



Town of Wrightsville Beach, NC

Water and Sewer System Development Fee Study

April 25, 2018





April 25, 2018

Mr. Timothy W. Owens, AICP
Town Manager

321 Causeway Drive
Wrightsville Beach, NC 28480

Re: Water and Sewer System
Development Fee Study

Dear Mr. Owens,

Stantec is pleased to present this Final Report on the Water and Sewer System Development Fee Study that we performed for the Town of Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina. We appreciate the professional assistance provided by you and all of the members of the Town staff who participated in the Study.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call us at (202) 585-6391. We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to the Town, and look forward to the possibility of doing so again in the near future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David A. Hyder".

David A. Hyder
Principal

1101 14th Street NW
Washington DC 20005
(202) 585-6391
David.hyder@stantec.com

Enclosure

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1. INTRODUCTION

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) has conducted a Water and Sewer System Development Fee Study (Study) for The Town of Wrightsville Beach's water and sewer systems (hereafter referred to as the "Town" or "Utility"). This report presents the results of the comprehensive Study, including background information, legal requirements, an explanation of the calculation methodology employed, and the results of the analysis.

1.1 BACKGROUND

A system development fee is a one-time charge paid by a new customer to recover a portion or all of the cost of constructing water and sewer system capacity. The fees are also often assessed to existing customers requiring increased system capacity. In general, system development fees are based upon the costs of utility infrastructure including, but not limited to, water supply facilities, treatment facilities, effluent disposal facilities, and transmission mains. System development fees serve as the mechanism by which growth can "pay its own way", and minimize the extent to which existing customers must bear the cost of facilities that will be used to serve new customers.

The Town currently assesses water and sewer system development fees that are designed to recover the cost of water and sewer capacity from new connectors to each respective system. In an effort to comply with the new North Carolina Public Water and Sewer System Development Fee Act, Session Law (S.L.) 2017-138, the Town has retained the services of Stantec to calculate updated system development fees for each system.

1.2 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The new Public Water and Sewer System Development Fee Act, S.L. 2017-138, also known as the House Bill 436 ("HB 436") was approved on July 20th, 2017 and grants local government entities that own or operate municipal water and sewer systems the authority to assess system development fees for the provision of utility service to new development.

HB 436 defines new development as 1) subdivision of land, 2) construction or change to existing structure that increases service needs or 3) any use of land which increased service needs within 1 year (no longer than 12 months) of a development fee being adopted.

According to HB 436 the following procedural requirements need to be followed in order to adopt a system development fee:

- **Requirement 1:** The fee should be calculated in a written analysis ("SDF Analysis") prepared by a financial professional or licensed professional engineer (qualified by experience and training or education) who employs generally accepted accounting, engineering, and planning methodologies to calculate system development fees for water and sewer systems, including

the buy-in, incremental cost or marginal cost, and combined costs methods for each service; and that (1) documents the facts and data used in the analysis and their sufficiency and reliability; (2) provides analysis regarding the selection of the appropriate method of analysis; (3) documents and demonstrates reliable application of the methodology to the facts and data, including all reasoning, analysis, and interim calculations underlying each identifiable component of the system development fee; (4) identifies all assumptions and limiting conditions affecting the analysis and demonstrates that they do not materially undermine the reliability of the conclusions reached; (5) calculates a system development fee per service unit of new development and includes an equivalency or conversion table to use in determining the fees applicable for various categories of demand; and (6) covers a planning horizon of between 10 and 20 years.

- **Requirement 2:** The system development fee analysis must be posted on the Town’s website, and the Town must solicit comments and provide a means by which people can submit their comments, for a period of at least 45 days.
- **Requirement 3:** Comments received from the public must be considered by preparer of the system development fee analysis for possible adjustments to the analysis.
- **Requirement 4:** The Town Council must hold a public hearing prior to considering adoption of the system development fees including any adjustments made as part of the comments received by the Town.
- **Requirement 5:** The Town must publish the system development fee schedule as part of its annual budget or fee ordinance.
- **Requirement 7:** The Town cannot adopt a fee that is higher than the fee calculated by the professional analysis.
- **Requirement 6:** The Town must update the system development fee analysis at least every five years.

In addition to the procedural requirements listed above, HB 436 provides specific requirements pertaining to the calculation of the system development fees. These requirements are highlighted within the body of this report in concert with the calculation of the system development fees for the Town. Further, the Town must follow HB 436 when actually charging the system development fee: it may be charged only to “new development” and only at the time specified in the legislation; and new development must be given a credit for costs in excess of the development’s proportionate share of connecting facilities required to be oversized for use of others outside of the development.

1.3 STUDY OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Study is to:

1. Determine the full cost recovery system development fees for water and sewer service based upon requirements created by the new Public Water and Sewer System Development Fee Act, S.L. 2017-138.

1.4 GENERAL METHODOLOGY

There are three primary approaches to the calculation of development fees, all of which are outlined within the new Public Water and Sewer System Development Fee Act, S.L. 2017-138. Each of the approaches are discussed below.

Buy-In Method

This approach determines the system development fees solely on the existing utility system assets. Specifically, the replacement cost of each system's major functional components serve as the cost basis for the system development fee calculation. This approach is most appropriate for a system with considerable excess capacity, such that most new connections to the system will be served by that existing excess capacity and the customers are effectively "buying-in" to the existing system.

Incremental/Marginal Cost Method

The second approach is to use the portion of each system's multi-year capital improvement program (CIP) associated with the provision of additional system capacity by functional system component as the cost basis for the development fee calculation. This approach is most appropriate where 1) the existing system has limited or no excess capacity to accommodate growth, and 2) the CIP contains a significant number of projects that provide additional system capacity for each functional system component representative of the cost of capacity for the entire system.

Combined Cost Method

The third approach is a combination of the two approaches described above. This approach is most appropriate when 1) there is excess capacity in the current system that will accommodate some growth, but additional capacity is needed in the short-term as reflected in each system's CIP, and 2) the CIP includes a significant amount of projects that will provide additional system capacity, but does not necessarily have a sufficient number of projects in each functional area to be reflective of a total system.

1.4.1 Methodologies & Restriction of Proceeds

While HB 436 allows for the use of any one of the three methodologies discussed above, it specifies restrictions on how the revenues generated by the fees calculated using each methodology may be utilized. Table 1-1 summarizes each of the three methodologies, their typical application, and restriction of how the revenues can be utilized for each.

