



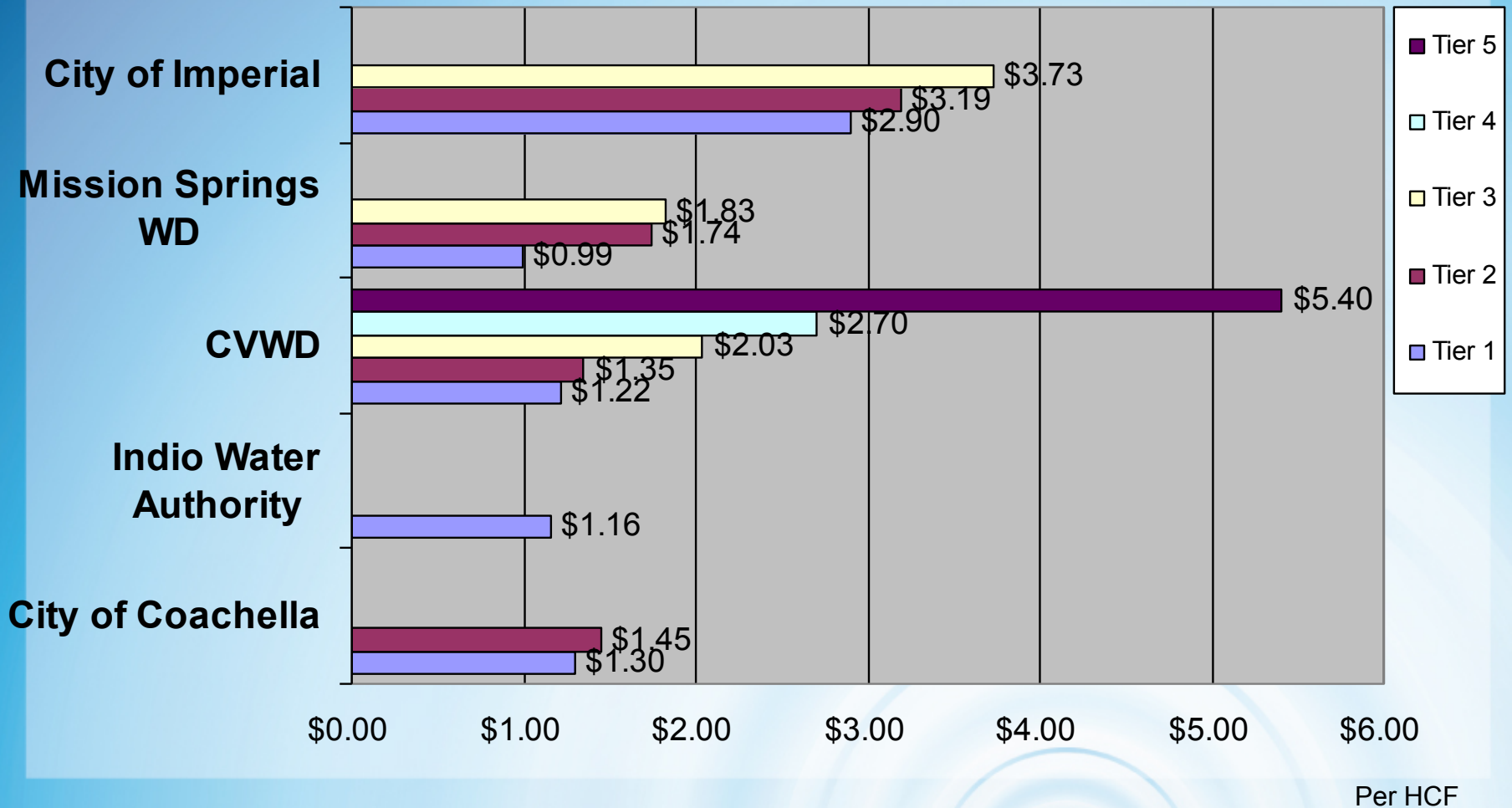
Indio Water Authority

Water Rate Structure Advisory Committee
Meeting 2
May 20

Today's Agenda

- Introductions
- Regional rate comparison
- Recent work
- Rate options
- Water budget rate details
- Review upcoming meeting topics
- Questions
- Adjourn

Rate Comparison



Billing Unit

Current flat rate:
\$1.16

Local Average Across Tiers:
about \$2.00

1 HCF = 1 Billing Unit = 748 Gallons, Average usage 20-30 units/month



Long Range Financial Plan

- Completed in 2012
 - Results presented to Board
- Current effort
 - Report and forecast model submitted
 - Update operating budget
 - Examine budget-tiered rate structure

Rate Study

- Rate study analyzes different options for rates that fit both agency and customer needs.

