City of Davis

Water Advisory Committee (WAC)  
Cost of Service Analysis & Water Budgets

May 10, 2012

BARTLE WELLS ASSOCIATES  
Independent Public Finance Advisors
Presentation Overview

- Project Cost Scenarios
- Cost of Service
- Water Budgets
- Rate Structure Examples
- Next Meeting
### Project Scenarios

- **Deep Aquifer Wells (DAW)**
  - Estimated Cost
  - 30-Year Cumulative Capital Cost Range: $42.7M - $292.3M
  - 30-year Cumulative O&M Cost Range: $40.6M - $150.2M

- **Conjunctive Use with Woodland Davis Clean Water Agency (CUWDCWA)**
  - 30-Year Cumulative Capital Cost: $146.7M
  - 30-year Cumulative O&M Cost: $99.4M

- **Conjunctive Use with West Sacramento (CUWS)**
  - Cumulative Capital Cost: Expected in June
  - 30-year Cumulative O&M Cost Range: Expected in June
WAC Meeting Objective: Review Commodity Demand method and compare with fixed vs. variable allocations
## Peaking v. Average Ratio

### 2011 Water Consumption (hcf)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jan/Feb</th>
<th>Mar/Apr</th>
<th>May/Jun</th>
<th>Jul/Aug</th>
<th>Sept/Oct</th>
<th>Nov/Dec</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Resid</td>
<td>211,655</td>
<td>319,455</td>
<td>541,267</td>
<td>682,622</td>
<td>501,043</td>
<td>278,118</td>
<td>2,534,160</td>
<td>55.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multi-Family Resid</td>
<td>137,573</td>
<td>155,415</td>
<td>188,376</td>
<td>198,744</td>
<td>174,755</td>
<td>127,190</td>
<td>982,053</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sm Commercial</td>
<td>29,395</td>
<td>35,359</td>
<td>49,068</td>
<td>60,096</td>
<td>48,852</td>
<td>33,372</td>
<td>256,142</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lge Commercial</td>
<td>18,476</td>
<td>22,971</td>
<td>34,815</td>
<td>39,148</td>
<td>34,039</td>
<td>22,347</td>
<td>171,796</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>7,091</td>
<td>27,955</td>
<td>83,722</td>
<td>109,950</td>
<td>73,548</td>
<td>25,734</td>
<td>328,000</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>City Domestic</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>2,199</td>
<td>1,749</td>
<td>1,657</td>
<td>1,657</td>
<td>12,512</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>City Irrigation</td>
<td>2,307</td>
<td>12,203</td>
<td>61,391</td>
<td>95,268</td>
<td>72,801</td>
<td>21,305</td>
<td>265,275</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>406,965</td>
<td>574,151</td>
<td>960,838</td>
<td>1,187,577</td>
<td>906,695</td>
<td>509,723</td>
<td>4,549,938</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Resid</td>
<td>682,622</td>
<td>422,360</td>
<td>1.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Family Resid</td>
<td>198,744</td>
<td>163,676</td>
<td>1.21</td>
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<td>Sm Commercial</td>
<td>60,096</td>
<td>42,690</td>
<td>1.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lge Commercial</td>
<td>39,148</td>
<td>28,633</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>109,950</td>
<td>54,667</td>
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<tr>
<td>City Domestic</td>
<td>2,199</td>
<td>1,421</td>
<td>1.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Irrigation</td>
<td>95,268</td>
<td>44,212</td>
<td>2.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,187,577</td>
<td>757,658</td>
<td>1.57</td>
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</table>
# Customer Classes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Customer Classes</th>
<th>Recommended Customer Classes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Residential</td>
<td>Single Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Family Residential</td>
<td>Multi-Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Small: Under 1 ½” meter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Large: Over 2” meter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>Irrigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- All other customers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Domestic Accounts</td>
<td>Combine with Commercial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Commodity Demand Method

Allocate costs between:

- **Commodity:** Costs that vary with the quantity of water produced and facilities for water production
  - Ex. Chemicals, power costs, purchased water, wells
- **Demand:** Costs for providing facilities to meet the peak rates of use, or demands, placed on the system by the customers
  - Ex. Capital & maintenance costs to meet peak requirements, storage, pipelines, reservoirs
- **Customer Billing / Administrative Costs:** Costs associated with serving customers, irrespective of the amount or rate of water use
  - Ex. Meter reading, billing, customer accounting & collecting expense,

Expenses to Allocate:

- Current and Projected Budget Operating Expenses
- Fixed Asset List – Existing Water Assets
- Current Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for Local Projects
- Estimated Project Costs for New Supply Alternative (O&M & Capital)
### Fixed vs. Variable: Combined City + CUWDCWA

