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Cost-of-Service Rate Study 2007
Public Involvement Committee
Workshop 4: Wastewater Cost Allocations
Austin Water Utility
January 22, 2008

Pathways to Lasting Solutions

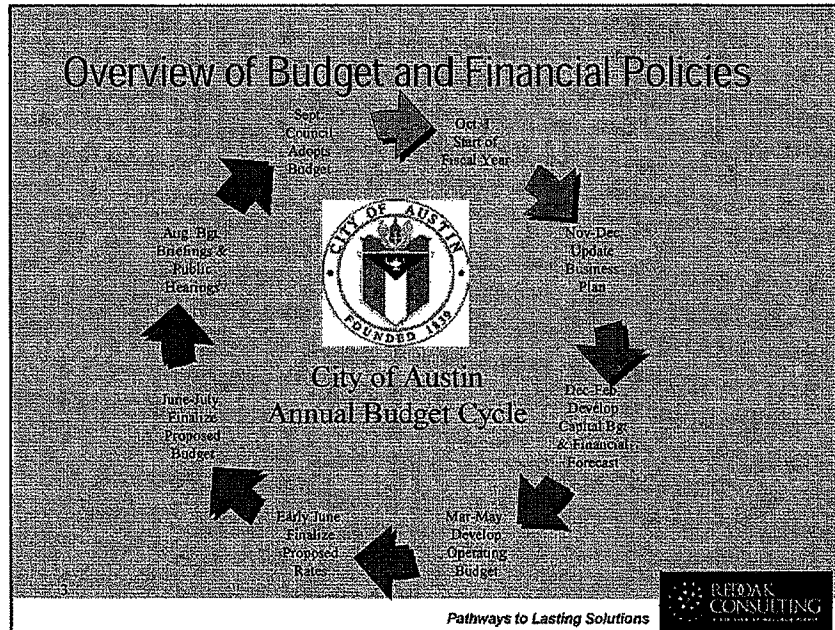
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Tonight's Agenda

1. Welcome
2. Overview of budget and financial policies
3. Overview of wastewater system
4. Decisions by Executive Team
5. PIC comments from last meeting
6. Presentation on wastewater cost allocations
7. PIC member comments and discussion
8. Summary of decisions and agreements
9. Public comment period

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Austin Service Area

- Estimated served population
 - Current: ~840,000
 - 2060 Projected: ~2 million
- Approximately 190,000 current accounts
- Current city limits land area: ~285 sq. mi
- Utility service area boundary: ~537 sq. mi
- Retail and wholesale, inside and outside city limits
- Wholesale service includes municipal utility districts, cities, and private companies

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Austin WATER

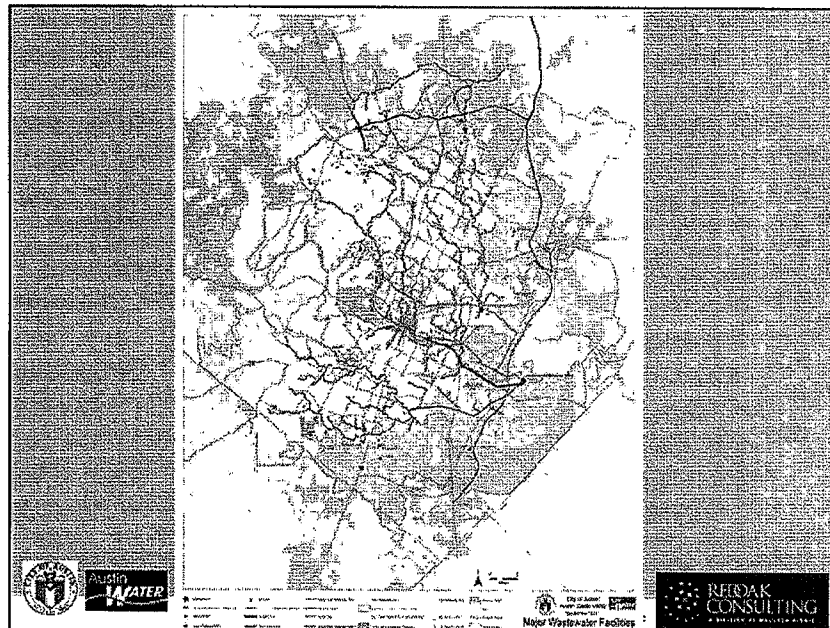
Wastewater Treatment

- Two major wastewater treatment plants
- Treatment capacity: 150 MGD
 - South Austin Regional WWTP: 75 MGD
 - Walnut Creek WWTP: 75 MGD
- Discharge water quality consistently better than required by TCEQ permits
- Currently return flow wastewater discharges average roughly 100,000 acre-ft./year
- Govalle WWTP built in 1937 was decommissioned in late 2006
- System has ~2,500 mi. of wastewater main