Current efforts *(in coordination with WRSAC)*

- Confirm and complete design details
- Develop roll-out schedule
- Finalize model
- Update billing data
- Write final report
- Presentations as needed

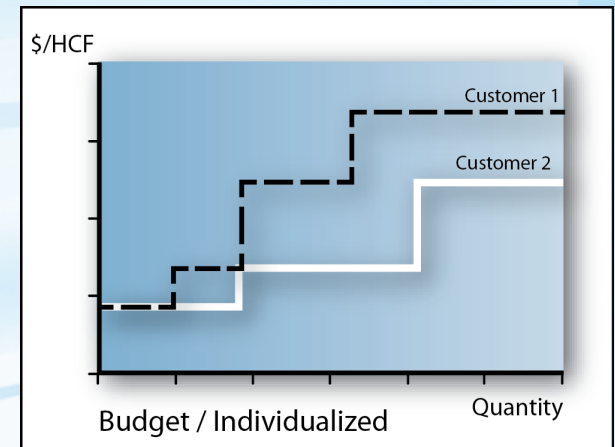
Water Budget Rate Structure

- A *type* of tiered rate structure
- Blocks are individualized to each account based on need



Advantages

- Fair for customers
- Individualized customer allocations
- Affordable for basic needs
- Reduces water waste
- Creates revenue stability
- Meets mandated conservation levels

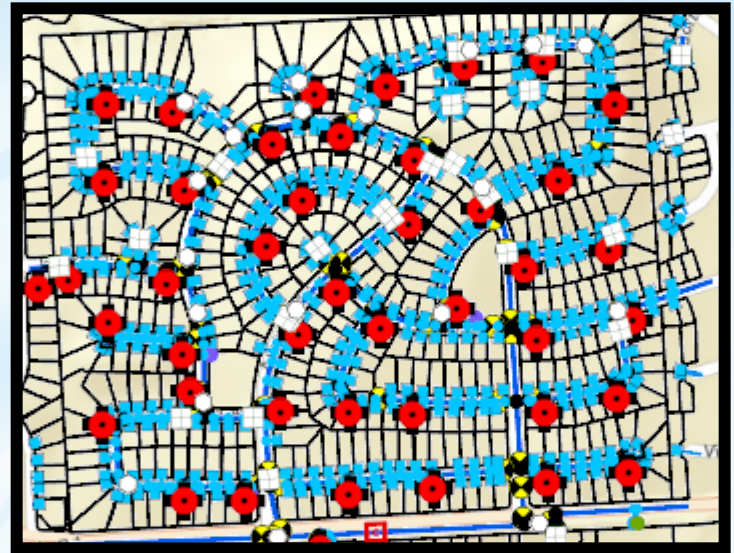


Water Budget Rate Structure



Disadvantages

- Higher administrative cost to start
- Implementation can be time consuming



Water Budget Successes

- Developed in the early 1990's by Irvine Ranch Water District
 - 61% reduction in landscape water use
 - District growth paralleled by increasing success in conservation
- Budget-based rates now regarded as best practice
- Used locally with success in saving water



Learning from Others

- IWA was not the first on the bandwagon
- Using information from other local districts
- Current designs are very sophisticated
- Now easier to determine individualized budgets
- Customers better understand that water budgets provide needed amounts for indoor and outdoor use
- Streamlining new structure with needed rate increases

Water Allocations can be based on:

Indoor water needs:

- The number of residents
- Average winter consumption

Outdoor water needs:

