



City of Olympia

Drinking Water, Wastewater, and Storm and Surface Water Utility Rate Studies



June 4, 2026



Purpose of the Meeting

- **General overview of the rate setting process**
- **Development of the technical analyses**
- **Status update on the studies**
- **Questions and discussions**

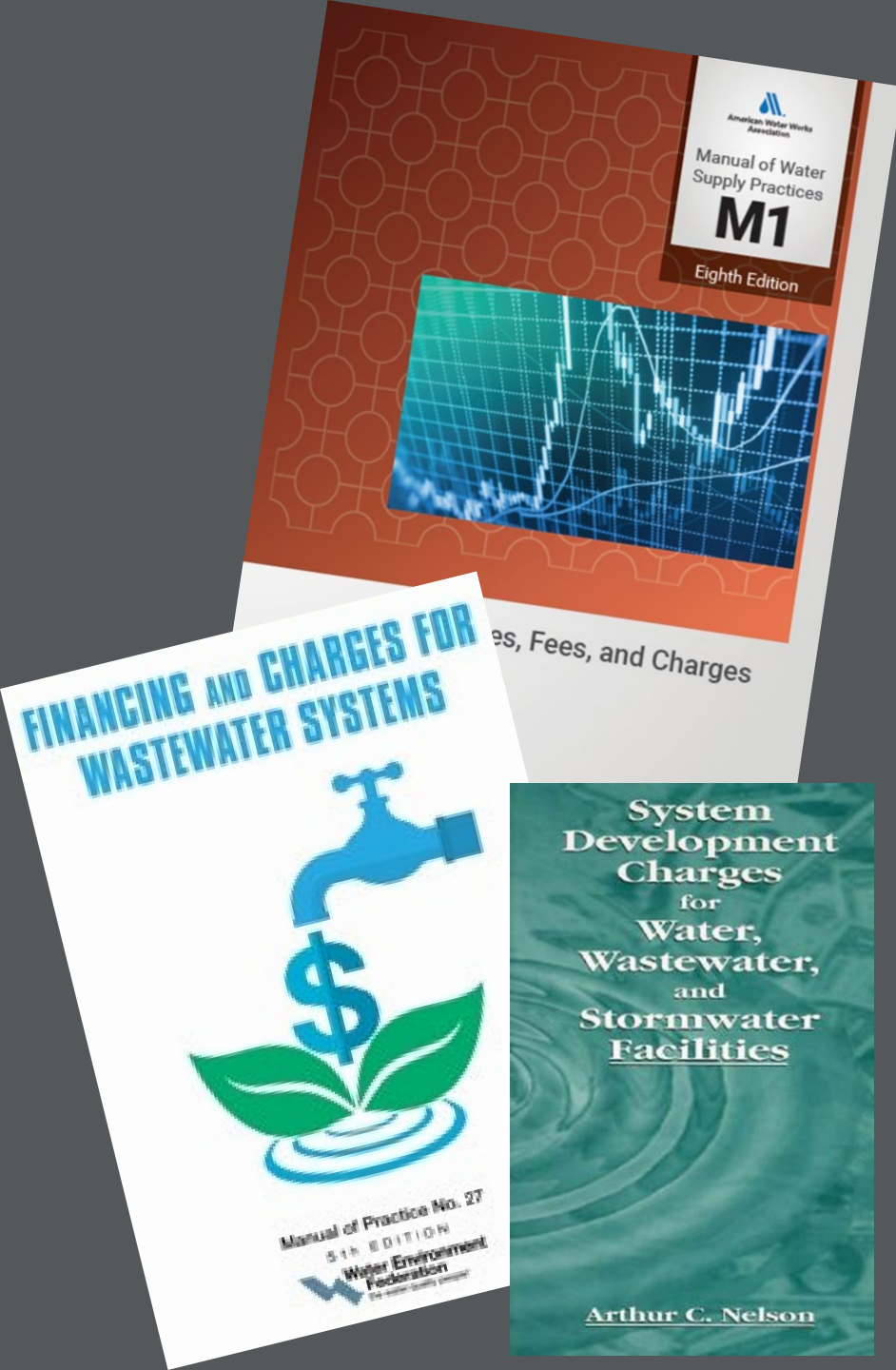
A background image showing a close-up of hands reviewing documents. One hand holds a black pen, and the other points at a document. The documents contain various charts, including pie charts and bar graphs, suggesting a business or financial context.