Table 1-1 Description of Methodologies & Restriction to Proceeds

Methodology / Approach:	Description:	Often Used by Systems with:	Fee Proceeds Allowed for:
Buy-In Method	New development shares in <u>capital costs previously incurred</u> which provided capacity for demand arriving with new development needs.	Excess capacity.	Expansion and/or rehabilitation projects. Since the buy-in method reimburses the system for certain past investments, proceeds can be treated as unrestricted.
Incremental / Marginal Cost	New development share in <u>capital costs to be incurred in the future</u> which will provide capacity for demand arriving with new development needs.	Limited or no excess capacity and a CIP which will provide significant additional capacity.	Professional services costs in development of new fees and expansion costs (construction costs, debt service, capital, land purchase, other costs etc.) <u>related to new development only</u> .
Combined Cost	Combination of Buy-In and Incremental / Marginal Cost methods	Some excess capacity but short term additional capacity is needed and identified in the CIP.	Restricted in the same as manner the Incremental / Marginal Costs.

Given that the Town has excess capacity in its current water and sewer systems, and only repair and rehabilitation capital spending is planned over the next 10 years for the water and sewer system, the methodology chosen for the calculation of the system development fee for the water and sewer systems in this Study is the Buy-In Method. To comply with the new legislation, the Town will revisit the methodology at least every five years to determine if the methodology for each system is still the most appropriate methodology to use.

2. BASIS OF ANALYSIS

The first step in calculating water and sewer development fees is to determine the cost basis or value for each system (Water and Sewer). The net system value for use in the determination of the system development fees is calculated using the following approach.

- 1) The existing system assets are analyzed to determine the replacement cost new less depreciation (RCNLD) of the Town's existing major water and sewer system components.
- 2) Any donated assets and/or assets not funded by the Town (funded by grants, developers, etc.) are removed from the system assets.
- 3) The assets are further reduced by any outstanding principal on debt for each system.
- 4) The resulting net system value is used in the determination of the fee.

The following section outlines the details of the analysis completed during the Study to calculate the water and sewer system development fees.

2.1 TOTAL SYSTEM VALUE

The Town provided a detailed asset inventory list which included an asset identification number, a description of the asset, cost center, asset type, year placed in service, original cost, net book value and useful life for each water and sewer system asset through FY 2018. These assets were classified by each major system function, and a replacement cost new less depreciation was calculated for each asset record using the data provided by the Town and the Engineering News Record Construction Cost Index. Schedules 5 in the Appendix shows the RCNLD for the Town's existing water and sewer systems, administration and general assets based upon the asset records provided by Town staff.

The accounting fixed asset inventory provided by the Town was supplemented with asset information from the Town's insurance appraisal report, dated January 23, 2018, as staff identified assets that were not identified within the accounting fixed asset list. The insurance appraisal report provided detailed cash value calculations for each assets, which are equivalent to the RCNLD calculated for the other assets. This cash value was added to the RCNLD of the accounting listing of fixed assets. Furthermore, the Town provided the total asset value of its investment in the Northeast Interceptor (NEI) forcemains from the Preliminary Engineering Report on Water Supply prepared by McKim & Creed Engineers, with an RCNLD equivalent for the NEI of \$700,000, which was added to the total system value.

The Town also provided a detailed 10 year capital improvements plan (CIP), which included the project description, annual spending, and an indication of whether the project was designated for expansion or rehabilitation. Review of the CIP revealed no investment in system expansion with all of the projects addressing system rehabilitation and repairs.

2.2 CREDITS

HB 436 requires that the system development fee calculations include provisions for credits against the value of the system to account for assets that were not funded by the municipality and for assets with outstanding debt liabilities. The credits included in Study are discussed below.

Principal on Outstanding Debt.

Typically, a credit is given in the form of the principal on outstanding debt, which is usually recovered in usage rates after new customers connect to the water and/or sewer systems. The Town currently has no outstanding debt.

Contributed and Grant Funded Assets

Water and sewer system assets that were donated to the Town or funded with grants must be excluded from the system development fee calculation. If the Town did not incur the cost of purchasing and/or constructing the asset, they cannot legitimately include the costs in the system value used to determine the system development fee.

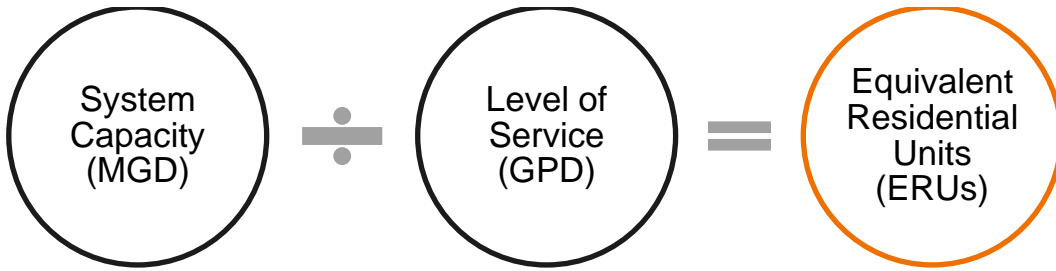
HB 436 requires that the total credit applied in the system development fee calculations be equal to at least 25% of the total system value when the Combined or Incremental Cost Methods are utilized. This minimum does not apply to the Buy-in Method. Table 2.1 presents the determination of the net system value given the credit for donated assets.

Table 2-1 Credits by System

System	Principal Outstanding	Contributed Assets	Total Credits	Net System Value
Water	\$ -	\$280,424	\$280,424	\$7,769,396
Sewer	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,503,165

2.3 CAPACITIES

Once the system values were determined and allocated to each system and its functional components, the next step was to determine the water and sewer system capacities by functional cost component as stated in terms of equivalent residential units (ERUs). Expressing the system capacities in terms of ERUs allows for the development of the unit pricing of capacity which is essential for the determination of system development fees. The total system capacity (treatment capacity in million gallons per day for each system) divided by the level of service in gallons per day is equal to the total number of ERUs the Town can serve with the existing system capacity.



2.3.1 System Capacity

The Town’s water and sewer systems consist of numerous functional components such as water treatment, source of supply, transmission and storage. Each of the functional components have a physical or regulatory permitted capacity. While treatment, supply, and disposal capacities are readily available and generally accepted to be the physical or regulatory permitted capacity of such facilities, transmission system capacities are more difficult to quantify.

As such, it is common to define the capacity for all functional components (including the transmission facilities) based on the system’s total treatment capacity. This approach was utilized for the determination of the system capacities of the Town’s utility systems. The rationale behind this decision is that even if the transmission and pumping portion of either system is larger than that system’s treatment capacity, the maximum capacity the system can offer to its connections is its total treatment capacity. For the Town’s water system, the current well capacity is permitted for a peak day design capacity of 1.54 million gallons per day (MGD). Sewer system average day capacity is 0.61 MGD based on 2016 average daily flows. Table 2-2 summarizes the capacity by function used in the fee calculation for the Town.