#### 2017/18 Estimated Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Estimated Fixed Amount</th>
<th>Estimated Fixed %</th>
<th>Estimated Variable Amount</th>
<th>Estimated Variable %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Davis Water System Baseline Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Water System O&amp;M Baseline</td>
<td>$9,254,000</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>$6,200,000</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Water System Replacement Capital Proj.</td>
<td>$2,297,000</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>$1,838,000</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$11,551,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$8,038,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Split</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis' Share of Surface Water Project Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Water Project Expenses</td>
<td>$17,564,000</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>$15,808,000</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$17,564,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$15,808,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Split</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Combined Cost</td>
<td>$29,115,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$23,846,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Split</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2011 Water Revenues:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Revenues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Charges</td>
<td>$2,808,008</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Revenues (1)</td>
<td>$691,313</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable Revenues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metered Charges</td>
<td>$7,116,068</td>
<td>67.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$10,615,389</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Cost Allocation Summary - CUWDCWA

### Fixed vs. Variable Cost Allocation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost Allocation</th>
<th>Fixed</th>
<th>Variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline Expenses</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUWDCWA Alternative</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Combined</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(DRAFT)

### Commodity Demand Cost Allocation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost Allocation</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline Expenses</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUWDCWA Alternative</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Combined</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cost Allocation Summary – Deep Aquifer Wells

### Fixed vs. Variable Cost Allocation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fixed</th>
<th>Variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline Expenses</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAW</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Combined</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Commodity Demand Cost Allocation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline Expenses</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAW</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Combined</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Water Meter Ratios

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meter Size</th>
<th>Current Davis Rate ($/month)</th>
<th>Current Ratio to $\frac{3}{4}''$ Meter</th>
<th>Standard AWWA Ratio to $\frac{3}{4}''$ Meter*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/8 &amp; $\frac{3}{4}''$</td>
<td>$11.50$</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1''</td>
<td>$16.20$</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 $\frac{1}{2}''$</td>
<td>$27.90$</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2''</td>
<td>$42.00$</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3''</td>
<td>$80.00$</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4''</td>
<td>$122.00$</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6''</td>
<td>$238.00$</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8''</td>
<td>$379.00$</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* AWWA Meter Standards based on Table 6-1 in AWWA Manual M22, 2nd Edition, 2004 (also CPUC approved)
Fixed Charges Based on Prior Year’s Use

- Not an industry standard methodology
- Would have to be recalculated every year
- Customers would not know what their fixed charge would be from year to year
- Would have to increase charges as customers conserve more
- Not recommended
Cost Allocation Take-Aways

- Existing customer classes can be simplified
- The majority of the water system’s baseline expenses are fixed
- The cost allocations vary for each alternative
- Water system costs allocated to different classes will be influenced by their peak demand
- For SWP options, consider gradually phasing in to a rate structure with a higher percentage of fixed revenues
- Consider phasing in AWWA meter ratios to comply with industry standards
- Allocating fixed charges on prior use instead of meter size is not recommended
**WAC Meeting Objective:** Provide overview of water budgets and compare other agencies that have implemented water budget rate structures
Who Uses Water Budgets?

- Typically implemented in areas with limited water supply and facing shortages, ex. California, Colorado

- 1991: Irvine Ranch Water District & San Juan Capistrano are amongst the earliest agencies to use water budgets
  - Between 1991 & 2008, Irvine Ranch has seen a 43% reduction in landscape use and a 20% decrease in residential use

- Northern California – Santa Rosa implemented water budgets in 2007
  - Water budgets for irrigation only are more common, ex. Redwood City, Santa Cruz, EBMUD
Typical Rate Structure

Tier 1: Indoor Budget
- Number of people in household
- Amount of water needed for indoor use
- Number of days in billing cycle

Tier 2: Outdoor Budget
- Amount of landscaped area
- Evapotranspiration
- Plant factor
- Landscape/irrigation efficiency factor

Tier 3: Inefficient
- % of total budget or just Tier 2 allocation (ex. 20% - 200%)
- Same amount of water allocated in total water budget or just Tier 2
- Any use over Tier 2

Tier 4: Excessive
- % of total budget allocation or just Tier 2 allocation (ex. 20% - 200%)
- Same amount of water allocated in total water budget or just Tier 2
- Any use over Tier 2 + Tier 3

Tier 5: Wasteful
- Any use over Tier 4

Three to five tiers is most common
1. **Number of people in household**
   - Typically 3 to 4 people
   - Can use Census data
   - Davis averages 2.58 persons/household (2010 Census)

2. **Amount of water needed for indoor use**
   - Ranges between 45 to 75 gallons per day (gpd)
   - 1997 AWWA study = 60 gpd needed for indoor basic use
   - Indoor use needs are lower based on conservation measures = 45 gpd
     *(Handbook of Water Use and Conservation by Amy Vickers)*

