

CHAPTER 9 - FINANCIAL PROGRAM

9.1 PAST AND PRESENT FINANCIAL STATUS

Development of a comprehensive financial program requires an understanding of the water system's current financial status and past budgetary trends. Presented below in Table 9-1 are the City's Water Operating Fund (Fund 411) beginning and ending balance histories for the six-year period, 2008 through 2013. Provided below in Table 9-2 are the Water Reserve Fund (Fund 461) balances for the same six year period. The Water Reserve Fund is split into three fund balances; General, Reservoir Replacement, and Auto Meter Read funds.

TABLE 9-1 WATER OPERATING FUND (FUND 411) BALANCES						
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Beginning Fund Balance	301,986	291,158	983,968	520,675	474,865	479,043
Ending Fund Balance	291,158	983,968	520,675	474,865	479,043	713,201
Net Increase (Decrease)	(10,828)	692,810	(463,293)	(45,810)	4,178	234,158

TABLE 9-2 WATER RESERVE FUND (FUND 461) BALANCES						
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Beginning General Reserve Fund Balance	621,004	673,131	256,246	94,352	95,654	145,436
Beginning Reservoir Replacement Fund Balance	117,156	167,304	204,597	234,414	265,797	21,426
Beginning Auto Meter Read Fund Balance	0	16,625	33,825	52,705	72,349	50,720
Total Beginning Reserve Fund Balance	738,160	857,060	494,668	381,471	433,800	217,582
Investment Interest	22,112	7,289	2,106	1,302	910	582
Operating Transfers In	30,015	0	0	0	0	47,352
Cap. Cost Recovery Fee (Reservoir Replacement)	38,279	32,488	24,840	25,150	15,145	40,571
Plant Investment Fee (Reservoir Replacement)	11,869	4,805	4,977	6,233	5,523	4,669
Delinquent Fees (Auto Meter Read)	16,625	17,200	18,880	19,644	18,653	25,888
Total Resources In	118,900	61,782	50,803	52,329	40,231	119,063
General Reserve Fund Transfers Out	0	424,174	164,000	0	(48,872)	1,870
Reservoir Replacement Fund Transfers Out	0	0	0	0	265,039	0
Auto Meter Read Transfers Out	0	0	0	0	40,282	1,774
Total Transfers Out	0	424,174	164,000	0	256,449	3,644
Ending General Reserve Fund Balance	673,131	256,246	94,352	95,654	145,436	191,500
Ending Reservoir Replacement Fund Balance	167,304	204,597	234,414	265,797	21,426	66,666
Ending Auto Meter Read Fund Balance	16,625	33,825	52,705	72,349	50,720	74,834
Total Ending Reserve Fund Balance	857,060	494,668	381,471	433,800	217,582	333,001

Presented below in Table 9-3 is a summary of the City's Water Operating Fund (Fund 411) actual revenues and expenditures history for the six-year period, 2008 through 2013. Over this 6-year period, water department revenues (not including loan proceeds or transfers in) have increased by approximately 1% in total. Over the same period, operating expenses have increased by approximately 3% in total.