- Landscaped Area
- Evapotranspiration (ET)
- Plant Factor
- Irrigation efficiency

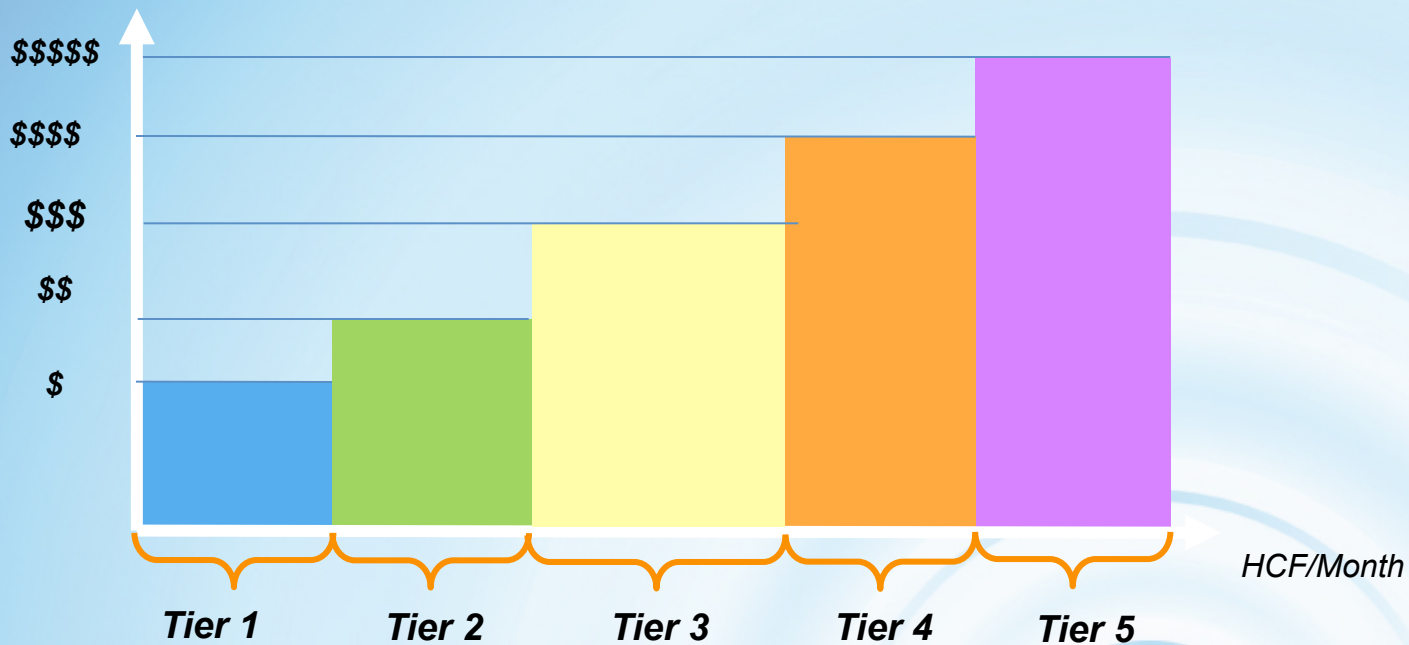
Average Historical Use:

