. TOOK **Base Equity Analysis** OOST TOOT ODORT TOOTT OOTT. TOOOT ODOOTTOO 0006: 1008 ODOS TOOL ODE TOOS OOG, TOOS OOS TOOS QOON TOOK OOK TOOK OOR TOOT OOOTIBRUS 5% %0 15% 10% 35% 30% 25% 20%





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

			Affo	rdabilit	y T	est			
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	\$	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.

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.





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