3. **Number of days in billing cycle**
   - Depends on monthly or bi-monthly billing
Tier 1: Formula Example

Tier 1 Indoor Budget Formula

(No. of People) x (No. of Days in Billing Cycle x (Indoor Per Capita Use (gpd)))

Example:  4 people x 30 days x 60 gpd = 7,200 gallons
Conversion to ccf:  7,200 / 748 gallons = 9.6 ccf

Tier 1 Indoor Budget = 10 ccf

(5 people x 30 days x 50 gpd = 7,500 gallons = 10 ccf)

* ccf = 100 cubic feet = 748 gallons
1. **Irrigated Area**
   - Amount of landscaped area that receives regular watering
   - GIS, aerial photos, County parcel data
   - Pools & spas included
   - Minimum landscaped areas, ex. San Juan Capistrano – typical lot is 7,000 s.f., assumes that 3,636 s.f. for irrigation (52%)

2. **Evapotranspiration (ET)**
   - Amount of water lost each day due to evaporation and plant transpiration
   - Varies each day due to wind, humidity, & temperature
   - ET rate measured each day – higher in the summer
   - Use daily weather information, historical rain data

3. **Plant Factor**
   - Measure specific amount of irrigation water required by plants
   - Varies by each type of plant. Ex. Turf grass has a plant factor between 0.6 and 0.8. Efficient plants have a factor of 0.3 to 0.4.
   - Typical plant factor = 0.7 to 0.8
Tier 2: Formula Example

Tier 2: Outdoor Budget Formula

(Landscaped Area) x (Evapotranspiration) x (Plant Factor) x (0.62)

Example: 5,000 s.f. lot x ET for May 5.72 inches x 0.8 x 0.62
5,000 x 5.72 x 0.8 x 0.62 = 14,186 gallons

Conversion to ccf: 14,186 / 748 gallons = 19 ccf

Tier 2 Outdoor Budget = 19 ccf
San Juan Capistrano

- Water budgets since 1991

- Monthly Allocations:  - guideline for prudent use
  - generous
  - refining for 19 years

- 2010 - Implemented changes to allocations in response to “ongoing drought in So. Calif coupled with regulatory and legal restrictions on water delivery to the region”

- Residential Rates:  added 4th tier to include a base tier for indoor use; reduced landscape allotment

- Commercial Rates:  uniform to 4-tiered rate structure
San Juan Capistrano - Residential Lot w/ 3,636 sf of Irrigatable Area

- **Base: Indoor Use** - $3.00/ccf
  - Up to 6 ccf/month

- **Tier 1: Outdoor Use** - $4.00/ccf
  - Weather data
  - No. of days in billing period
  - Net irrigable area or 3,363 sf

- **Tier 2: Up to twice the Base & Tier 1 allocation** - $6.00/ccf
  - % of Tier 1 + Tier 2 allocation (ex. 20%, 50%)
  - Same amount of water allocated in Tier 1 + Tier 2

- **Tier 3: Use over twice the allocation** - $11.00/ccf
Santa Rosa

- 2001 – Signed MOU with Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) requiring the City to evaluate its water rate structure to provide incentives for conservation (“conservation pricing”)

- 2007 – Implemented 3-tiered water budgets for single family residential (SFR) & irrigation customers

- 2010 – Added a fourth tier to SFR rates

- 2011 – Due to the dry winter, customers will keep their current cap based on 2010 use (unless the 2011 cap is lower than 2010)
Santa Rosa – SFR Tiers

Tier 1: Up to the sewer cap - $4.55/1,000 gal.
- Sewer cap = winter average use during Nov through March
- Recalculated each winter
- Minimum cap
- If no sewer cap due to no irrigation use, then all water billed at Tier 1

Tier 2: Sewer cap to 8,000 gal. above cap - $5.24/1,000 gal.

Tier 3: 8,001 – 30,000 gal. above cap - $6.47/1,000 gal.

Tier 4: Over 30,000 gal. above cap - $9.81/1,000 gal.
VARIANCES

- Need process to allow for exceptions and special cases
- Customer completes variance form for the City to review
- Customer’s responsibility to show documentation

Updates - annual basis?
- Irvine Ranch variances are valid for 1 year and must be resubmitted before expiration date

Appeal process

Retroactive adjustments
- Moulton Niguel WD retroactively adjusts bills for up to 60 days

Could increase tiers by 2 ccf per person over 5
Revenues from Excess Tiers

- Typically used for conservation programs, rebates, and to acquire other water sources to meet excessive demand.