Austin WATER

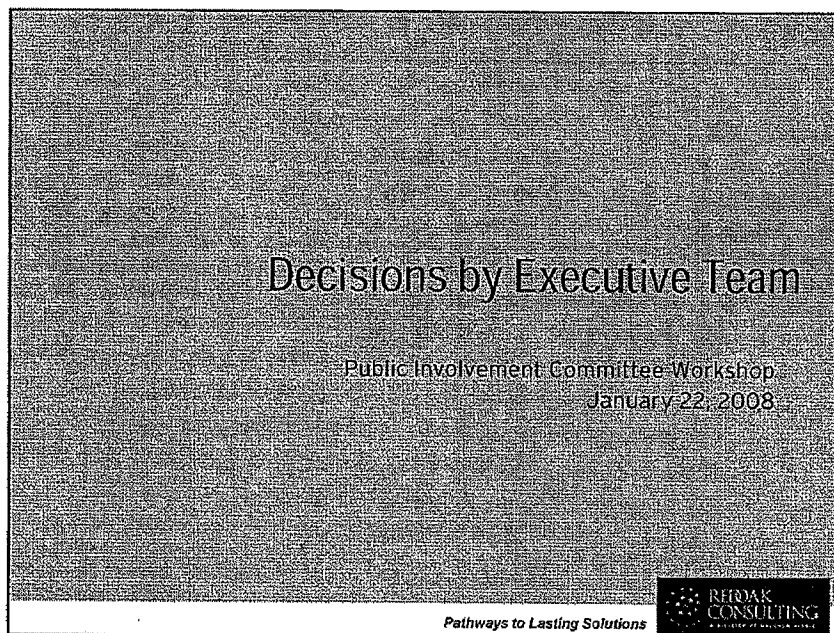
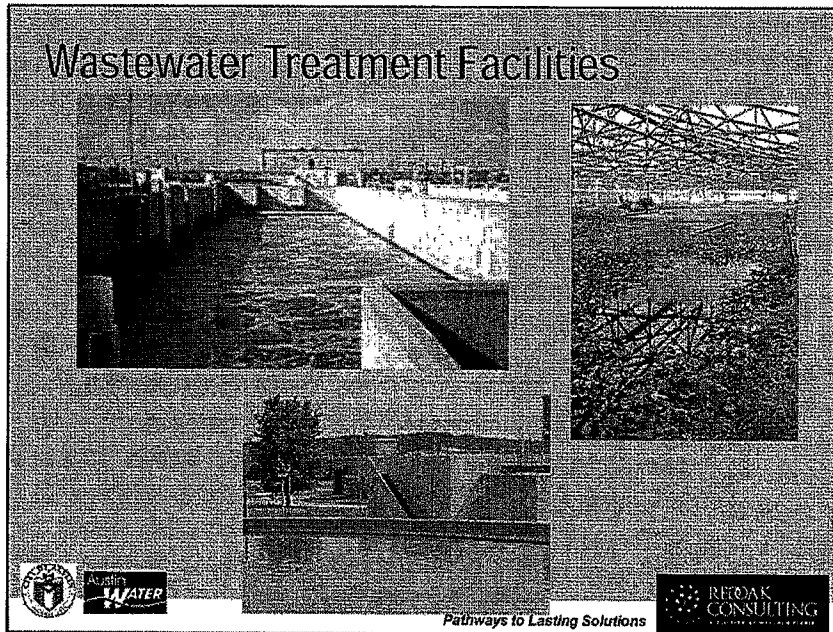
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Austin WATER

Major Wastewater Facilities





Executive Team Decisions

- *Revenue Requirements Issue 1* - cash basis will be used
- *Revenue Requirements Issue 2* - future budgets will be used
- *Revenue Requirements Issues 3-5* - not applicable because cash basis will be used

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PIC Comments From Last Meeting

Public Involvement Committee Workshop
January 22, 2008

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Comments from Individual PIC Members

- Base/Extra Capacity and Commodity/Demand methods of allocating water costs appear to produce same results
- A portion of capital and O&M costs associated with water transmission and distribution system should be allocated to all water usage, not peak only
- Economies of scale should be considered, especially for pipelines and pump stations
- Fire charges based on meter size may not accurately represent fire flow needs
- Recommend use of demand data collected by industrial customers
- Disagree with the creation of separate fire charges

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Requests from PIC Members

- More innovative and sophisticated method of allocating capital costs should be developed to fairly allocate costs *and* *benefits* of facilities to customer classes
- Detailed customer class peak demand calculations
- Fire charges should be studied further outside the PIC cost-of-service process
- Model outputs should be provided in Excel (as values with no formulas), not Adobe Acrobat PDF

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Wastewater Cost Allocations

Public Involvement Committee Workshop
January 22, 2008

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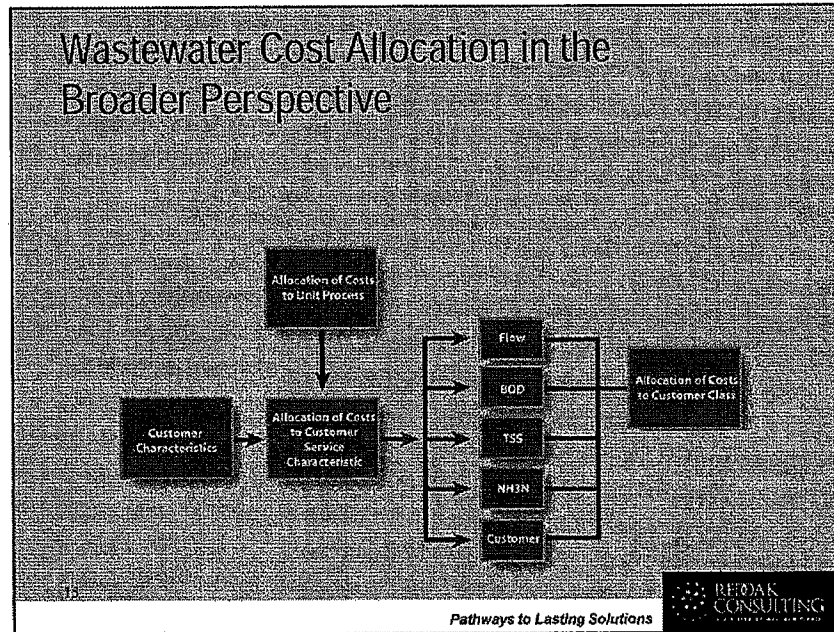
Wastewater Policies Reviewed

1. Which is the most appropriate overall method?
2. What are the appropriate customer service characteristics?
3. How should I/I be estimated and allocated?

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Issue 1: Wastewater Cost Allocation Options

- Design Basis*
- Functional Basis
- Hybrid Approach

* AWU's current methodology

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Design Basis

- AWU's current methodology
- Allocates costs based on engineering design criteria
- Less administrative burden
- Least implementation risk
- Potential positive impact on conservation due to increased unit cost for wastewater treatment and disposal

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Functional Basis

- Allocates costs based on operational or functional purposes
- Minimal administrative burden

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Hybrid Approach

- Allocates O&M costs based on function and capital costs based on design
- More acceptable to public and political officials
- Increased administrative burden
- Improved interclass and intraclass equity
- Improved sustainability
- Recommended by consulting team

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Issue 2: Customer Service Characteristics

- Flow, BOD, and TSS only*
- Add Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)
- Add Phosphorus

*AWU's current methodology

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Flow, BOD, and TSS Only

- AWU's current methodology
- Least administrative burden
- Most common approach

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Add Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)