- Individual usage
- Similar account usage



Tier Design

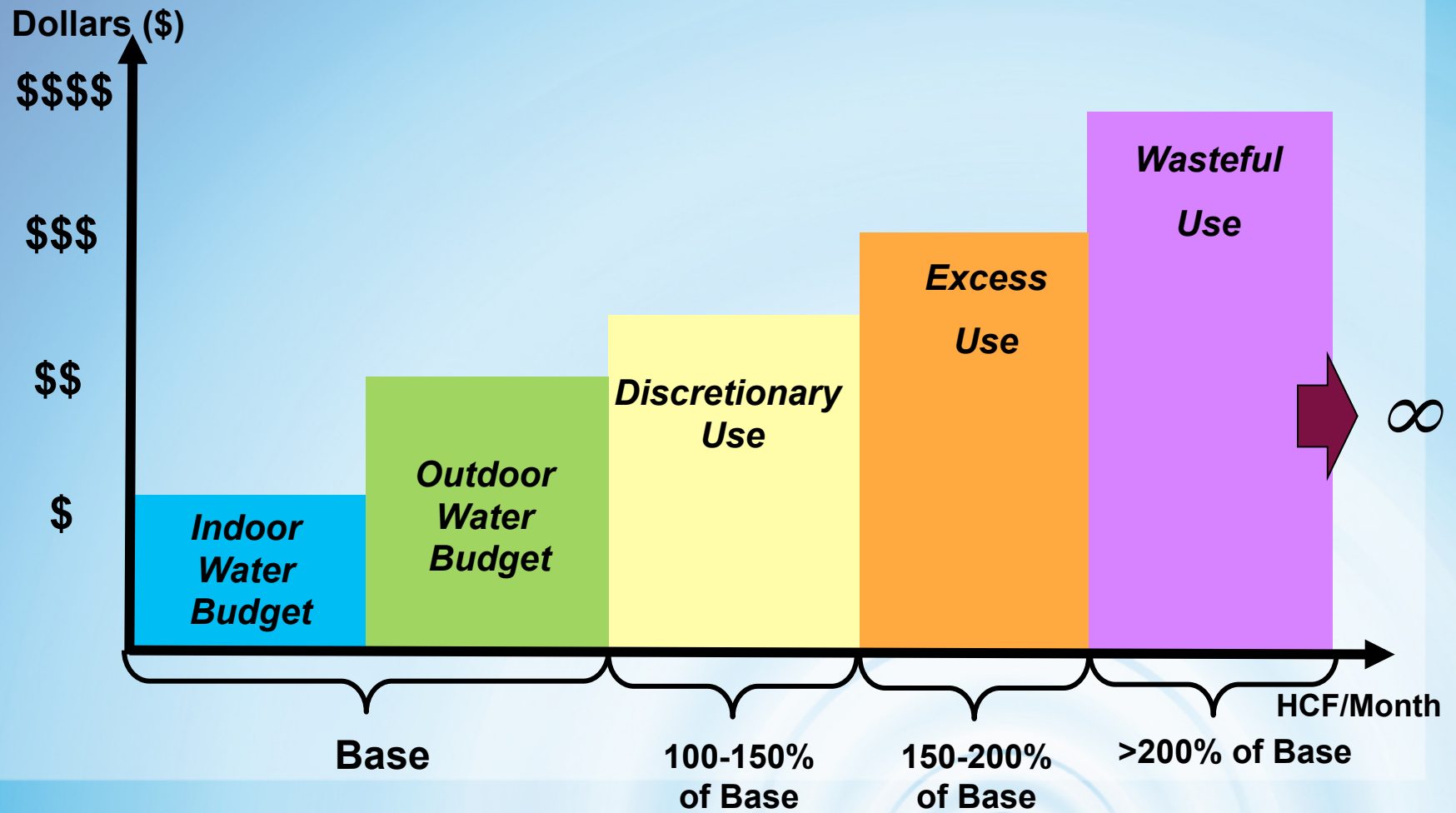
1. **Width** of each tier = quantity in each block (HCF)
2. **Number** of tiers
3. **Height** of each tier = rate (\$/HCF)