TABLE 9-3 WATER OPERATING FUND (FUND 411) REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES						
Year Ending	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
REVENUES						
Water Sales	1,505,617	1,612,146	1,575,782	1,577,668	1,655,942	1,550,892
Miscellaneous Revenue	82,187	53,247	76,020	94,517	49,584	56,668
Subtotal Sales and Misc. Rev.	1,587,804	1,665,393	1,651,802	1,672,185	1,705,526	1,607,560
Misc. Transfers In	0	0	0	11,425	34,353	48,000
Water Reserve (461) Transfers In	0	424,174	184,000	0	0	0
DWSRF Loan Proceeds	0	1,489,000	0	0	0	139,667
TOTAL - REVENUES	1,587,804	3,578,567	1,835,802	1,683,610	1,739,879	1,795,227
EXPENDITURES						
Water Operations						
Other Services and Charges			0	0	7,372	19,931
Salaries and Wages			292,029	306,142	339,055	343,312
Personnel Benefits			104,152	121,650	119,229	126,029
Supplies			85,770	100,309	95,144	95,329
Other Services and Charges			316,874	320,702	321,423	338,915
Interfund Utility Tax			97,190	98,237	101,521	0
Chlorine Cylinder Deposit			3,400	1,600	750	450
Subtotal - Water Operations	893,837	869,311	899,415	948,640	984,494	923,965
Capital Outlay						
Machinery & Equipment	0	4,114	21,093	15,046	33,121	54,103
Misc. Capital Improvements	275,789	0	0	0	205	3,414
Major Capital Improvements	0	1,530,514	868,136	243,329	315,292	198,245
Subtotal - Capital Outlay	275,789	1,534,628	889,229	258,375	348,618	255,763
Transfers Out						
Fund 110 - City St						15,000
Fund 115 - Local Access St. Imp.	5,000	15,000	15,000	17,500	12,500	15,000
Fund 171 - PW Equip. Reserve	15,000	15,000	20,000	30,000	15,000	50,000
Fund 321 - Utility Maint. Facility	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	2,011	1,594
Fund 452 - W/S Bond Red.	69,150	66,200	68,362	69,459	71,160	0
Fund 461 - Water Reserve	30,015	0	0	0	0	0
Fund 461 - Res. Delinquent Fees	16,625	17,200	18,880	19,644	18,653	19,020
Subtotal - Transfers Out	235,790	213,400	222,242	236,603	119,324	100,614
Debt Service						
PWTF Loan (Includes Interest)	193,216	191,521	189,827	188,132	186,437	184,742
SRF Loan (Includes Interest)	0	76,897	98,382	97,670	96,828	95,985
Subtotal - Debt Service	193,216	268,418	288,209	285,802	283,265	280,727
TOTAL - EXPENDITURES	1,598,632	2,885,757	2,299,095	1,729,420	1,735,701	1,561,069
NET INCREASE (DECREASE)	(10,828)	692,810	(463,293)	(45,810)	4,178	234,158

It can be seen from the above table that the net difference has fluctuated between positive and negative over the six year period. Although the net difference has remained positive the past two years, a close examination of the City's future financial plan, including necessary revenue increases and their rate structure, will be crucial to keep a positive account balance and construct the system improvements recommended in this Plan.

9.2 AVAILABLE REVENUE SOURCE

Recommended system improvements are scheduled for completion in annual increments for the next six years. In addition, as areas outside the current service area develop, extension of the City's water system will be necessary. Future transmission mains, sources of supply, and reservoirs will undoubtedly require major local bond funding and/or outside funding participation to offset the high costs of the improvements.

There are five basic categories of potential financing for domestic water-related improvements:

1. Local Public Enterprise Funds
2. Use of Local Public Powers
3. State Assisted or Guaranteed Resources
4. Federally Assisted or Guaranteed Resources
5. Private Development

Current availability of funding is limited with a number of the sources within these categories. Many also restrict the use of funds to certain projects and others limit their participation to a percentage of the total cost. Each of these categories is described briefly below.

1. Local Public Enterprise Funds

Reserves in the Enterprise Fund are accumulated from available revenues from water user fees. The amount of the reserves will depend on the balance of operation and maintenance costs of the system versus total revenue generated by the fees. These reserves may be used to finance any water system related project allocated by the City Council.

Funds for future projects may be generated by increases in user fees, thus building the reserves in the Enterprise Fund. With this method of financing, often called the "pay-as-you-go" approach, the City is collecting interest on the reserves as opposed to paying interest on a loan balance. One method used by some communities to accumulate reserves is through the development of a capital recovery charge system. This approach is similar to assessing connection fees, except the amount is based on the capital costs of constructing collection system trunk lines and treatment facilities, and the collected funds are usually set aside as capital reserves for future projects.

2. Use of Local Public Powers

In this section, three primary bonding techniques will be presented: general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, and special assessment bonds. There are advantages and disadvantages to each. The type of bond issued to finance a community improvement depends in part on custom and in part on the circumstances of a particular offering. General information about the three principal types of municipal bonds follows.

General Obligation Bonds: These bonds pledge the unlimited taxing power and the full faith and credit of the issuing government to meet the required principal and interest payments.

Special Assessment Bonds (LID Bonds): LID bonds are used to finance improvements where the property specially benefited can be identified. Special assessment bonds are frequently used to make capital improvements in a particular neighborhood. Principal and interest payments for these bonds are made by special assessment on the property benefiting from the improvement. Before special assessment bonds are issued, estimated costs are mailed to property owners, a public hearing is held to allow the affected property owners to say whether or not they want the improvement, and a 30-day protest period elapses during which property owners may protest the improvements prior to City Council action formally establishing the project. Debt financed by special assessment bonds is not subject to debt limitations.