- Difficult to implement without additional data
- Likely to become increasingly important in future (policy durability)
- Improved interclass and intraclass equity
- Improved sustainability
- Recommended by consulting team (once sufficient data is available from industrial pretreatment sampling program)

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Add Phosphorus

- Difficult to implement without additional data
- Likely to become increasingly important in future (policy durability)
- Improved interclass and intraclass equity
- Improved sustainability
- Recommended by consulting team (once sufficient data is available from industrial pretreatment sampling program)

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Issue 3: I/I Estimation and Allocation

- Combined connections and volume*
- Contributed wastewater volume
- Number of connections
- Land area

*AWU's current methodology

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Combined Connections and Volume

- AWU's current methodology (50% connections, 50% volume)
- Minimal administrative burden
- Less affordable for residential customers
- Potential increased economic development

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Contributed Wastewater Volume

- Easy to implement
- Easy to understand
- More affordable for residential customers
- Potential negative impact on economic development
- Recommended by consulting team

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Number of Connections

- Easy to implement
- Easy to understand
- Less affordable for residential customers
- Potential increase in economic development

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Land Area

- Greatest administrative burden
- Greatest risk of implementation
- Least common approach

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PIC Member Questions, Discussion, and Comments

Public Involvement Committee Workshop
January 22, 2008

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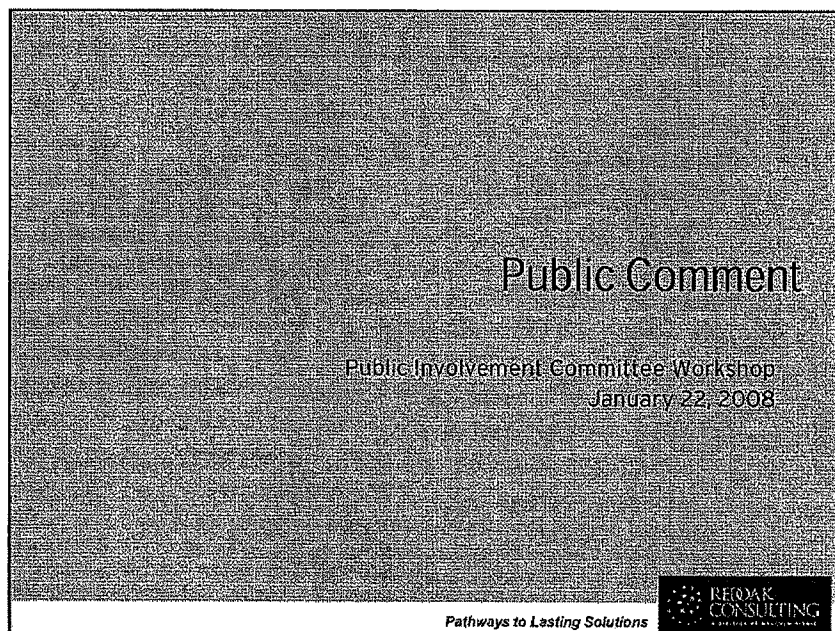
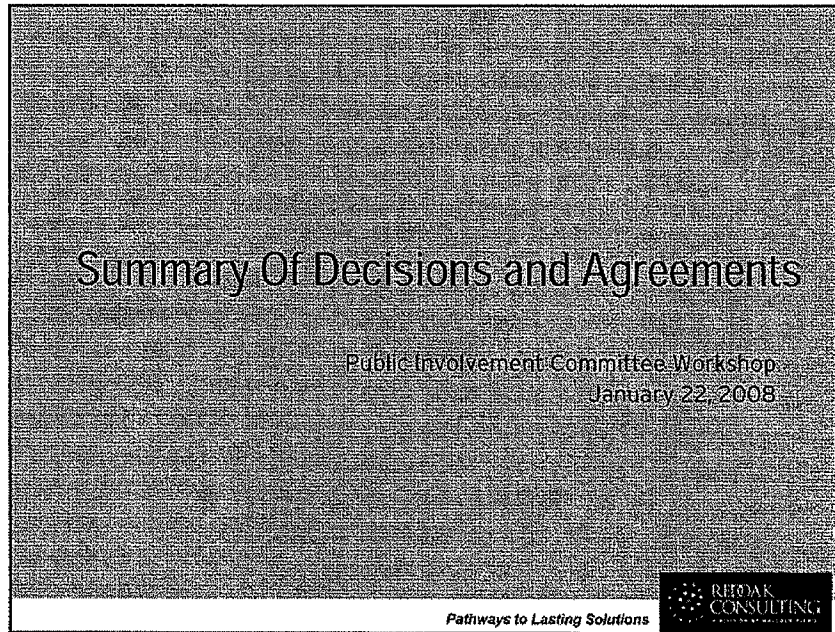
Next Steps

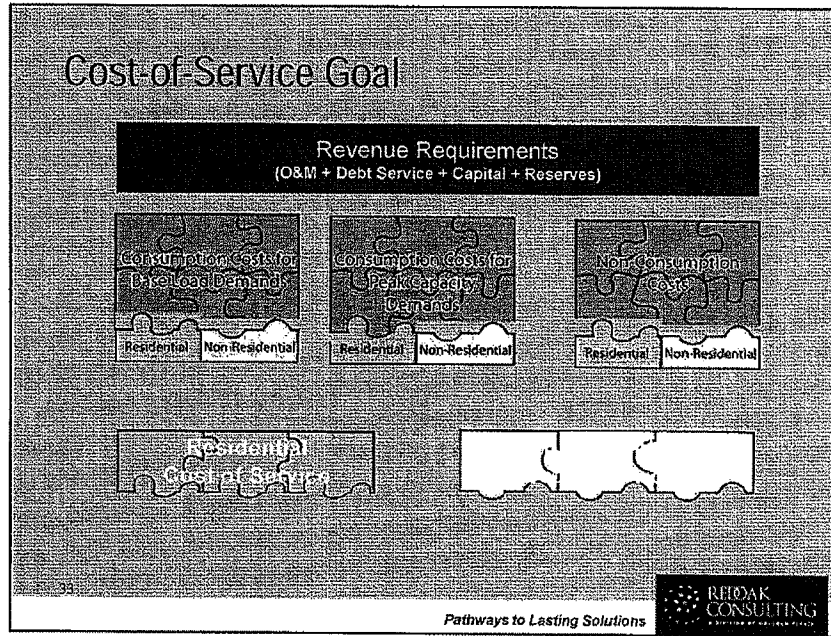
- Written comments on tonight's meeting due 1/29 (to Mike Castillo)
- Customer Characteristics issue paper to PIC (1/28)
- Next PIC Workshop on MONDAY (2/4)