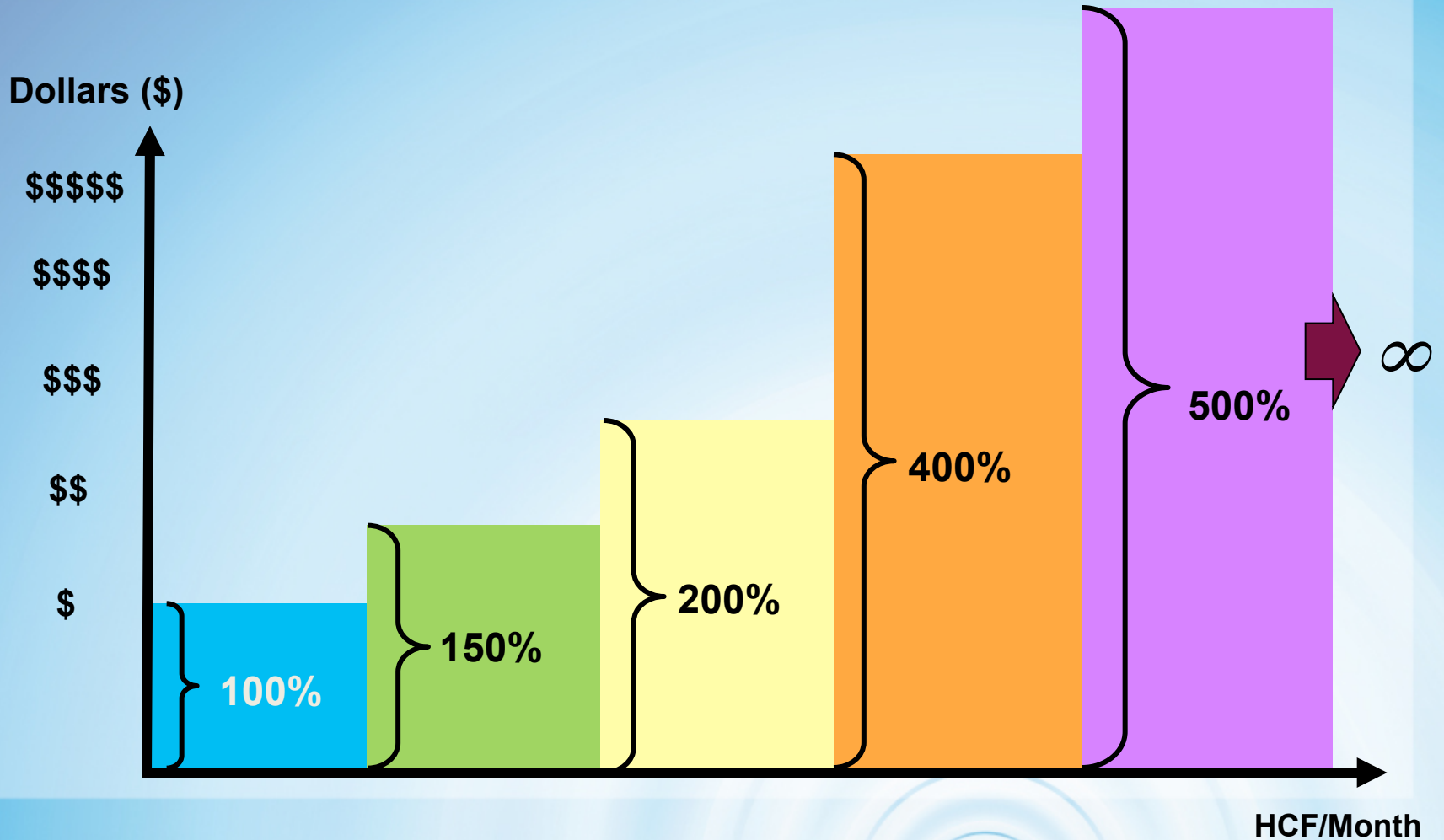
Width, Number, Height

1. **Width** of each tier = amount of HCF in each tier, which is based on percentages of water needed
 - If needed is 10 HCF (7,480 gallons) = Tier 1
 - Tier 2 = 150% of Tier 1 or 15 HCF (11,220 gallons)
2. **Number** – Allows IWA to give some leniency on slightly higher use, but be more strict with extreme water waste
 - Don't charge user at 150% level same as 400% level
3. **Height** of each tier = Price per billing unit (HCF=748 gallons) helps ensure that customers will respond to water waste and be incentivized to conserve
 - If Tier 1 is only \$0.05 less than Tier 4, system won't work