Revenue Bonds: Revenue bonds are frequently used to finance City-owned utilities, industrial parks, and other municipal public facilities. The bonds pledge the revenue from a particular revenue source to meet the principal and interest payments. Revenue bonds are appropriate debt instruments when the enterprise fund can be expected to generate sufficient revenue to meet both operating and debt service cost. Revenue bonds generally do not become a general obligation of the government issuing them. Communities may have to pay higher rates of interest on these bonds than on general obligation bonds, because revenue bonds are considered less secure. But, revenue bonds also have an important advantage over general obligation bonds in that the amount of the revenue bonds is not included in the amount of indebtedness subject to state debt limitations. The legal requirements for issuing revenue bonds are more complex than

those for issuing general obligation bonds. When revenue bonds are issued, a special authority (Water Fund) operates the facility and a special revenue fund receives and disburses all funds. A trust agreement to provide for the monthly reimbursement of revenues and containing provisions to protect the bond holders must be formulated.

3. State Assisted or Guaranteed Resources

Public Works Trust Fund: This fund was created in 1985 to provide loans for replacement of public works facilities. Applications for construction funds may be submitted once each year (in May), and applications for pre-construction funds (for such items as engineering design, bid document preparation, right of way acquisition and environmental studies) may be submitted once each month. Projects are evaluated based on:

- a. Merits of the project as to need;
- b. Degree of capital improvement planning;
- c. Adequacy of existing rate structure;
- d. Degree of local participation in financing project; and
- e. Whether the area is economically distressed.

Current allocations of funds have been allowed for a wide variety of projects, including domestic water system replacement projects. The interest rates on PWTF loans generally range from 0.5% to 2% depending on the amount of matching money provided by the City.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF): This fund provides low-interest loans to publicly and privately owned water systems for projects which improve water systems and ensure public health. Up to 100% of eligible project costs are fundable through this program. Applications are accepted once a year in March.

4. Federally Assisted or Guaranteed Resources

Three federally financed funding sources are available for domestic water system construction: 1) the USDA's Rural Development, Rural Utilities Service (RUS) Program; 2) the Economic Development Administration's (EDA) Public Works Grants and Loans Program; and 3) the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grants administered by the State Department of Community Planning and Development.

Rural Utilities Service Water & Waste Disposal Direct Loans and Grants Program: This program is one of several programs established by the USDA to provide public works assistance to small communities in rural areas. Public entities such as municipalities, counties, special purpose districts or authorities, Indian tribes, and nonprofit corporations or cooperatives are eligible in areas with a population under 10,000. Priority will be given to public entities in areas smaller than 5,500 people to restore a deteriorating water supply, or to improve, enlarge, or modify a water facility. Preference will also be given to requests which involve the merging of small facilities and those serving low-income communities. Loans and grant funds may be used to construct, repair, improve, expand, or otherwise modify rural water supply and distribution, including reservoirs, pipelines, wells, and pumping stations. Targeted at the most needy communities, grants are designed to keep costs economical. Grants are limited to reducing the facility per user costs for debt service to a minimum of 1% of the area's family income. Loans in the past have also been available at a 5% interest rate for the useful life of the facility, or the statutory limit on the applicant's borrowing authority, or for a maximum of 40 years.

Public Works Grants and Loans Program: This program is funded by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) and is used to encourage long-range development gains in jurisdictions where economic growth is lagging, or where the economic base is shifting. The program provides public works and development facilities needed to attract new industry and provide business expansion. Financial aid may be used to acquire and develop land and improvements for public works, and to acquire, construct, rehabilitate, alter, expand or improve such facilities, including related machinery and equipment. When completed, such projects are expected to bring additional private investment to the area.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant Program: This program is administered by the State Department of Community Development. Communities with a population under 50,000 can apply for grants to undertake activities in providing adequate housing, expanded economic opportunities, and correcting deficiencies in public facilities which affect public safety and health of an area or community of residents. The program is designed to aid low and moderate income people and is also directed to have a maximum impact on stated community problems. Its primary focus is to assist blighted communities, or communities suffering a particular community or economic development problem.