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Cost-of-Service Rate Study 2007
Public Involvement Committee
Workshop 5: Customer Classifications
Austin Water Utility
February 19, 2008

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Tonight's Agenda

1. Welcome
2. Decisions by Executive Team
3. PIC comments from last meeting
4. Presentation on customer classifications
5. PIC member comments and discussion
6. Summary of decisions and agreements
7. Public comment period

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Decisions by Executive Team

Public Involvement Committee Workshop
February 19, 2008

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Executive Team Decisions

- *Water Cost Allocations Issue 1* – Base / Extra-Capacity Method will be used
- *Water Cost Allocations Issue 2* – Peak day and peak hour will be used to allocate extra capacity costs
- *Water Cost Allocations Issue 3* – a separate charge will not be developed for private fire connections
- *Water Cost Allocations Issue 4* – deferred (public fire charges)

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PIC Comments From Last Meeting

Public Involvement Committee Workshop
February 19, 2008

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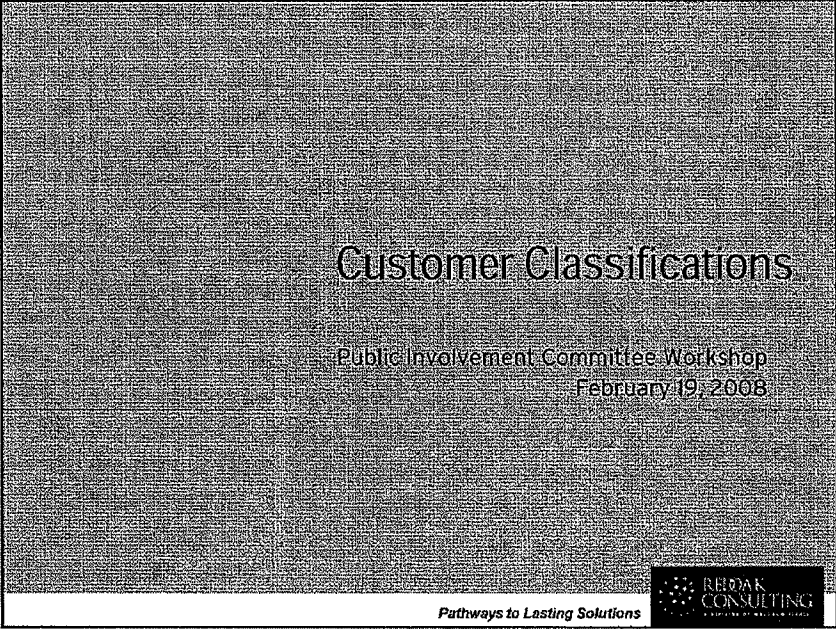
Comments from PIC Members

- I/I costs should not be allocated to wholesale and industrial customers because these customers are metered and typically discharge into interceptors
- I/I costs should be allocated based on customer connections, not volume
- AWU should use actual measured BOD and TSS loadings to determine allocations to customer classes
- Some PIC members supported the introduction of TKN and phosphorous, others did not
- Additional information is requested following detailed application of the allocation methodologies

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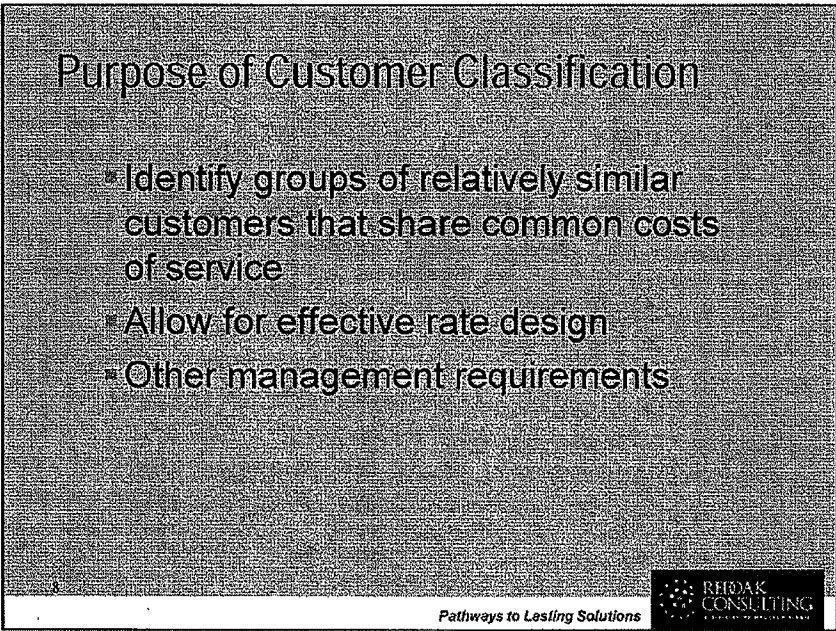




Customer Classifications

Public Involvement Committee Workshop
February 19, 2008

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Purpose of Customer Classification

- Identify groups of relatively similar customers that share common costs of service
- Allow for effective rate design
- Other management requirements

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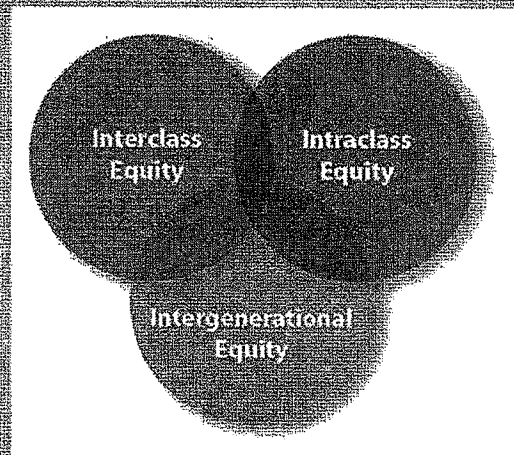
Factors for Classifying Customers