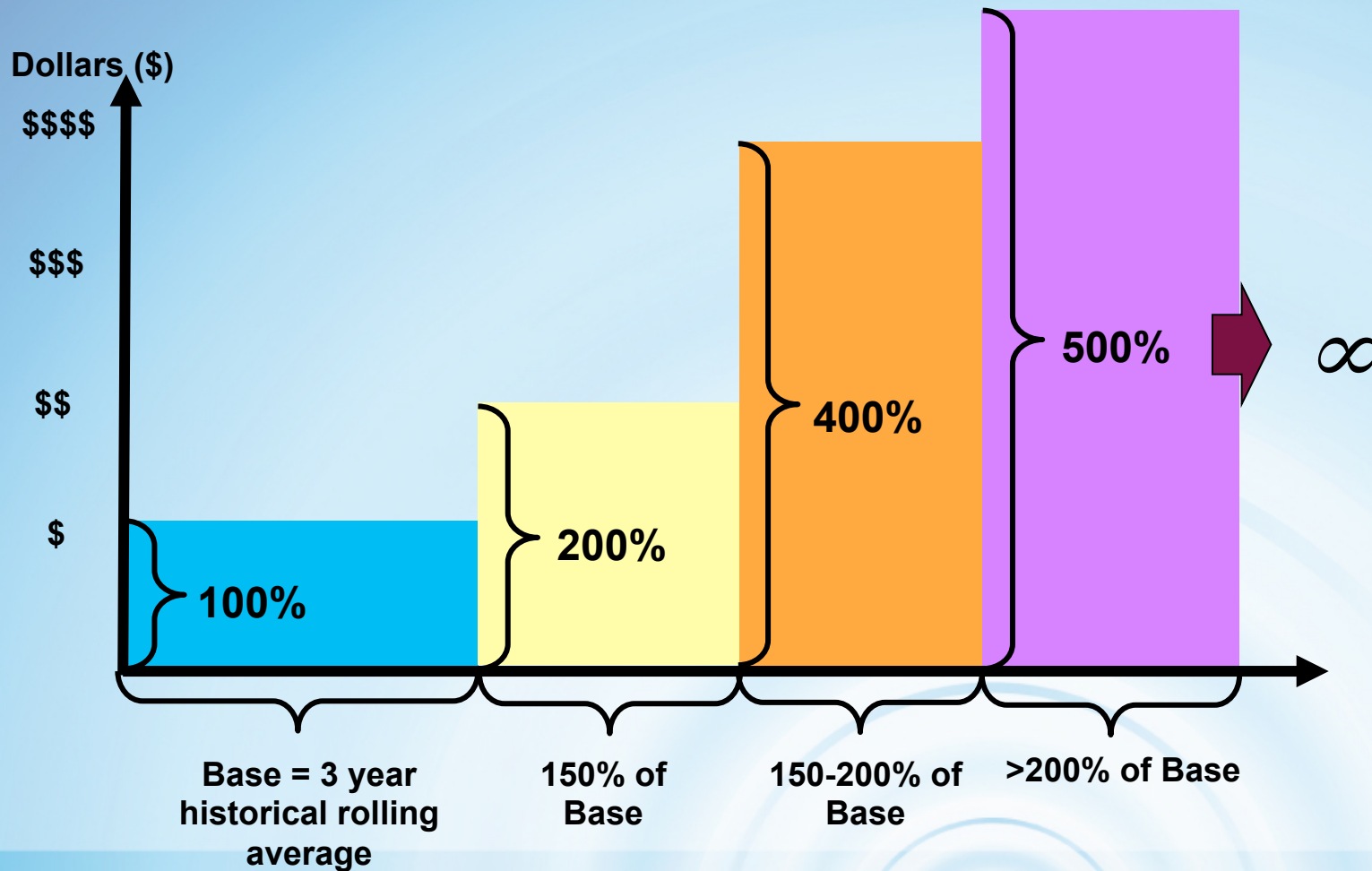
Residential Tier Width Relative to “Base Allocation”