1.0

General Overview of the Rate and Fee Setting Process

Purpose of the Rate Study

- Reflect City financial policies
 - Meet target minimum reserve balances
- Develop a projection of revenues to prudently operate and maintain each utility
- Reflect prudent financial planning criteria
 - Prudent funding of annual O&M expenses
 - Adequately fund identified capital improvement and replacement needs
- Develop cost-based and proportional rates and GFCs
- Develop the study using generally accepted methodologies tailored to the City's utility systems and customer characteristics



Rate Study Overview

Revenue Requirement

Compares the revenue of the utility to the expenses to evaluate the level of overall rates



Cost of Service

Proportionally distribute the revenue requirement to the customer classes of service and develop average unit costs



Rate Design

Design rates to meet the revenue needs and cost of service while reflecting the City's rate design goals and objectives

Financial/Rate Setting Policies

Why Establishing Financial Policies is an Important Tool

- Provides management with clear direction
- Provides consistent and logical financial/rate decisions
- Provides future Council/staff with the basis or reasoning behind past decisions (documentation)
- Helps the City's customers to better understand the Council's philosophy
- Provides a strong message to the outside financial community (bond ratings)

Typical Financial/Rate Setting Policies

- Policy on capital improvement funding from rates
- Policy on funding renewal and replacements from rates (existing facilities)
- Policy on minimum target reserve levels
- Policy on target debt service coverage (above covenant requirements)

Role of Financial Policies

- Provides financial framework for decision making
- Maintains financial viability if followed
- Utilize as a capital planning tool
- Use as a strategic planning tool
- Use as a basis to develop and minimize rates

The image shows three piggy banks of increasing size from left to right: a small white one, a medium blue one, and a large pink one. They are set against a light green background. A semi-transparent grey square is overlaid on the blue piggy bank, containing the text '2.0' in a large, black, sans-serif font.

2.0

Revenue Requirement Analysis

Revenue Requirement Analysis Overview

Compares utility revenues to expenses

- Determines the level of revenue (rate) adjustment necessary

Uses prudent financial planning criteria

- Adequate funding of renewal and replacement
- Maintaining sufficient ending reserve balances

Reviews a specific time period

- 10-year planning period
- Typically, 2 – 5-year rate setting period

Utilities analyzed on a “stand-alone basis”

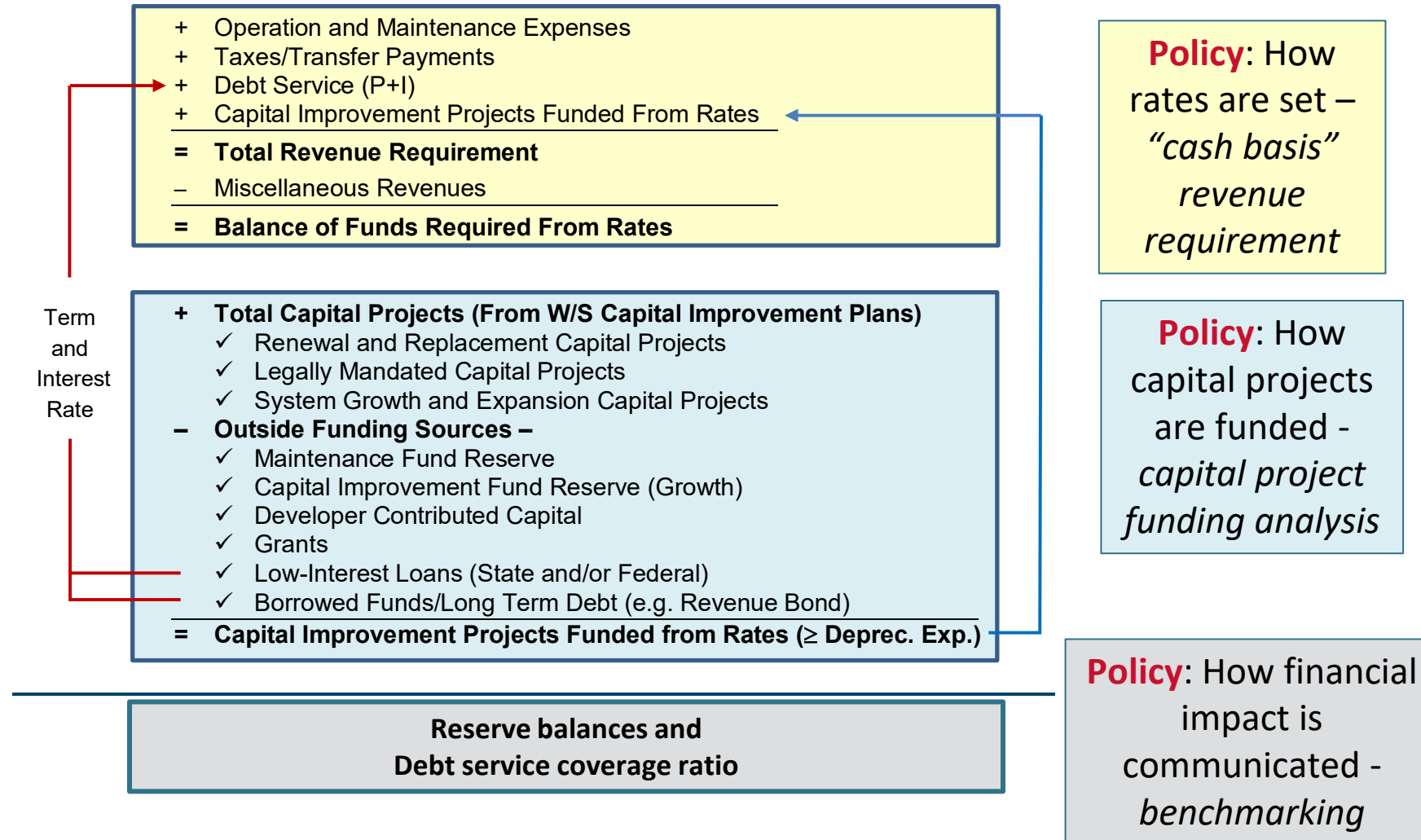
- No transfer of funds from other funds
- Rates need to support operations and capital