- General service requirements
- Demand patterns or usage characteristics
- Geographical locations for wholesale and outside-city customers

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Customer Classification and Equity



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Rate Design and Customer Classes

- Rate design and classification should be consistent to enhance equity
- Provide conservation incentives
- Complex rate designs may enhance equity with fewer classes

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Wastewater Rate Designs and Customer Classification

- Surcharge approach
- Strength-based classification or Quantity/Quality approach

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Common Customer Classes

- Single-family residential
- Multifamily residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Wholesale

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Less Common Classes

- Institutional
- Schools
- Parks
- Hospitals
- Business parks
- Government

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Estimating Customer Characteristics

- Water
 - Peak-day factor
 - Peak-hour factor
- Wastewater
 - BOD concentrations
 - TSS concentrations

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Prorating Peaking Factors

$$\text{Class Peak Day Factor} = \left(\frac{\text{Class Peak Month Demand}}{\text{Class Average Month Demand}} \right) \times \left(\frac{\text{System Peak Day Demand}}{\text{System Peak Month Demand}} \right)$$

$$\text{Class Peak Hour Factor} = \left(\frac{\text{Class Peak Month Demand}}{\text{Class Average Month Demand}} \right) \times \left(\frac{\text{System Peak Hour Demand}}{\text{System Peak Month Demand}} \right)$$

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Preliminary Findings on Peaking Factors

Customer Class	Estimated Peak Season Factor	Estimated Peak Day Factor	Estimated Peak Hour Factor
Bozeman City Residents	1.28	1.64	2.54
Bozeman City Multi-Family	1.11	1.36	2.11
Bozeman City Commercial	1.23	1.59	2.41
Bozeman City Industrial	1.96	1.23	1.98
Bozeman City Golf Courses	1.52	2.30	3.82
Libby	0.95	1.41	2.18
Outside City Residential	1.39	1.63	2.56
Outside City Multi-Family	1.16	1.42	2.25
Outside City Commercial	1.22	1.57	2.44
Outside City Golf Courses	1.67	2.33	3.80
Anderson MUD	1.20	1.47	2.27
Chickadee MUD	1.18	1.55	2.40
High Valley	1.37	1.55	2.40
Lost Creek	1.34	1.77	2.75
Marion City of	1.12	1.48	2.36
Merced WSG	1.33	1.73	2.91
Merced Water	1.16	1.39	2.15
Nipahaw	1.14	1.56	2.11
North Anna MUD	1.41	1.65	2.43
North Anna MUD	1.24	1.53	2.33
Reynolds	1.31	1.85	2.53
Rollingwood	1.42	1.84	2.81
Shaw (Bozeman)	1.40	1.91	2.86
Shaw Valley MUD	1.37	1.66	2.57
Water District 10	1.34	1.76	2.72
Wolf Run MUD	1.27	1.46	2.28
Wyndemere	2.06	2.05	2.82
System-Wide Peaking Factors	1.22	1.55	2.40

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Mass Balance Analysis

- Use known and estimated concentrations to assign loadings to particular classes
- Balance the residual loadings to the other class(es)
- Published data by economic activity is often used

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Preliminary Findings for Austin

Treatment Plant	Inflow (MG)	BOD Lbs	BOD mg/L	TSS Lbs	TSS mg/L
Waukegan	20,785	24,573,719	136	84,852,639	300
South Austin Regional	15,645	39,576,479	221	40,206,260	394
Total System	36,431	64,150,198	177	125,058,899	245
Industrial Customers					
Freescale Semiconductor, Inc.	585.5	446,864	71	63,838	15
Freescale Semiconductor, Inc.	323.2	318,282	118	234,980	87
Samsung Austin Semiconductor	464.8	278,125	72	118,302	30
Spansion LLC	607.0	106,520	21	65,941	13
University of Texas	0.9	804	90	735	104
University of Texas	26.8	8,060	30	3,582	18
Total Industrial Customers	2,012	1,159,455	63	485,114	28
System Less Industrial Customers	34,420	62,990,743	183	124,573,785	258

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Policies Reviewed

1. Should the large-volume customer class be disaggregated?
2. Should the threshold for inclusion in the large-volume class be adjusted?
3. Should an irrigation customer class be created?

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Issue 1: Disaggregation of Large-Volume Class

- Maintain one class*
- Separate classes for each large-volume customer

* AWU's current methodology

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Historical Monthly Peaking Factors

Industrial Customers	2003	2004	2005	2006	Average Peak Factor
Applied Materials	1.54	1.24	2.20	1.56	1.66
Freescall	1.24	1.35	1.13	1.62	1.33
Samsung Austin Semiconductor	1.18	1.33	1.31	1.22	1.21
Sematech	1.12	1.14	1.23	1.46	1.24
Spansion	1.11	1.23	1.16	1.16	1.17
University Of Texas	1.33	1.26	1.34	1.53	1.37
Hospira Inc	2.72	2.07	1.40	1.35	1.88
Average	1.46	1.33	1.39	1.45	1.41
Standard Deviation	0.673	0.333	0.368	0.222	0.265

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Maintain One Large Volume Class

- AWU's current methodology
- Less administrative burden
- More common in the industry
- Less equitable among large-volume customers (intra-class equity)

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Disaggregate Large Volume Class

- Slightly higher administrative burden
- Improves intra-class equity
- Less common in the industry
- Potential increase in water conservation
- Recommended by consulting team

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Issue 2: Large Volume Class Threshold

- 85 MG per year*
- 100 MG per year
- 50 MG per year

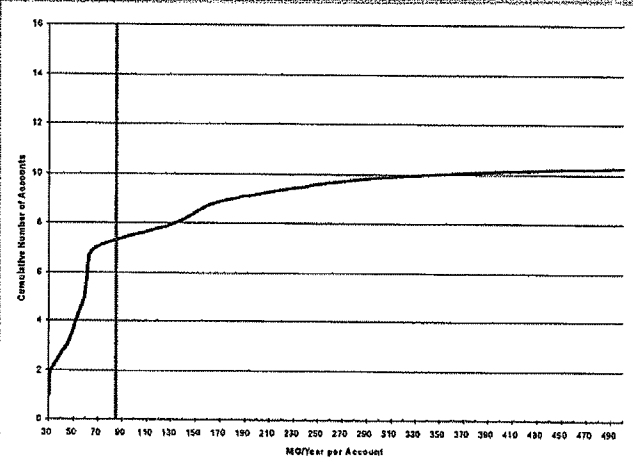
*AWU's current methodology

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Usage per Large Volume Customer