5. Private Development

Expansion of domestic water facilities to newly developing areas outside the existing service area is a common requirement of the private developer. Installation of public utilities within housing subdivisions is normally financed entirely by the developer. The City may participate by paying the cost of over-sizing the water main for possible extension at a later time.

Although funding has been curtailed in a number of programs within the last few years, projects are still receiving financing statewide. Competition for available funds, however, has increased significantly. Projects which show the greatest need and have the largest local funding participation or benefit to low-income families are receiving the majority of financing from these programs. Careful planning and packaging of the project is necessary so that the most effective dollar use, including local participation, may obtain the maximum benefit for the greatest number of people.

Table 9-4 provides a summary of funding sources and projects which are eligible under each program.

TABLE 9-4 FUNDING SOURCE SUMMARY	
FUNDING SOURCE	ELIGIBLE PROJECTS
Domestic Water Enterprise Fund	All water system projects
General Obligation Bond	All water system projects
Revenue Bond	All water system projects
Special Assessment Bond	Local Improvement District projects
Public Works Trust Fund	Replacement of existing water system facilities
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)	All water system projects with exception of projects primarily addressing fire flow or system growth.
USDA RUS Rural Water Grant	All water system projects
USDA RUS Rural Water Loan	All water system projects
EDA Public Works Grant	Water system projects to attract new industries and provide for business expansion
EDA Public Works Loan	Water system projects to attract new industries and provide for business expansion
HUD Community Development Block Grant	Water system projects which directly benefit low and moderate-income families
Private Development	All water system projects necessary for new housing and / or commercial developments

9.3 RECOMMENDED FINANCING STRATEGY

Provided in Table 9-5 is a financial program for City's Water Operating Fund (Fund 411), which incorporates projected water service fees, operating costs, improvements, and loan costs for the next six-year period. Table 9-6 is a financial program for the City's Water Reserve Fund (Fund 461). The values for year 2014 are the budgeted figures used by the City.

The projected water department revenue from water service fees after 2014 includes additional revenue from a combination of projected increases in the number of services and rate increases at the beginning of the year. These projected revenue increases are necessary to complete the recommended system improvements, while maintaining a positive balance in the water fund. If conditions change that reduce

the projected future revenue or increase future water department expenses, the financial program shown in Table 9-5 should be revised to account for the reduced revenue, or modifications to successive year rate increases will have to be made.

Future water department expenses were estimated based upon an average inflation rate of 2% per year, as shown in Table 9-5.

The City of Selah will continue annual reviews of the water system's financial program during their budget preparation process. The financial program will also be reviewed and revised as needed during the *Water System Plan* update in 2020. This continued review will allow for modifications to the proposed rate and revenue increases, should financial conditions change.

TABLE 9-5 PROPOSED WATER OPERATING FUND (FUND 411) FINANCIAL PROGRAM

Year Ending	2014 ^a	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
BEGINNING FUND(411) BALANCE	713,201	542,398	406,743	523,422	602,667	520,443	648,108
REVENUES							
Water Sales	1,597,000	1,660,000	1,726,000	1,795,000	1,866,000	1,921,000	1,978,000
Miscellaneous Revenue	42,100	41,400	41,347	42,264	42,919	42,443	43,437
Subtotal Sales and Misc. Rev.	1,639,100	1,701,400	1,767,347	1,837,264	1,908,919	1,963,443	2,021,437
Misc. Transfers In	20,000	13,000	0	0	0	0	0
Water Reserve (461) Transfers In	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0
DWSRF Loan Proceeds	2,091,074	0	1,005,950	714,828	0	1,503,510	0
TOTAL - REVENUES	3,750,174	1,814,400	2,773,297	2,552,092	1,908,919	3,466,953	2,021,437
EXPENDITURES							
Water Operations ^b							
Other Services and Charges	35,500	0	0	0	30,000	0	0
Salaries and Wages	368,868	424,251	437,000	451,000	465,000	479,000	494,000
Personnel Benefits	147,216	180,241	186,000	192,000	198,000	204,000	211,000
Supplies	110,300	115,300	119,000	123,000	127,000	131,000	135,000
Other Services and Charges	360,924	338,768	349,150	360,310	371,470	382,640	394,810
Subtotal - Water Operations	1,022,808	1,058,560	1,091,150	1,126,310	1,191,470	1,196,640	1,234,810
Capital Outlay							
Machinery, Equipment & Misc.	14,500	19,600	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Misc. Capital Improvements	0	154,140	35,530	40,970	176,700	20,870	159,400
Major Capital Improvements	2,292,478	85,000	1,005,950	714,828	0	1,503,510	0
Subtotal - Capital Outlay	2,306,978	258,740	1,091,480	805,798	226,700	1,574,380	209,400
Transfers Out							
Fund 110 - City St	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Fund 115 - Local Access St. Imp.	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Fund 171 - PW Equip. Reserve	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Fund 321 - Utility Maint. Facility	0	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Fund 452 - W/S Bond Red.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fund 461 - Water Reserve	240,000	203,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Fund 461 - Res. Delinquent Fees	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Subtotal - Transfers Out	313,000	256,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
Debt Service							
PWTF Loan (Includes Interest)	183,047	181,352	179,657	177,962	176,268	174,573	172,878
SRF Loan (Includes Interest)	95,144	195,403	189,331	257,776	291,705	288,695	392,190
Subtotal - Debt Service	278,191	376,755	368,988	435,738	467,973	463,268	565,068
TOTAL - EXPENDITURES	3,920,977	1,950,055	2,656,618	2,472,846	1,991,143	3,339,288	2,114,278
ENDING FUND(411) BALANCE	542,398	406,743	523,422	602,667	520,443	648,108	555,267
NET INCREASE (DECREASE)	(170,803)	(135,655)	116,679	79,246	(82,225)	127,666	(92,841)
Projected Rate Increase at Start of Year	3.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%