Table 2-2 System Capacity by Function

	Water Capacity (MGD)		Sewer Capacity (MGD)	
	Source of Supply/ Treatment	Transmission/ Pumping	Transmission/ Pumping	Treatment/ Disposal
Current Capacity	1.54¹	1.54	0.61²	0.61

¹ Represents the water system’s current well peak day capacity

² Represents the sewer average day capacity

2.3.2 Level of Service Standards

In the evaluation of the capital facility needs for providing water and sewer utility services, it is critical that a Level of Service (LOS) standard be developed. The LOS is an indicator of the extent or degrees of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by a facility, based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. Level of service indicates the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility or service. Level of service standards are established to ensure that adequate facility capacity will be provided for future development and for purposes of issuing development orders or permits.

For water and sewer service, the level of service that is commonly used in the industry is the amount of capacity allocable to an ERU expressed as the amount of usage in gallons on an average day, maximum month or peak day basis. This allocation would generally represent the amount of capacity allowable to an ERU, whether or not such capacity is actually used on an average day basis. For the Town, we calculated the level of service using the 2016 monthly usage per ERU for both the water and sewer systems, and converting the number into a gallons per day figure. The LOS utilized as part of this process represents average daily usage per ERU, and is shown in Table 2-3 below.

Table 2-3 Level of Service by System Component

Water		Sewer	
Source of Supply / Treatment	Transmission / Pumping	Transmission / Pumping	Treatment / Disposal
293 GPD	293 GPD	217 GPD	217 GPD

3. RESULTS

This section summarizes the results of the Study, the existing and calculated system development fees, a comparison of current and calculated fees to those of surrounding areas and conclusions and recommendations.

3.1 EXISTING WATER AND SEWER FEES

The Town currently charges water system development fees by meter size for the water system, and by line size for the sewer system. The tables below summarize the Town's existing fees:

Table 3-1 Existing Water Fees

Meter Size	Existing Water Fee
5/8" x 3/4"	\$2,400
1"	\$2,400
1.5"	\$8,240
2"	\$14,645
3"	\$30,205
4"	\$50,345
6"	\$146,460

Table 3-2 Existing Sewer Fees

Line Size	Existing Sewer Fee
4"	\$2,500
6"	\$4,500
8"	\$25,635

3.2 UPDATED SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT FEE AMOUNTS

To calculate the system development fees, the net system value described in Section 2 for each functional component was divided by the capacity for each functional component stated in ERUs to determine the capacity cost per ERU. The Town currently defines an ERU as a single family residential customer with a 5/8" x 3/4" meter size connection. The unit cost per ERU or system development fee per a 5/8" x 3/4" meter connection is then scaled by meter size to develop the system development fee schedule for all applicable meter sizes. Schedules 2 and 3 in the Appendix provide a summary of the calculated water and sewer system development fees. As described above the Town currently charges new connections to the water system based on meter size, and for the sewer systems based on line size. To simplify the administration of the fees and comport with industry standards, we recommend that the Town scale the system development fees based on meter size for both the water and sewer systems.

Table 3-3 provides a schedule of the existing and calculated water system development fees based upon the cost and capacity information discussed herein by meter size. The scaling of the system development fee by meter size is intended to reflect the potential demand associated with each meter. It is common industry practice to utilize hydraulic meter equivalents established by the American Water Works Association (AWWA) to scale system development fees.

Table 3-4 provides a schedule of the calculated sewer system development fees based upon the cost and capacity information discussed herein by meter size. To comply with industry standards, and to provide consistency with the scaling factors for the sewer system development fees, we recommend that the Town implement sewer system development fees that are scaled by the AWWA meter equivalency factors, as shown in the tables below, and detailed in Schedule 4 of the Appendix.

Table 3-3 Water System Development Fee Schedule

Meter Size	Current Fee	Calculated Fee	Difference
5/8" x 3/4"	\$2,400	\$1,530	\$(870)
1"	\$2,400	\$3,825	\$1,425
1.5"	\$8,240	\$7,650	\$(590)
2"	\$14,645	\$12,240	\$(2,405)
3"	\$30,205	\$22,950	\$(7,255)
4"	\$50,345	\$38,250	\$(12,095)
6"	\$146,460	\$76,500	\$(69,960)

Table 3-4 Sewer System Development Fee Schedule

Basis for Fee	Current Fee	Calculated Fee
Line Size		
4"	\$2,500	
6"	\$4,500	
8"	\$25,635	
Meter Size		
5/8" x 3/4"		\$2,008
1"		\$5,020
1.5"		\$10,040
2"		\$16,064
3"		\$30,120
4"		\$50,201
6"		\$100,402

Table 3-5 shows the existing and calculated combined water and sewer combined system development fee by meter size, assuming that the 5/8" x 3/4", 1", and 2" meters pay the 4" line size sewer existing fee, the 2" and 3" meters pay the 6" line size sewer existing fee, and the 4" and 6" meters pay the 8" line size sewer existing fee.

Table 3-5 Water and Sewer System Development Fee Schedule

Meter Size	Current Fee	Calculated Fee	Difference
5/8" x 3/4"	\$4,900	\$3,538	\$(1,362)
1"	\$4,900	\$8,845	\$3,945
1.5"	\$10,740	\$17,690	\$6,950
2"	\$19,145	\$28,304	\$9,159
3"	\$34,705	\$53,070	\$18,365
4"	\$75,980	\$88,451	\$12,471
6"	\$172,095	\$176,902	\$4,807

It is important to note that the Town has discretion regarding the percentage of cost recovery utilized in the establishment of the system development fees. The system development fees can recover any amount up to, but not in excess of, the full cost recovery amounts identified herein.

3.3 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the analysis presented herein, we have developed the following conclusions and recommendations:

- 1) We recommend that the Town adopt water and sewer system development fees based on the buy-in approach and scaling the water and sewer fees by meter size as demonstrated in Tables 3-3 and 3-4.
- 2) We recommend that the Town review its development fees at least every five years to ensure that it follows requirements established by the Public Water and Sewer System Development Fee Act, S.L. 2017-138 and to ensure that they remain fair and equitable and continue to reflect its current cost of capacity. As the Town continues to expand its facilities, future changes in technology, demands, development patterns, or other factors may necessitate additional adjustments to its development fees.
- 3) We recommend that as part of any system development fee update, the Town also evaluates the most appropriate accepted methodology for calculating its system unit cost of capacity as system capacity may change over time.

Disclaimer

This document was produced by Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. (“Stantec”) for the Town of Wrightsville Beach and is based on a specific scope agreed upon by both parties. Stantec’s scope of work and services do not include serving as a “municipal advisor” for purposes of the registration requirements of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (2010) or the municipal advisor registration rules issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Stantec is not advising the Town of Wrightsville Beach, or any municipal entity or other person or entity, regarding municipal financial products or the issuance of municipal securities, including advice with respect to the structure, terms, or other similar matters concerning such products or issuances.