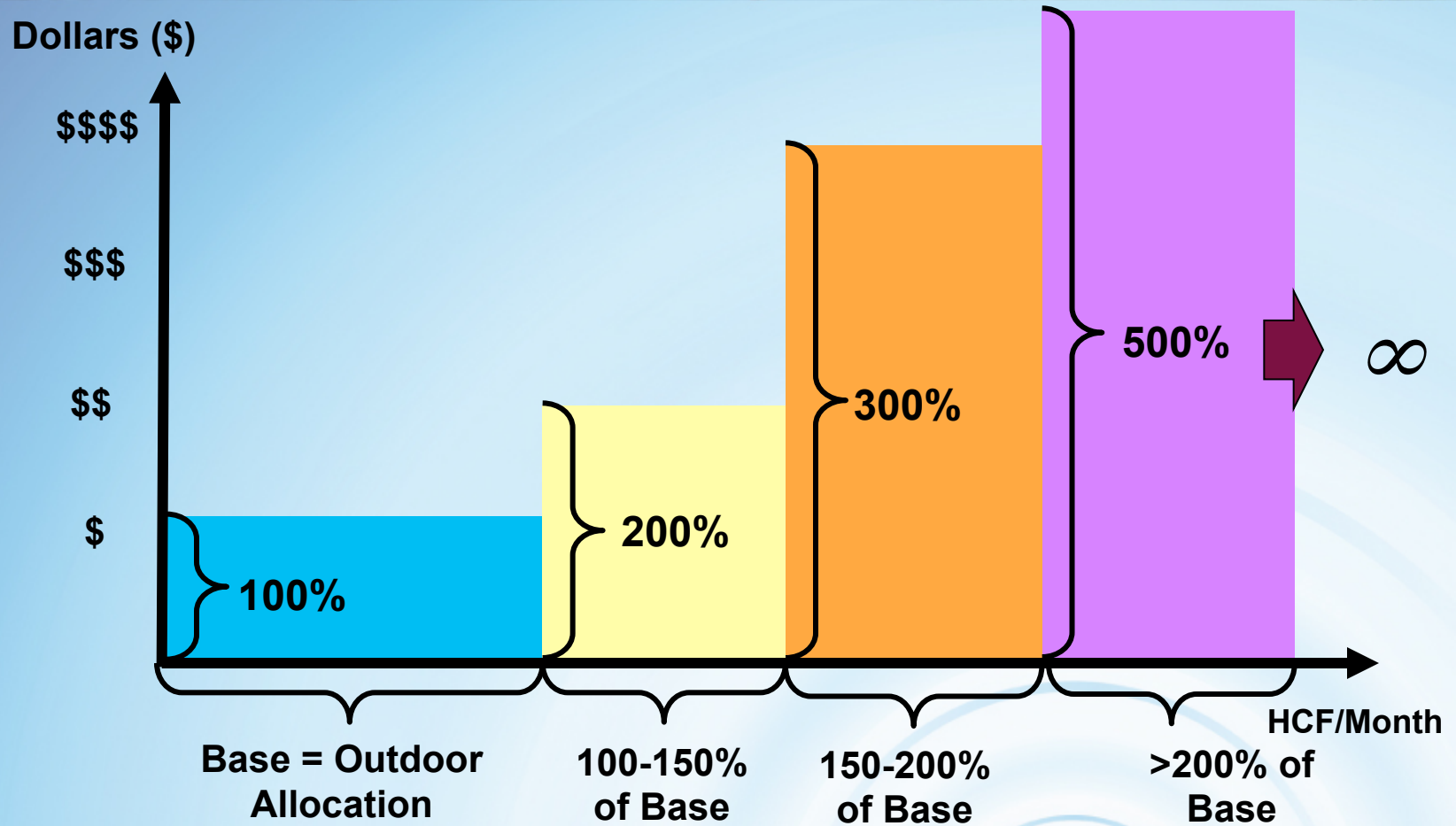
Residential Tier Height



Commercial Tier Width and Height



Municipal Tier Width



Indoor Allocation Data (Residential & Hotels)

- Household size
 - Give all similar accounts the same default value
- Gallons per day allocation
 - Range from 50 to 80 gallons per day (industry standard is 60)