^a 2014 figures are consistent with actual budget by the City.

^b Water Operations expenditures include 2% inflation per year.

TABLE 9-6 PROPOSED WATER RESERVE FUND (FUND 461) FINANCIAL PROGRAM

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Beginning General Reserve Fund Balance	191,500	405,610	508,910	561,410	614,210	667,210	720,510
Beginning Reservoir Replacement Fund Balance	66,666	164,461	189,461	216,401	243,401	270,601	297,901
Beginning Auto Meter Read Fund Balance	74,834	128,297	146,297	164,297	182,297	200,297	218,297
Total Beginning Reserve Fund Balance	333,001	698,369	844,669	942,109	1,039,909	1,138,109	1,236,709
Investment Interest	900	300	2,500	2,800	3,000	3,300	3,600
Operating Transfers In	240,000	203,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Cap. Cost Recovery Fee (Reservoir Replacement)	115,500	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Plant Investment Fee (Reservoir Replacement)	4,400	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Delinquent Fees (Auto Meter Read)	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Total Resources In	378,800	246,300	96,500	96,800	97,000	97,300	97,600
General Reserve Fund Transfers Out	26,790	100,000	0	0	0	0	0
Reservoir Replacement Fund Transfers Out	22,105	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Meter Read Transfers Out	(35,463)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Transfers Out	13,432	100,000	0	0	0	0	0
Ending General Reserve Fund Balance	405,610	508,910	561,410	614,210	667,210	720,510	774,110
Ending Reservoir Replacement Fund Balance	164,461	189,461	215,461	242,401	269,401	296,601	323,901
Ending Auto Meter Read Fund Balance	128,297	146,297	164,297	182,297	200,297	218,297	236,297
Total Ending Reserve Fund Balance	698,369	844,669	941,169	1,038,909	1,136,909	1,235,409	1,334,309

9.4 WATER RATES

Selah's current water rates and rate structure were adopted in 2014, Resolution No. 2354. The water service rates are split into the following four separate categories:

- a) Within corporate limits
- b) Two-family dwellings, multiple dwellings, group houses and condominiums, apartment houses, and mobile home parks
- c) Low-income senior citizens and low-income disabled persons occupant rate

A summary of the current water service rates for the City is provided below. All consumption beyond the consumption threshold is charged at the overage rate shown per one hundred (100) cubic feet of usage. The complete list of the City's current water rates is provided in Chapter 9.02.190 of the City's municipal code, a copy of which is provided in CHAPTER 10 of this Plan.