In preparing this report, Stantec utilized information and data obtained from the Town of Wrightsville Beach or public and/or industry sources. Stantec has relied on the information and data without independent verification, except only to the extent such verification is expressly described in this document. Any projections of future conditions presented in the document are not intended as predictions, as there may be differences between forecasted and actual results, and those differences may be material.

Additionally, the purpose of this document is to summarize Stantec’s analysis and findings related to this project, and it is not intended to address all aspects that may surround the subject area. Therefore, this document may have limitations, assumptions, or reliance on data that are not readily apparent on the face of it. Moreover, the reader should understand that Stantec was called on to provide judgments on a variety of critical factors which are incapable of precise measurement. As such, the use of this document and its findings by the Town of Wrightsville Beach should only occur after consultation with Stantec, and any use of this document and findings by any other person is done so entirely at their own risk.

APPENDIX: SUPPORTING SCHEDULES

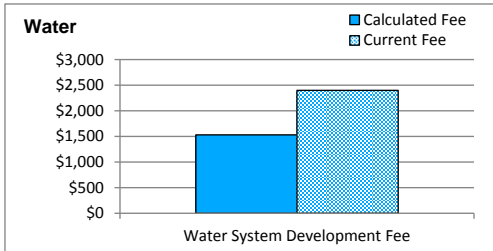
- Schedule 1 Control Panel
- Schedule 2 Water System Development Fee Calculation
- Schedule 3 Sewer System Development Fee Calculation
- Schedule 4 Current and Calculated System Development Fees by Meter Size
- Schedule 5 Asset Listing, RCNLD System and Functional Allocations

Schedule 1: Control Panel

FAMS-XL: FY 2018
Town of Wrightsville Beach, NC

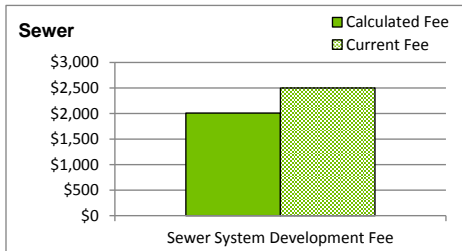
Water System Development Fee

Total Plant In Service	\$	7,769,396
Expansion Capital Costs	\$	-
Total Costs Buy-In Method	\$	7,769,396
Cost per ERU	\$	1,539
Debt Service Credit	\$	(54)
Cost Recovery Percentage		100.0%
Total Calculated Fee:	\$	1,530
Current Fee:	\$	2,400
Dollar Change:	\$	(870)
Percentage Change:		-36%



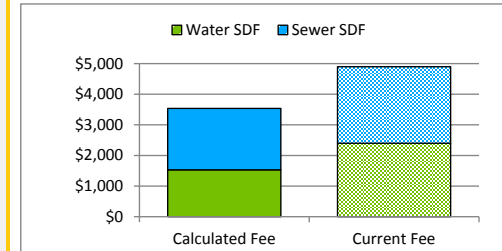
Sewer System Development Fee

Total Plant In Service	\$	5,503,165
Expansion Capital Costs	\$	-
Total Costs Buy-In Method	\$	5,503,165
Cost per ERU	\$	1,950
Debt Service Credit	\$	-
Cost Recovery Percentage		100.0%
Total Calculated Fee:	\$	2,008
Current Fee:	\$	2,500
Dollar Change:	\$	(492)
Percentage Change:		-20%



Total System Development Fee

Current	
Water SDF	\$ 2,400
Sewer SDF	\$ 2,500
Total SDFs	\$ 4,900
Calculated	
Water SDF	\$ 1,530
Sewer SDF	\$ 2,008
Total Calculated SDFs	\$ 3,538
Dollar Change	\$ (1,362)
Percent Change	-27.8%



Schedule 2: Water System Development Fee Calculation

Functional Component	Transmission / Distribution	Transmission / Distribution	Total
Plant in Service Value	\$4,366,031	\$3,403,365	\$7,769,396
Donated & Contributed Assets	\$0	\$280,424	\$280,424
Capital Improvement Cost	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total System Value (Plant in Service & CIP)	\$4,366,031	\$3,683,789	\$8,049,820
<i>Credits:</i>			
Outstanding Principal	\$0	\$0	\$0
Donated & Contributed Assets	\$0	(\$280,424)	(\$280,424)
Grants	\$0	\$0	\$0
Apply Additional Credit to Meet 25% Requirement?	<input type="text" value="No"/>	\$0	\$0
Net System Value	\$4,366,031	\$3,403,365	\$7,769,396
Credit % Used in Fee Determination			3.5%
<i>Capacity:</i>			
Million Gallons Per Day (MGD)	1.54	1.54	
Level of Service (gpd)**	293	293	
Equivalent Residential Units (ERUs) @	5,232	5,232	
<i>Fee Calculation:</i>			
Calculated Cost per ERU	\$835	\$704	\$1,539
Credit for Debt Service Included in Usage Rates	\$0	-\$54	-\$54
Calculated Fee per ERU After Debt Service Credit	\$835	\$650	\$1,485
Reduction for Contingency	<input type="text" value="0.0%"/>	\$0	\$0
Percentage of Full Cost Recovery	<input type="text" value="100.0%"/>	\$835	\$650
Escalation Factor to Effective Year	<input type="text" value="3.0%"/>	\$860	\$670
Calculated Fee per ERU			\$1,530
Current Fee per ERU			\$2,400
\$ Change			-\$870
Percent Change			-36%

Schedule 3: Sewer System Development Fee Calculation

Functional Component	Conveyance / Collection	Treatment	Total
Plant in Service Value	\$5,503,165	\$0	\$5,503,165
Donated & Contributed Assets	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Improvement Cost	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total System Value (Plant in Service & CIP)	\$5,503,165	\$0	\$5,503,165
<i>Credits:</i>			
Outstanding Principal	\$0	\$0	\$0
Donated & Contributed Assets	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grants	\$0	\$0	\$0
Apply Additional Credit to Meet 25% Requirement?	<input type="text" value="No"/>	\$0	\$0
Net System Value	\$5,503,165	\$0	\$5,503,165
Credit % Used in Fee Determination			0.0%
<i>Capacity:</i>			
Million Gallons Per Day (MGD)	0.61	0.61	
Level of Service (gpd)**	217	217	
Equivalent Residential Units (ERUs) @	2,822	2,822	
<i>Fee Calculation:</i>			
Calculated Cost per ERU	\$1,950	\$0	\$1,950
Credit for Debt Service Included in Usage Rates	\$0	\$0	\$0
Calculated Fee per ERU After Debt Service Credit	\$1,950	\$0	\$1,950
Reduction for Contingency	<input type="text" value="0.0%"/>	\$0	\$0
Percentage of Full Cost Recovery	<input type="text" value="100.0%"/>	\$1,950	\$1,950
Escalation Factor to Effective Year	<input type="text" value="3.0%"/>	\$2,008	\$0
Calculated Fee per ERU			\$2,008
Current Fee per ERU			<input type="text" value="\$2,500"/>
\$ Change			-\$493
Percent Change			-20%