IWA Design

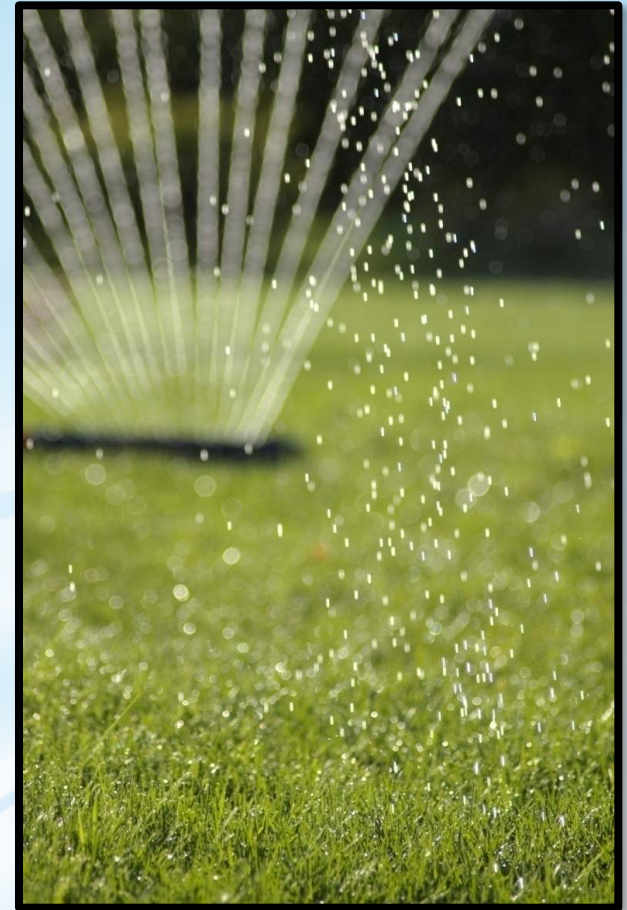
Model Class	Household Size	Gallons Per Day (GPCD used)
Single-family Residential	4	62.5
Senior Residential	1.6	62.5
Multi-family Residential	1.6	62.5
Hotel/Motel	1.6	62.5

Determining Lot Size

- Individual parcel data from County records
- Directly measure
 - GIS
 - Aerial photography

GOAL:

Give customers the right amount needed to water the lawn, if efficient



Landscaped Area

- Landscaped area is calculated as a percentage of the lot size based on average value of a representative sample.
- Samples were measured in the field or via GIS

IWA Design

Single Family Residential

- *45% of actual lot size*
- *No minimum area*
- *6,000 ft² cap*

Multifamily, Hotels, Irrigation and Special Accounts

- *Actual size based on GIS*

Evapotranspiration (ET) Policy Options

- 1. Do not use ET** (Block width does not vary over time)
 - **Pros** - Easy to implement
 - **Cons** – Dilutes message, equity concerns & increase revenue instability
- 2. Historical ET**
 - **Pros** - Easy to implement & addresses some revenue stability
 - **Cons** – Not accurate & some equity concerns
- 3. Real-time ET data**
 - **Pros** – Accurate, high quality data, & addresses revenue stability
 - **Cons** – Requires additional data management

IWA Design

Real-time ET data – Taken from CIMIS station number 200 located in Indio.

Plant Factor and Irrigation Efficiency



- *Plant Factor (PF)*
 - *Turf grasses range from 0.6 to 0.8*
 - *State Model Water Efficient Landscape*
- *Irrigation Efficiency (IE)*
 - *Less efficiency = more water allocation*
 - *CA DWR estimates average of 0.7*
 - *State Model recommends 0.7*
 - ***IWA is rounding up for customer benefit***

IWA Design

Plant Factor = 0.7

Irrigation Efficiency = 0.8

Summary of Outdoor Water Allocation

Model Class	Landscaped Area (LA)	Evapo-transpiration (ET)	Plant Factor (PF)	Irrigation Efficiency (IE)
Single-family Residential	45% of Parcel	Weather data	0.70	0.80
Senior Community Residential	45% of Parcel	Weather data	0.70	0.80
Multi-family Residential	Actual measured area*	Weather data	0.70	0.80
Municipal	Actual measured area*	Weather data	0.70	0.80

** As recorded in GIS database or by site measurement*

Upcoming Committee Meetings

June 10th at 9:00 AM

Variances

June 24th at 9:00 AM

Outreach





QUESTIONS?