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Issue 2 Evaluation

- Reducing threshold may increase administrative burden
- Reducing threshold may increase water conservation
- Consulting team recommends maintaining threshold of 85 MG per year

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Issue 3: Irrigation Class

- Do not implement irrigation class*
- Implement irrigation class

*AWU's current methodology

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No Irrigation Class

- AWU's current methodology
- Less administrative burden
- May benefit customers without irrigation meter
- May not encourage additional water conservation
- Increased revenue stability
- New billing system may allow rate design that makes separate irrigation class less important
- Recommended by consulting team

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Implement Irrigation Class

- Increased administrative burden
- More acceptable to public and elected officials—consistent with Water Conservation Task Force recommendations
- May increase or decrease intraclass equity
- Possible rate shock for irrigation customers
- Increased water conservation
- Reduced revenue stability

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PIC Member Questions, Discussion, and Comments

Public Involvement Committee Workshop
February 19, 2008

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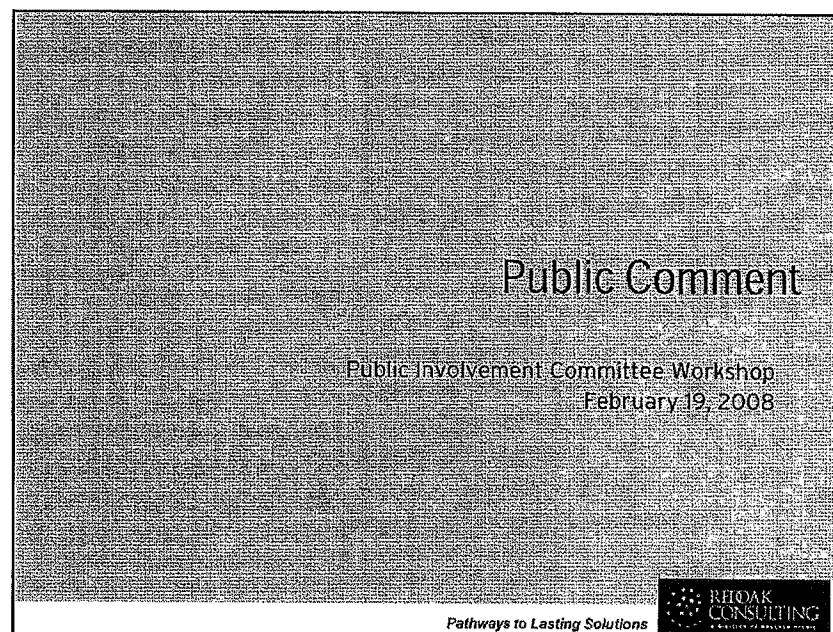
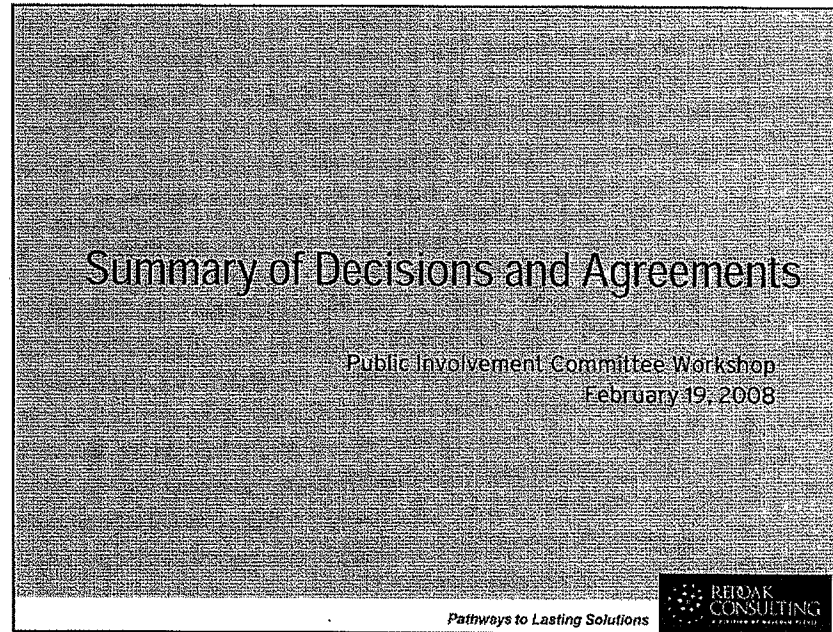