Schedule 4: Current and Calculated System Development Fees by Meter Size

Water				
Meter Size	AWWA Meter Equivalents	Current System Development Fee	Calculated System Development Fee	\$ Difference
3/4" x 5/8"	1.00	\$ 2,400	\$ 1,530	\$ (870)
1"	2.50	\$ 2,400	\$ 3,825	\$ 1,425
1.5"	5.00	\$ 8,240	\$ 7,650	\$ (590)
2"	8.00	\$ 14,645	\$ 12,240	\$ (2,405)
3"	15.00	\$ 30,205	\$ 22,950	\$ (7,255)
4"	25.00	\$ 50,345	\$ 38,250	\$ (12,095)
6"	50.00	\$ 146,460	\$ 76,500	\$ (69,960)

Sewer				
<i>Proposed Fee Structure (Based on Meter Size)</i>				
Meter Size	Current Equivalents	Current System Development Fee	Calculated System Development Fee	\$ Difference
3/4" x 5/8"	1.00	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,008	\$ (492)
1"	2.50	\$ 2,500	\$ 5,020	\$ 2,520
1.5"	5.00	\$ 2,500	\$ 10,040	\$ 7,540
2"	8.00	\$ 4,500	\$ 16,064	\$ 11,564
3"	15.00	\$ 4,500	\$ 30,120	\$ 25,620
4"	25.00	\$ 25,635	\$ 50,201	\$ 24,566
6"	50.00	\$ 25,635	\$ 100,402	\$ 74,767

Schedule 4: Current and Calculated System Development Fees by Meter Size

Total Water & Sewer Fees by Meter Size				
Meter Size	AWWA Meter Equivalents	Current System Development Fee	Calculated System Development Fee	\$ Difference
3/4" x 5/8"	0.00	\$ 4,900	\$ 3,538	\$ (1,362)
1"	0.75	\$ 4,900	\$ 8,845	\$ 3,945
1.5"	1.00	\$ 10,740	\$ 17,690	\$ 6,950
2"	1.50	\$ 19,145	\$ 28,304	\$ 9,159
3"	0.00	\$ 34,705	\$ 53,070	\$ 18,365
4"	0.00	\$ 75,980	\$ 88,451	\$ 12,471
6"	0.00	\$ 172,095	\$ 176,902	\$ 4,807

Schedule 5: Assets Listing, RCNLD System, and Functional Allocations

Asset Description	Original Cost	Year Acquired	Life of Asset (Years)	Annual Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	ENR Escalation Factor	RCNLD	Exclude?	ALLOCATION OF RCNLD COSTS				
										Indirect Allocation	Water System		Sewer System	
											Source of Supply / Wells / Treatment	Transmission / Distribution	Conveyance / Collection	
Distribution														
1 Water Main Ext. P	\$ 6,101	1974	50	\$ 122	\$ 5,125	\$ 976	5.12	\$ 4,996		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,996	\$ -	
1 Water Main Ext. p	\$ 6,381	1975	50	\$ 128	\$ 5,232	\$ 1,149	4.67	\$ 5,368		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,368	\$ -	
Water Main Ext. S	\$ 17,171	1976	50	\$ 343	\$ 13,737	\$ 3,434	4.31	\$ 14,788		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,788	\$ -	
South Harbor Is. Li	\$ 14,821	1979	50	\$ 296	\$ 10,968	\$ 3,853	3.44	\$ 13,267		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,267	\$ -	
Meters	\$ 6,931	1974	15	\$ 462	\$ 6,931	\$ -	5.12	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Meters	\$ 7,305	1979	10	\$ 731	\$ 7,305	\$ -	3.44	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Fire Hydrants	\$ 7,170	1980	20	\$ 359	\$ 7,170	\$ -	3.19	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Meters	\$ 16,790	1981	15	\$ 1,119	\$ 16,790	\$ -	2.92	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Fire Hydrants	\$ 7,748	1981	20	\$ 387	\$ 7,748	\$ -	2.92	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Meters	\$ 18,292	1982	15	\$ 1,219	\$ 18,292	\$ -	2.70	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Meters	\$ 92,796	1986	15	\$ 6,186	\$ 92,796	\$ -	2.41	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Causeway Bridge Water	\$ 140,546	2006	50	\$ 2,811	\$ 28,109	\$ 112,437	1.33	\$ 149,971		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 149,971	\$ -	
Original Water PL	\$ 72,894	1956	50	\$ 1,458	\$ 72,894	\$ -	14.94	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Water Plant Impr	\$ 131,010	1962	50	\$ 2,620	\$ 131,010	\$ -	11.86	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
D.S. Water Lines	\$ 9,278	1963	50	\$ 186	\$ 9,278	\$ -	11.47	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
D.S. Water Mains	\$ 5,626	1964	50	\$ 113	\$ 5,626	\$ -	11.05	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Parmele Is. Water	\$ 6,441	1972	50	\$ 129	\$ 5,668	\$ 773	5.90	\$ 4,559		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,559	\$ -	
S. End Ext-Bonds P	\$ 336,988	1978	50	\$ 6,740	\$ 256,111	\$ 80,877	3.72	\$ 301,216		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 301,216	\$ -	
Elev. Water Tank-	\$ 309,992	1985	20	\$ 15,500	\$ 309,992	\$ -	2.46	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Meters	\$ 6,125	1983	15	\$ 408	\$ 6,125	\$ -	2.54	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
3" & 4" Meters	\$ 9,291	1997	15	\$ 619	\$ 9,291	\$ -	1.77	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Water Line Projec	\$ 672,637	2000	50	\$ 13,453	\$ 215,244	\$ 457,393	1.66	\$ 760,132		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 760,132	\$ -	
Meters	\$ 5,461	1985	15	\$ 364	\$ 5,461	\$ -	2.46	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Meters	\$ 17,833	1986	15	\$ 1,189	\$ 17,833	\$ -	2.41	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Mainland Waterli	\$ 102,229	1986	50	\$ 2,045	\$ 61,337	\$ 40,892	2.41	\$ 98,433		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 98,433	\$ -	
Meters	\$ 33,039	1987	15	\$ 2,203	\$ 33,039	\$ -	2.35	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Fire Hydrants	\$ 7,083	1987	50	\$ 142	\$ 4,108	\$ 2,975	2.35	\$ 6,981		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,981	\$ -	
Meters	\$ 17,813	1988	15	\$ 1,188	\$ 17,813	\$ -	2.29	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Water Lines-Well	\$ 17,226	1990	50	\$ 345	\$ 8,958	\$ 8,268	2.18	\$ 18,066		\$ -	\$ 18,066	\$ -	\$ -	
Dist Lines-Town PO	\$ 289,768	1985	50	\$ 5,795	\$ 179,656	\$ 110,112	2.46	\$ 271,377		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 271,377	\$ -	
Subaqueous Crossi	\$ 89,564	1988	50	\$ 1,791	\$ 50,156	\$ 39,408	2.29	\$ 90,160		\$ -	\$ 90,160	\$ -	\$ -	
Florida Sys #2-Tow	\$ 10,389	1989	10	\$ 1,039	\$ 10,389	\$ -	2.24	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
S. End Ext Grant P	\$ 107,319	1978	50	\$ 2,146	\$ 81,562	\$ 25,757	3.72	\$ 95,927	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Dist Lines-State Gr	\$ 197,000	1985	50	\$ 3,940	\$ 122,140	\$ 74,860	2.46	\$ 184,497	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Subaqueous Corss-	\$ 60,092	1988	50	\$ 1,202	\$ 33,652	\$ 26,440	2.29	\$ 60,492		\$ -	\$ 60,492	\$ -	\$ -	
Subaqueous Cross-	\$ 95,908	1988	50	\$ 1,918	\$ 53,708	\$ 42,200	2.29	\$ 96,546		\$ -	\$ 96,546	\$ -	\$ -	
Waterline replacement	\$ 1,420,187	2012	50	\$ 28,404	\$ 113,615	\$ 1,306,572	1.11	\$ 1,451,244		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,451,244	\$ -	
Equipment														
ESTeem Data Radios (4)	\$ 8,070	2004	10	\$ 807	\$ 8,070	\$ -	1.45	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Versaterm Handheld Dev	\$ 14,598	2004	10	\$ 1,460	\$ 14,598	\$ -	1.45	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
John Deere Z-Trak Mow	\$ 6,629	2005	10	\$ 663	\$ 6,629	\$ -	1.39	\$ -	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Network Infrastructure	\$ 8,031	2007	10	\$ 803	\$ 7,228	\$ 803	1.30	\$ 1,042	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Tractor w/ Backhoe & L	\$ 26,645	2007	10	\$ 2,665	\$ 23,981	\$ 2,665	1.30	\$ 3,458	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
4" Horizontal Boring To	\$ 5,761	2008	10	\$ 576	\$ 4,609	\$ 1,152	1.24	\$ 1,434		\$ -	\$ 1,434	\$ -	\$ -	