a) Within Corporate Limits

Meter Size	Consumption (100 cubic ft.)	Minimum	Overage (per 100 cubic ft.)
3/4" or smaller	First 3	\$14.17	
	Next 7		1.26
	Over 10		.98
1"	First 4	18.84	
	Next 6		1.26
	Over 10		.98
1-1/4" through 1-1/2"	First 5	23.53	
	Next 5		1.26
	Over 10		.98
2"	First 5	28.21	
	Next 5		1.26
	Over 10		.98
3"	First 10	37.64	
	Next 10		1.26
	Over 20		.98
4"	First 20	56.45	
	Next 180		1.58
	Over 200		1.26
Over 4"	First 20	56.45	
	Next 4,980		1.58
	Over 5,000		1.26

b) The minimum charge per month for the availability of water service for two-family dwellings, multiple dwellings, group houses and condominiums, apartment houses, and mobile home parks as defined in Chapter 10.02 shall be ten dollars and eighteen cents (\$10.18) for each dwelling unit or mobile home space. Each dwelling unit or mobile home space shall be allotted 300 cubic feet of minimum consumption, and water used over this minimum amount shall be charged at the applicable rate in section (a) above.

c) Low-Income Senior Citizens and Low-Income Disabled Persons Occupant Rate.

- 1) Single-family dwellings shall be charged be nine dollars and thirty-four cents (\$9.34) per month, for the first 300 cubic feet of water consumption. Additional water consumption will be charged at the rate of \$ 1.15 per 100 cubic feet for the next 700 cubic feet and \$0.90 per 100 cubic feet for over 1,000 cubic feet.
- 2) A senior citizen is a person who occupies a dwelling unit where either the person
- 3) or the person's spouse is sixty-two years of age or older at the commencement of any month.
- 4) A low-income senior citizen shall be a senior citizen whose income, combined with the income of the spouse, if any, for the calendar year preceding was fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) or less.
- 5) A disabled person is a person who occupies a dwelling unit and qualifies for special parking privileges under RCW 46.16.381(l)(a) through (f) or a blind person as defined in RCW 74.18.020(4) or developmentally disabled as defined in RCW 71A.10.020(2) or a mentally ill person as defined in RCW 71.05.020(1).
- 6) A low-income disabled person shall be a disabled person whose income, combined with the income of the spouse, if any, for the calendar year preceding was fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) or less.
- 7) Combined income shall be income fi-om all sources, provided that only two-thirds (2/3) of any social security benefits, two-thirds (2/3) of any retirement pension, two-thirds (2/3) of disability benefits, and the full amount of any other income shall be considered as income for the purpose of this section, and provided further, that the gain realized by any person from the sale, transfer, or upon being displaced from, his or her residence shall not be considered as income for the purposes of this section, if reinvested in a replacement residence within eighteen (18) months of its realization.

- 8) Determination of eligibility shall be made by the City Clerk-Treasurer based upon the statement of the low-income senior citizen or low-income disabled person, or any other reasonable and verifiable means at the discretion of the Clerk-Treasurer.

Based on the above rates, the typical monthly charge for a Single-Family residential customer (3/4" meter) within the corporate limits, consuming 1,000 cubic feet of water in a month would be equal to \$22.99. This monthly service charge is very reasonable, compared with neighboring cities of a similar size and amount of water use.

The City's current rates and/or total revenue will need to be increased in future years in order to maintain a positive operating fund balance, pay for rising O & M costs, fund necessary improvement projects, and make the necessary debt service payments for prior and future improvement projects. The annual rate increases will have a minor impact on customers, but will be necessary for operations, maintenance, and system improvements.

A more detailed rate analysis will be necessary in the future to determine the rate structure required to achieve the recommended revenue increases as shown in the financial program. Following the proposed rate analysis, annual review of the proposed rates and revenue increases will be necessary to determine required adjustments to either base rates, usage charges, or both.

With the City's current rate structure, customers pay more with increased water usage. Further conservation may be possible by changing to an inclining block rate or similar structure. This type of conservation rate structure would penalize customers that use excessive amounts of water, encouraging more efficient use of water. Further evaluation of the City's water rate structure will be considered in the future, as discussed in CHAPTER 4 of this plan.