Next Steps

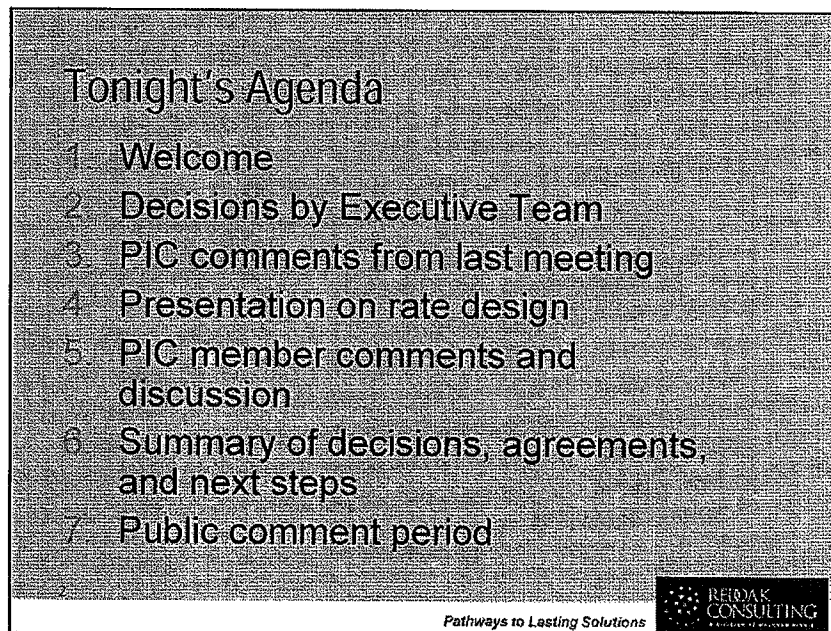
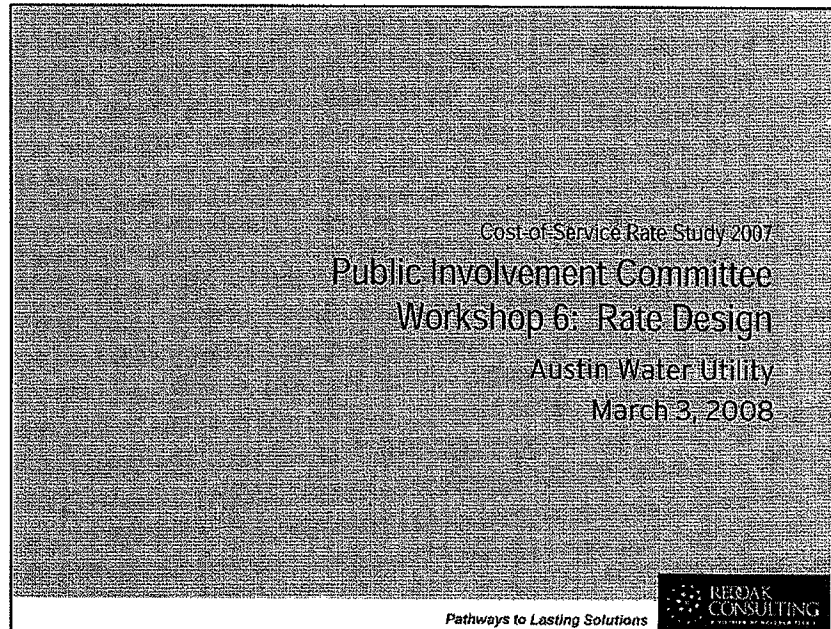
- Written comments on tonight's meeting due 2/26 (to Mike Castillo)
- Rate Design issue paper to PIC on 2/25
- Next PIC Workshop on 3/3 (Monday)

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Decisions by Executive Team

Public Involvement Committee Workshop
March 3, 2008

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Executive Team Decisions

- *Wastewater Cost Allocations Issue 1*
 - Hybrid Method will be used (O&M allocated by function and capital allocated by design)
- *Wastewater Cost Allocations Issue 2*
 - Flow, BOD, and TSS will be used to allocate wastewater costs
- *Wastewater Cost Allocations Issues 3* – deferred (I/I cost allocations)

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PIC Comments From Last Meeting

Public Involvement Committee Workshop
March 3, 2008

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Comments from PIC Members

- Industrial and multifamily representatives agree with disaggregation of large-volume customer class
- Industrial and multifamily representatives would like large-volume customer class threshold to decrease to 30 MG per year
- Commercial, industrial, and multifamily representatives agree that a separate customer class should not be created for irrigation customers

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Requests from PIC Members

- Glossary of terms
- More detail on allocation of extra-capacity costs to customer classes
- Tables from Issue Paper #4 in Excel format
- More detailed explanation of tables and figures in issue papers

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Rate Design

Public Involvement Committee Workshop
March 3, 2008

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Rate Structure Components

- Fixed Charge
- Variable Charge

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Types of Fixed Charges

- Service or customer charge
- Meter charge
 - Fire charge
 - Demand charge
- Minimum charge

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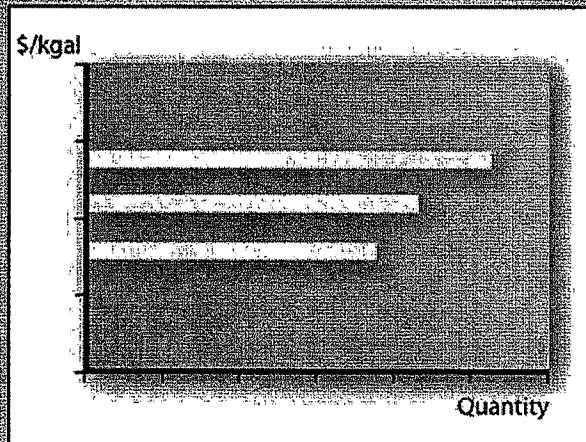
Common Water Rate Structures

- Uniform
- Declining Block
- Inclining Block
- Seasonal

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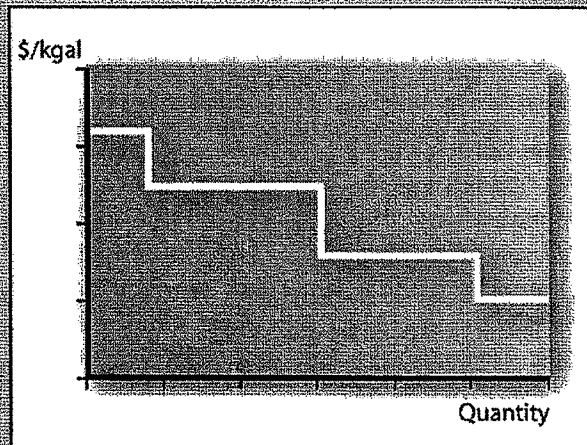
Uniform Rate Structure



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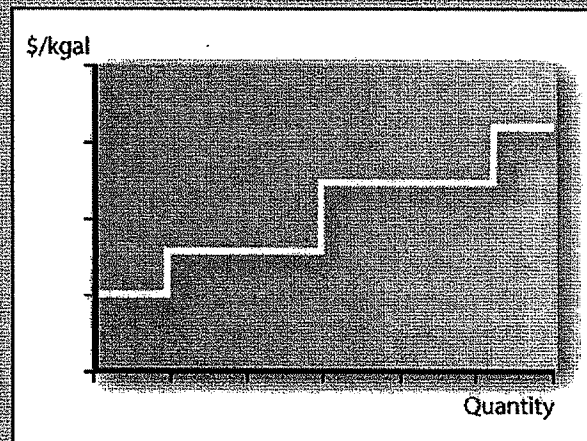
Declining-Block Rate Structure