Schedule 5: Assets Listing, RCNLD System, and Functional Allocations

Denotes asset that was grant funded.

Asset Description	Original Cost	Year Acquired	Life of Asset (Years)	Annual Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	ENR Escalation Factor	RCNLD	Exclude?	ALLOCATION OF RCNLD COSTS			
										Water System			Sewer System
										Indirect Allocation	Source of Supply / Wells / Treatment	Transmission / Distribution	Conveyance / Collection
Id 2010 Backhoe Loader	\$ 77,136	2010	15	\$ 5,142	\$ 30,854	\$ 46,282	1.18	\$ 54,381		\$ -	\$ 54,381	\$ -	\$ -
Water Control Sys	\$ 26,052	1992	10	\$ 2,605	\$ 26,052	\$ -	2.07	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Guzzler TR MT Sew	\$ 22,067	1992	20	\$ 1,103	\$ 22,067	\$ -	2.07	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Upgrade Controls	\$ 9,000	1993	10	\$ 900	\$ 9,000	\$ -	1.98	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Proscoat Sewer Ca	\$ 14,102	1994	10	\$ 1,410	\$ 14,102	\$ -	1.91	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Meter Reading Sys	\$ 19,662	1995	10	\$ 1,966	\$ 19,662	\$ -	1.89	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cummins Generato	\$ 12,800	1995	10	\$ 1,280	\$ 12,800	\$ -	1.89	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sullair Compresso	\$ 10,881	1997	10	\$ 1,088	\$ 10,881	\$ -	1.77	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Aggreko 30kw Gen	\$ 13,421	1998	10	\$ 1,342	\$ 13,421	\$ -	1.75	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Pacific Tec Sewer	\$ 42,000	1998	10	\$ 4,200	\$ 42,000	\$ -	1.75	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Telemetry Softwa	\$ 8,895	1999	5	\$ 1,779	\$ 8,895	\$ -	1.71	\$ -	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Trailer Mount GE	\$ 6,850	1982	10	\$ 685	\$ 6,850	\$ -	2.70	\$ -	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hydrostop Slide Ta	\$ 9,679	1986	5	\$ 1,936	\$ 9,679	\$ -	2.41	\$ -	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Undergroun Pier	\$ 6,301	1987	5	\$ 1,260	\$ 6,301	\$ -	2.35	\$ -	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SD Auto Transfer S	\$ 6,016	1988	5	\$ 1,203	\$ 6,016	\$ -	2.29	\$ -	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Kohler Generator	\$ 9,917	1989	5	\$ 1,983	\$ 9,917	\$ -	2.24	\$ -	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Generac Generato	\$ 11,030	1991	10	\$ 1,103	\$ 11,030	\$ -	2.14	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
W & S Billing Prog	\$ 6,480	1990	5	\$ 1,296	\$ 6,480	\$ -	2.18	\$ -	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
W & S Billing Prog	\$ 10,113	1990	5	\$ 2,023	\$ 10,113	\$ -	2.18	\$ -	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Aggreko 150kw Ge	\$ 19,200	2000	10	\$ 1,920	\$ 19,200	\$ -	1.66	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
500 Gallon Fuel Tank	\$ 7,915	2001	10	\$ 792	\$ 7,915	\$ -	1.63	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sewer Camera/Trailer/	\$ 51,875	2002	10	\$ 5,188	\$ 51,875	\$ -	1.58	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Godwin 4" Dbl Dlaphram	\$ 10,921	2007	10	\$ 1,092	\$ 9,829	\$ 1,092	1.30	\$ 1,417		\$ -	\$ 1,417	\$ -	\$ -
32" Muffin Monster Gri	\$ 25,382	2010	10	\$ 2,538	\$ 15,229	\$ 10,153	1.18	\$ 11,930		\$ -	\$ 11,930	\$ -	\$ -
Trlr Mntd 40kw Genera	\$ 26,799	2010	10	\$ 2,680	\$ 16,079	\$ 10,720	1.18	\$ 12,596		\$ -	\$ 12,596	\$ -	\$ -
Insight Vision Sewer Cam	\$ 9,783	2009	10	\$ 978	\$ 6,848	\$ 2,935	1.21	\$ 3,541		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,541
40kw Generatir-Trailer	\$ 16,500	2011	10	\$ 1,650	\$ 8,250	\$ 8,250	1.14	\$ 9,404		\$ -	\$ 9,404	\$ -	\$ -
40kw Generatir-Trailer	\$ 16,500	2011	10	\$ 1,650	\$ 8,250	\$ 8,250	1.14	\$ 9,404		\$ -	\$ 9,404	\$ -	\$ -
Aggreko 125kw GE	\$ 16,519	1998	10	\$ 1,652	\$ 16,519	\$ -	1.75	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Color Copier	\$ 8,597	2012	5	\$ 1,719	\$ 6,878	\$ 1,719	1.11	\$ 1,910	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Replacement 2000 gpm 109' tdh Pump	\$ 21,185	2012	5	\$ 4,237	\$ 16,948	\$ 4,237	1.11	\$ 4,706	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sewer Camera	\$ 69,000	2013	5	\$ 13,800	\$ 41,400	\$ 27,600	1.08	\$ 29,890	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Ditch Witch FX50 500 Gal Vac	\$ 49,803	2014	10	\$ 4,980	\$ 9,961	\$ 39,842	1.05	\$ 42,005		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,003	\$ 21,003
Ditch Witch T18S Trailer	\$ 8,000	2014	10	\$ 800	\$ 1,600	\$ 6,400	1.05	\$ 6,747	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sewage Disposal													
Sewer System	\$ 107,161	1962	50	\$ 2,143	\$ 107,161	\$ -	11.86	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sanitary Sewer Co	\$ 111,159	1965	50	\$ 2,223	\$ 111,159	\$ -	10.65	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Extension Sewer	\$ 213,307	1966	50	\$ 4,266	\$ 213,307	\$ (0)	10.15	\$ (0)		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0)
Extension Sewer	\$ 204,862	1967	50	\$ 4,097	\$ 200,765	\$ 4,097	9.63	\$ 39,442		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,442
Extension Sewer	\$ 11,123	1968	50	\$ 222	\$ 10,678	\$ 445	8.95	\$ 3,983		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,983
Shell Island Exte	\$ 11,932	1970	50	\$ 239	\$ 10,977	\$ 955	7.49	\$ 7,146		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,146
Shell Island Exte	\$ 18,895	1970	50	\$ 378	\$ 17,383	\$ 1,512	7.49	\$ 11,317		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,317
N. Causeway Dr Ex	\$ 5,641	1971	50	\$ 113	\$ 5,077	\$ 564	6.54	\$ 3,689		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,689
Parmele Island Ex	\$ 8,950	1971	20	\$ 448	\$ 8,950	\$ -	6.54	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sust. #76 Bridge	\$ 13,211	1973	20	\$ 661	\$ 13,211	\$ -	5.46	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Parmele Island Ex	\$ 12,000	1974	50	\$ 240	\$ 10,080	\$ 1,920	5.12	\$ 9,827		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,827
Sewer Capital Pro	\$ 248,073	1985	50	\$ 4,961	\$ 153,805	\$ 94,268	2.46	\$ 232,328		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 232,328