**CHAPTER 10 -
MISCELLANEOUS
DOCUMENTS**

10.1 MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS INDEX

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Checklist

SEPA Determination of Non-Significance (DNS)

2013 Water Facility Inventory

Consumer Meeting & Water System Plan Adoption

Local Government Consistency Review Checklist(s)

City of Selah Fire Department Letter

City of Selah Municipal Code, Ordinances, and Resolutions

- Chapter 9.02 Municipal Water Supply
- Chapter 9.06 Water Fund
- Chapter 9.15 Service Outside City Limits
- Chapter 9.16 Water and Sewer Facilities Act
- Chapter 9.17 Plant Investment Fee
- Chapter 9.19 Utility Latecomer Agreements, Ordinance 940 (Latecomer's Agreement; June 1989)

- Chapter 20.80 Plant Investment Fees
- Chapter 20.90 Fee for Municipal Water System Reservoir Capacity Capital Cost Recovery Program No. 1

- Chapter 20.91 Fee for Water Connections in Lookout Point Reservoir Water Pressure Capital Cost Recovery Area (Capital Recovery Area)

- Chapter 21.11 Appeals
- Ordinance 1137 Cross-Connection Control Program Ordinance (March 1994)
- Ordinance 1291 Water Utility Service Rate Revision (December 1999)
- Ordinance 1341 Regional Wellhead Protection Program Interlocal Agreement (November 2000)
- Ordinance 1343 Regional Wellhead Protection Program Adoption (November 2000)
- Ordinance 1449 Plant Investment Fee (August 1999)
- Ordinance 1450 Utility Latecomer Agreements (August 1999)
- Ordinance 1674 Reservoir Capacity Capital Cost Recovery Program No. 1 (January 2006)
- Ordinance 1675 Reservoir Water Pressure Capital Cost Recovery Area (January 2006)
- Ordinance 1726 Municipal Water Supply
- Ordinance 1727 Water System Reservoir Capacity Capital Cost Recovery Program (2008)
- Ordinance 1728 Lookout Point Reservoir Water Pressure Capital Cost Recovery Area (2008)
- Resolution 1741 Resolution Revising Rates for Water Utility Services (December 2006)

Extension by Developers Policy

Property Deeds and Protective Well Covenants

- Well No. 3
- Well No. 4
- Well No. 5
- Well No. 6
- Well No. 7
- Well No. 8

Well Logs

- Well No. 3
- Well No. 4
- Well No. 5
- Well No. 6
- Well No. 7
- Well No. 8

Water Rights

- Well No. 1
- Well No. 2

Well No. 3

Well No. 4

Well No. 5

Well No. 6

Well No. 7

Well No. 8

Susceptibility Assessment Forms

Well Nos. 3 & 4

Well No. 5

Well No. 6

Well No. 7

Well No. 8

Showing of Compliance Well No. 8

Regional Wellhead Protection Plan Interlocal Agreement and Updates

City Wellhead Protection Plan

Water Rights Self Assessment: Existing Water Right(s) Status

Water Rights Self Assessment: 6-Year Forecasted Water Right(s) Status

Water Rights Self Assessment: 20-Year Forecasted Water Right(s) Status

USGS Groundwater Status and Trends for the Columbia Plateau Regional Aquifer System, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho

2014 Coliform Monitoring Plan

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Monitoring Plan

Accident Prevention and Safety Program

Chlorine Safety Plan

Hazard Communication Program

Confined Space Entry Safety Program

Cross-Connection Control Policy and Procedures

2013 Cross-Connection Control Program Summary Report

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

2014 Water Quality Monitoring Schedule

Inorganic Chemical Analysis

Well Nos. 3 & 4

Well No. 5

Well No. 6

Well No. 7

Well No. 8

Nitrate and Nitrite Chemical Analysis

Well Nos. 3 & 4

Well No. 5

Well No. 6

Well No. 7

Well No. 8

Volatile Organic Chemical Analysis

Well Nos. 3 & 4

Well No. 5

Well No. 6

Well No. 7

Well No. 8

Synthetic Organic Chemical Analysis

Well Nos. 3 & 4

Well No. 5
Well No. 6
Well No. 7
Well No. 8
Radionuclide Analysis
Well Nos. 3 & 4
Well No. 5
Well No. 6
Well No. 7
Well No. 8
Lead & Copper Chemical Analysis
Various Sites 2011
Disinfection Byproducts Chemical Analysis
Various Sites 2012, 2011
Bacteriological Analysis
Department of Health 2011 Sanitary Survey
Computer Printout of Hydraulic Analysis Results
Telemetry Control System Screen Print-Outs
City of Selah Design and Construction Standards and Specifications for Public Works Improvements
Water System Complaint Response Form
Map A - Existing Water System
Map B - Hydraulic Analysis Nodes and Pipes