- Purpose of water budget rates “is to help all customers achieve efficient water use – NOT to generate additional revenue” *(Moulton Niguel WD)*
Outreach campaign needed before transition to water budgets

“What do I do if I go over my water budget?” – The City needs to be able to respond to customer questions

Conservation support

Online bill calculator

Workshops

Newsletters

FAQ page
Other Considerations

- **Water Bill Modification**
  - Customers want to see when they are over/under budget

- **Additional customer service**
  - Answer questions, assist with budget calculations, conservation support

- **Water Banking**
  - Unused allotments rolled over to next billing period

- **Terminology**
  - Depending on terms used, can sound like punishing customers

- **AMI Meters**
  - With AMI meters, can notify customers by email when they exceed their budgets
Based on Redwood City - For irrigation water budgets only

- $800,000 for implementation
- $120,000/year for ongoing O&M
Water Budget Takeaways

- Water budget rates are effective in reducing water use
- Water budget structures have higher administration costs than inclining tiered rates
- Budgets and allotments can be structured in many ways and should be based on each agency’s individual customer base
- Customer outreach and a strong conservation support program are key to successful implementation
- A process for variances needs to be in place
- The estimated costs for transitioning to a water budget structure needs to be further evaluated
- Not enough time to implement water budgets by January 2013
Rate Structure Examples

**WAC Meeting Objective:** Review sample rate alternatives and narrow down to three rate options
Inclining Tier Rate Structure Example

- **Single Family Residential - Tier Breakpoints Example:**
  - Indoor use 0 – 10 ccf/month (4 x 60 gpd)
  - Outdoor use 11 – 29 ccf/month (5,000 sq ft landscaping area)
  - High use Over 29 ccf/month

- **Multi-Family, Commercial, and City Domestic – Example:**
  - All use charged uniform block rate

- **Irrigation – Example:**
  - Tier 1 based on lot size, water requirement for CA drought-tolerant landscaping
  - Tier 2 based on lot size, water requirement for turf grass
  - Tier 3 use over Tier 2 amount
Water Budget
Rate Structure Example

- **Single Family Residential - Tier Breakpoints Example:**
  - Indoor use: # of persons x 60 gpd
  - Outdoor use: lot size x water requirement for turf grass
  - High use: use above Tier 2

- **Multi-family, Commercial, and City Domestic – Example:**
  - All use charged uniform block rate

- **Irrigation – Example:**
  - Tier 1 based on lot size, water requirement for CA drought-tolerant landscaping
  - Tier 2 based on lot size, water requirement for turf grass
  - Tier 3 use over Tier 2 amount
Seasonal Rate Structure Example

- Applies mainly to customer classes with high peaking factors
- Surcharge added to top tier during peak periods
- Peak period is June – September
- Surcharge would be tied to the costs of accommodating peaks
Discount Incentive Rates

- Similar to Inclining Block Rates but uses discount incentives

- Single Family Residential - Incentive Breakpoints Example:
  - Uniform Block water rate (say $2/ccf)
  - Incentive 1: 50% discount for use up to 10 ccf/month
  - Incentive 2: 25% discount for use up to 29 ccf/month
  - No discount if use above 29 ccf/month
Sample Rate Structure Takeaways

- Rates can be a combination of different rate structures for each customer class.
- Inclining tiers and water budget tiers can be structured in similar ways.
- Inclining tiers could be implemented first, then transition to water budgets.
- Request that WAC select three rate structure alternatives to carry forward.
Next Meeting – May 24, 2012

- Detailed rate calculations for alternatives selected by WAC
- Discussion of rate impacts to various customer classes
Questions and Comments
### Current Metered Rate Charges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User Classification</th>
<th>Use Tiers</th>
<th>Unit Charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Residential</td>
<td>Tier 1: 0 - 36 ccf</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Use per dwelling unit)</td>
<td>Tier 2: Over 36 ccf</td>
<td>$1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Family Residential</td>
<td>Tier 1: 0 - 14 ccf</td>
<td>$1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Use per dwelling unit)</td>
<td>Tier 2: Over 14 ccf</td>
<td>$1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Commercial/Industrial</td>
<td>Tier 1: 0 - 115 ccf</td>
<td>$1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Use per dwelling unit)</td>
<td>Tier 2: Over 115 ccf</td>
<td>$1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Commercial/Industrial</td>
<td>Tier 1: 0 - 619 ccf</td>
<td>$1.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Use per dwelling unit)</td>
<td>Tier 2: Over 619 ccf</td>
<td>$1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation (Use per acre)</td>
<td>Tier 1: 0 - 363 ccf</td>
<td>$1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tier 2: Over 363 ccf</td>
<td>$1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Water Usage</td>
<td>All consumption</td>
<td>$1.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Municipal Water Usage**

All consumption: $1.41