Schedule 5: Assets Listing, RCNLD System, and Functional Allocations

Asset Description	Original Cost	Year Acquired	Life of Asset (Years)	Annual Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	ENR Escalation Factor	RCNLD	Exclude?	ALLOCATION OF RCNLD COSTS				
										Water System			Sewer System	
										Indirect Allocation	Source of Supply / Wells / Treatment	Transmission / Distribution	Conveyance / Collection	
Denotes asset that was grant funded.														
Sewer System Renovatio	\$ 67,445	1993	20	\$ 3,372	\$ 67,445	\$ -	1.98	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Sewer Improvemen	\$ 93,380	1994	20	\$ 4,669	\$ 93,380	\$ -	1.91	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Pump Station Impr	\$ 106,000	1995	20	\$ 5,300	\$ 106,000	\$ -	1.89	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Sewer Renovation	\$ 83,414	1996	20	\$ 4,171	\$ 83,414	\$ -	1.84	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Manhole Rehabili	\$ 60,200	1997	50	\$ 1,204	\$ 22,876	\$ 37,324	1.77	\$ 66,246		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,246	
Sewer Metering PR	\$ 23,000	1997	20	\$ 1,150	\$ 21,850	\$ 1,150	1.77	\$ 2,041		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,041	
Pumps & Controls LS #1	\$ 16,005	2000	10	\$ 1,601	\$ 16,005	\$ -	1.66	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Sewer Line-W End BC	\$ 56,464	2003	50	\$ 1,129	\$ 14,681	\$ 41,783	1.54	\$ 64,528		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 64,528	
Sewer Line-W End BC	\$ 20,469	2003	50	\$ 409	\$ 5,322	\$ 15,147	1.54	\$ 23,392		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,392	
Sewer Lift Station Upgra	\$ 25,370	2006	20	\$ 1,269	\$ 12,685	\$ 12,685	1.33	\$ 16,920		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,920	
Causeway Bridge Sewer	\$ 152,748	2006	50	\$ 3,055	\$ 30,550	\$ 122,198	1.33	\$ 162,992		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 162,992	
Pump & Motor LS #1	\$ 17,915	2007	10	\$ 1,792	\$ 16,124	\$ 1,792	1.30	\$ 2,325		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,325	
Marathon Elec Motor L	\$ 11,182	2009	10	\$ 1,118	\$ 7,827	\$ 3,355	1.21	\$ 4,047		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,047	
Sewer Rehab Project	\$ 333,330	2011	50	\$ 6,667	\$ 33,333	\$ 299,997	1.14	\$ 341,971		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 341,971	
Sewer Line-Moores	\$ 22,532	1999	50	\$ 451	\$ 7,661	\$ 14,871	1.71	\$ 25,373		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,373	
Sewer Capital Pro	\$ 205,607	1985	50	\$ 4,112	\$ 127,476	\$ 78,131	2.46	\$ 192,558		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 192,558	
Sewer Line BC Bridge to	\$ 54,008	2003	50	\$ 1,080	\$ 14,042	\$ 39,966	1.54	\$ 61,722		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 61,722	
Sewer Cap Project	\$ 1,233,641	1985	50	\$ 24,673	\$ 764,857	\$ 468,784	2.46	\$ 1,155,345		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,155,345	
Vehicles														
200 Dodge Ram 3/4 To	\$ 20,354	2001	5	\$ 4,071	\$ 20,354	\$ -	1.63	\$ -	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Ford Utility Body	\$ 5,892	2001	5	\$ 1,178	\$ 5,892	\$ -	1.63	\$ -	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2002 Dodge Ram P/U w/	\$ 23,841	2002	5	\$ 4,768	\$ 23,841	\$ -	1.58	\$ -	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2005 Chevy Silverado P	\$ 24,033	2005	5	\$ 4,807	\$ 24,033	\$ -	1.39	\$ -	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2006 Chev C2500 Truc	\$ 28,047	2006	10	\$ 2,805	\$ 28,047	\$ -	1.33	\$ -	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2006 GMC Dump Truck	\$ 55,663	2007	10	\$ 5,566	\$ 50,097	\$ 5,566	1.30	\$ 7,223	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2011 Ford F350	\$ 33,786	2011	10	\$ 3,379	\$ 16,893	\$ 16,893	1.14	\$ 19,257	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
JD Wheel Loader 3	\$ 49,827	1997	10	\$ 4,983	\$ 49,827	\$ -	1.77	\$ -	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2012 Ford F-350 4X2	\$ 32,271	2011	10	\$ 3,227	\$ 16,136	\$ 16,136	1.14	\$ 18,393	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2015 Ford F-350 Pickup	\$ 37,540	2015	5	\$ 7,508	\$ 7,508	\$ 30,032	1.03	\$ 30,939	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Construction WIP														
Nathan/Sunset Water Lines	\$ 65,731	2016	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,731	0.00	\$ 65,731		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,731	\$ -	
Henderson/Gboro/Oxford Water Lines	\$ 140,200	2016	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 140,200	0.00	\$ 140,200		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 140,200	\$ -	
Crane/Mallard Water Lines	\$ -	2016	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Water Needs/Rate Study	\$ 85,338	2016	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85,338	0.00	\$ 85,338	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Improvements/Maintenance (Sewer)	\$ 255,742	2016	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 255,742	0.00	\$ 255,742		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 255,742	
Parmele Island Sewer Repairs	\$ 445,490	2016	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 445,490	0.00	\$ 445,490		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 445,490	
CIP	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Construction of Lift Station 5 Upgrade	\$ 600,000	2016	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 600,000	1.00	\$ 600,000		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 600,000	