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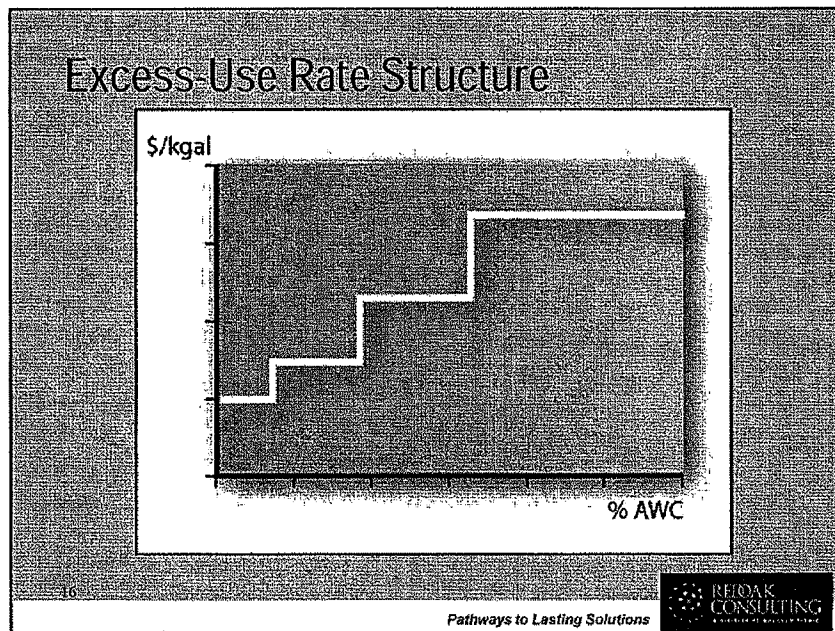
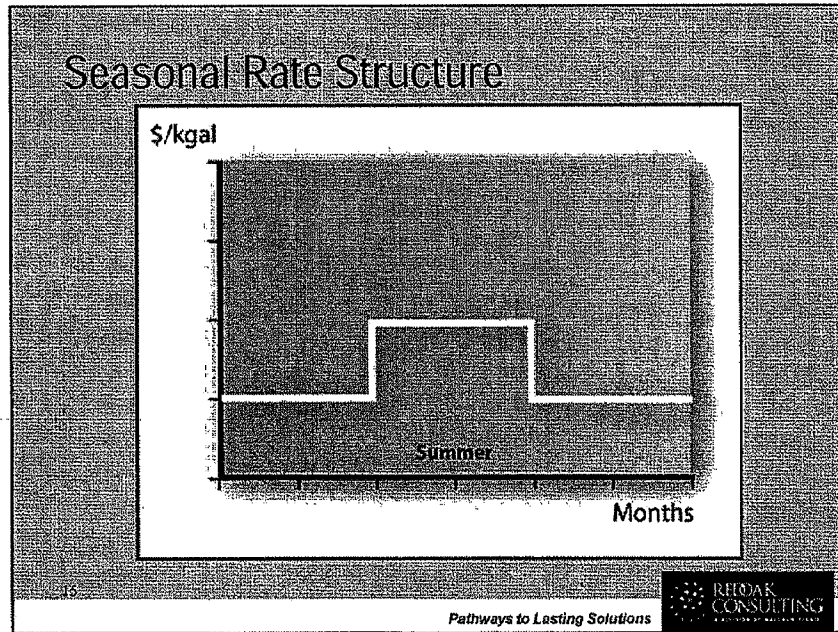


Inclining-Block Rate Structure

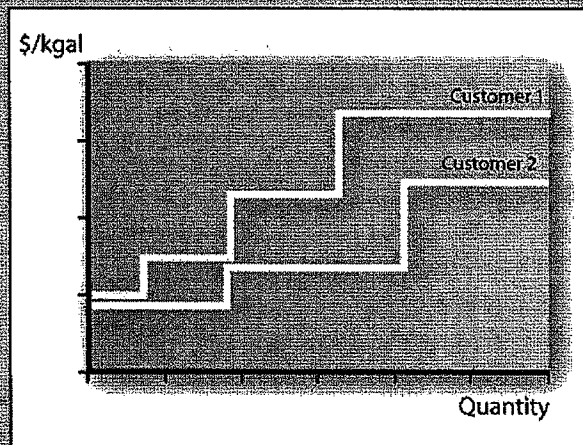


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Water-Budget Rate Structure



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Common Wastewater Rate Structures

- Quantity/quality rates
- Extra-strength surcharges

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Policies Reviewed

1. What is the best method for providing a subsidy to low-income customers?
2. How should AWU recover a subsidy to low-income customers?
3. Should AWU introduce a 5th block for single-family residential customers?
4. What conservation incentives should exist for wholesale customers?
5. How should customers with separate irrigation meters be treated?

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Issue 1: Low Income Subsidy

- * Discounted rates for Blocks 1 and 2*
- * Waive the fixed charge for qualified low-income customers

*AWU's current methodology

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Discounted Rates for Blocks 1 and 2

- AWU's current methodology
- No additional effort to implement
- Discount applies to all customers regardless of income
- More common in the industry
- Resulting higher block 3 and 4 rates increase revenue volatility

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Waived Fixed Charge

- Potential administrative burden
- Easy to understand
- More affordable for large families
- Reduced likelihood of rate shock
- May decrease rates in upper blocks
- Increased rate stability
- Recommended by consulting team

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Issue 2: Recovery of Low-Income Subsidy

- Recover the subsidy within the single-family residential class*
- Recover the subsidy from all customer classes

*AWU's current methodology

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Recover Subsidy within Residential Class

- AWU's current methodology
- Understood by public
- Maintains interclass equity
- Less affordable for residential customers who do not qualify
- Encourages conservation within residential customer class

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Subsidized by All Customer Classes

- May be more acceptable to public
- Improves intraclass equity
- Decreases rate volatility
- May improve revenue sufficiency and stability
- Recommended by consulting team

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Issue 3: Fifth Block for Residential

- Current 4-block structure*
- 5-block structure
- Revised 4-block structure

*AWU's current methodology

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