Schedule 5: Assets Listing, RCNLD System, and Functional Allocations

Asset Description	Original Cost	Year Acquired	Life of Asset (Years)	Annual Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	ENR Escalation Factor	RCNLD	Exclude?	ALLOCATION OF RCNLD COSTS					
										Indirect Allocation	Water System		Sewer System		
											Source of Supply / Wells / Treatment	Transmission / Distribution	Conveyance / Collection		
Assets from Insurance Detail Report															
Town Hall	\$ -	1963	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	11.47	\$ 1,027,600	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Public Works Office	\$ -	1998	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	1.75	\$ 442,200	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Public Works Office - Fleet Fueling System	\$ -	2010	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	1.18	\$ 89,800		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,900	\$ 44,900		
Garage - Storage	\$ -	1979	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	3.44	\$ 230,300	Yes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Water Treatment Plant - Salisbury/WTP Pumphouse	\$ -	1978	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	3.72	\$ 244,600		\$ -	\$ 244,600	\$ -	\$ -		
Water Treatment Plant - Salisbury/WTP 1 Mil Gal. W	\$ -	1977	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	4.01	\$ 758,300		\$ -	\$ 758,300	\$ -	\$ -		
Water Treatment Plant - Salisbury/WTP Generator B	\$ -	1976	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	4.31	\$ 67,300		\$ -	\$ 67,300	\$ -	\$ -		
Water Treatment Plant - Salisbury/Plant Piping - In G	\$ -	1978	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	3.72	\$ 54,200		\$ -	\$ 54,200	\$ -	\$ -		
Well #1	\$ -	1984	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2.49	\$ 28,900		\$ -	\$ 28,900	\$ -	\$ -		
Well #4	\$ -	1960	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	12.55	\$ 38,900		\$ -	\$ 38,900	\$ -	\$ -		
Well #8	\$ -	1981	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2.92	\$ 29,400		\$ -	\$ 29,400	\$ -	\$ -		
Well #7	\$ -	1967	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	9.63	\$ 30,900		\$ -	\$ 30,900	\$ -	\$ -		
Well #6	\$ -	1970	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	7.49	\$ 30,100		\$ -	\$ 30,100	\$ -	\$ -		
300,000 Gal Water Tower 1	\$ -	1960	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	12.55	\$ 594,500		\$ -	\$ 594,500	\$ -	\$ -		
200,000 Gal Water Tower 2	\$ -	1983	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2.54	\$ 744,500		\$ -	\$ 744,500	\$ -	\$ -		
WTP Allens Ln - WTP Pumphouse	\$ -	1985	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2.46	\$ 245,700		\$ -	\$ 245,700	\$ -	\$ -		
WTP Allens Ln - WTP Treatment Bldg	\$ -	1984	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2.49	\$ 14,300		\$ -	\$ 14,300	\$ -	\$ -		
WTP Allens Ln - WTP 500,000 Gal Water Tank	\$ -	1985	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2.46	\$ 905,200		\$ -	\$ 905,200	\$ -	\$ -		
WTP Allens Ln - WTP 12,000 Gal Pressurized Tank	\$ -	1978	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	3.72	\$ 85,100		\$ -	\$ 85,100	\$ -	\$ -		
WTP Allens Ln - WTP Well 11	\$ -	1987	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2.35	\$ 19,700		\$ -	\$ 19,700	\$ -	\$ -		
Plant Piping - In Ground	\$ -	1985	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2.46	\$ 49,200		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 49,200	\$ -		
Well #2	\$ -	1998	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	1.75	\$ 35,600		\$ -	\$ 35,600	\$ -	\$ -		
Well #3	\$ -	1998	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	1.75	\$ 42,200		\$ -	\$ 42,200	\$ -	\$ -		
Well #5	\$ -	1973	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	5.46	\$ 30,800		\$ -	\$ 30,800	\$ -	\$ -		
Sewer Lift Station #4	\$ -	1965	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	10.65	\$ 22,200		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,200		
Sewer Lift Station #1	\$ -	1960	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	12.55	\$ 569,200		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 569,200		
Sewer Lift Station #2	\$ -	1984	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2.49	\$ 75,200		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,200		
Sewer Lift Station #5	\$ -	1965	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	10.65	\$ 261,100		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 261,100		
Sewer Lift Station #3	\$ -	1946	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	29.88	\$ 77,600		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 77,600		
Assets from Mckim & Creed Report															
NEI Force mains	\$ -	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00	\$ 700,000		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 700,000		
				\$ 10,576,139	\$ 325,557	\$ 5,163,593	\$ 5,412,545	\$ 15,461,988	\$ -	\$ 4,366,031	\$ 3,403,365	\$ 5,503,165			
											Allocation of Indirect Costs		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
											Total Allocated Fixed Assets		\$ 4,366,031	\$ 3,403,365	\$ 5,503,165