Utilizes the “cash basis” methodology

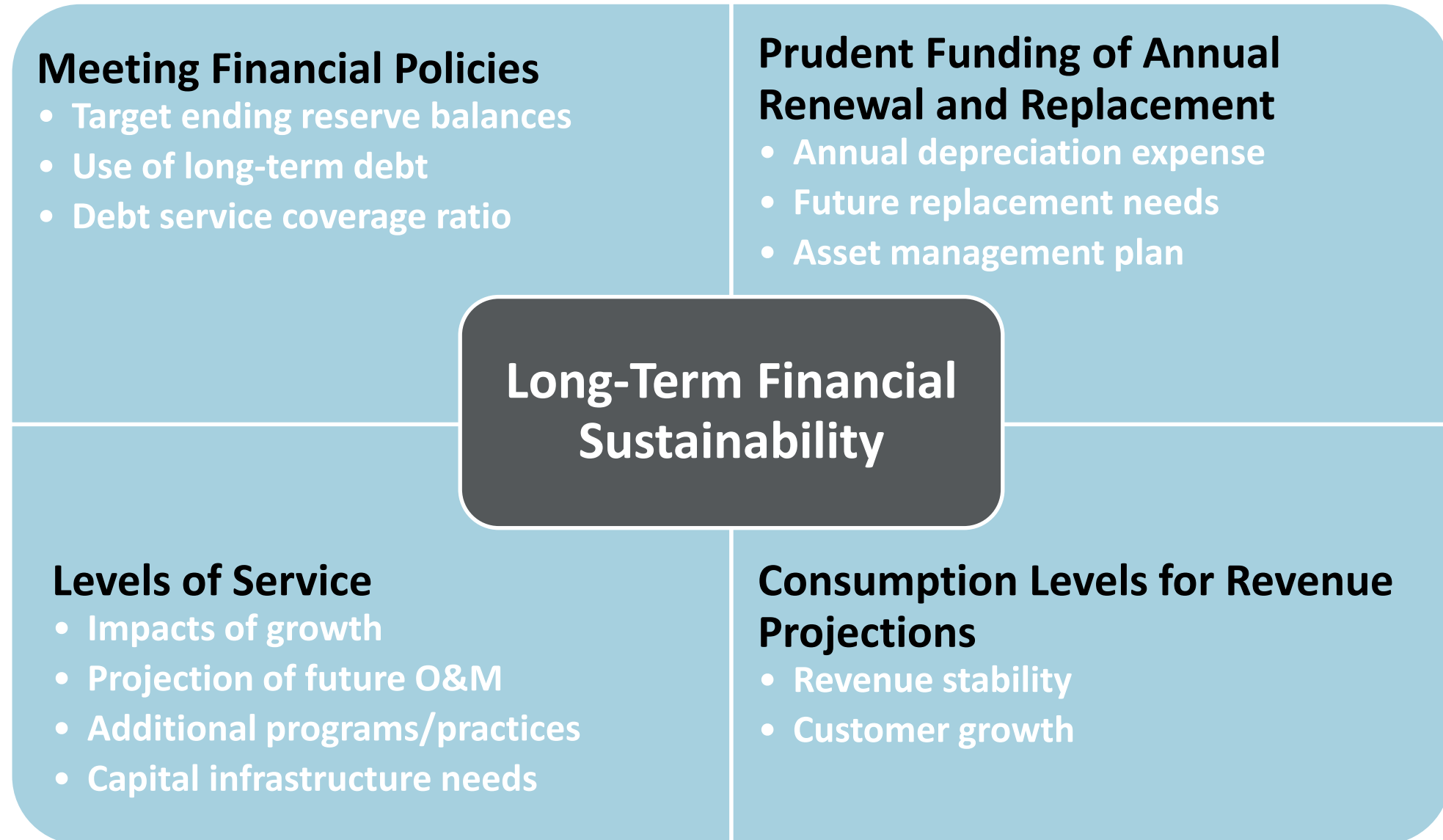
- Generally accepted method for municipal utilities

Revenue Requirement Funding Capital Improvement Projects

Overview of the Revenue Requirement Methodology and the Funding of Capital Improvement Projects



Revenue Requirement – Policy Considerations



A close-up photograph of a calculator keypad, showing several buttons with mathematical symbols like multiplication (x) and division (÷). A semi-transparent light gray rectangular box is centered over the keypad, containing the text "3.0" in a large, black, sans-serif font.

3.0

Cost of Service Analysis

Cost of Service Analysis Overview

What is Cost of Service?

- Analysis to proportionally distribute the revenue requirement to the customer classes of service

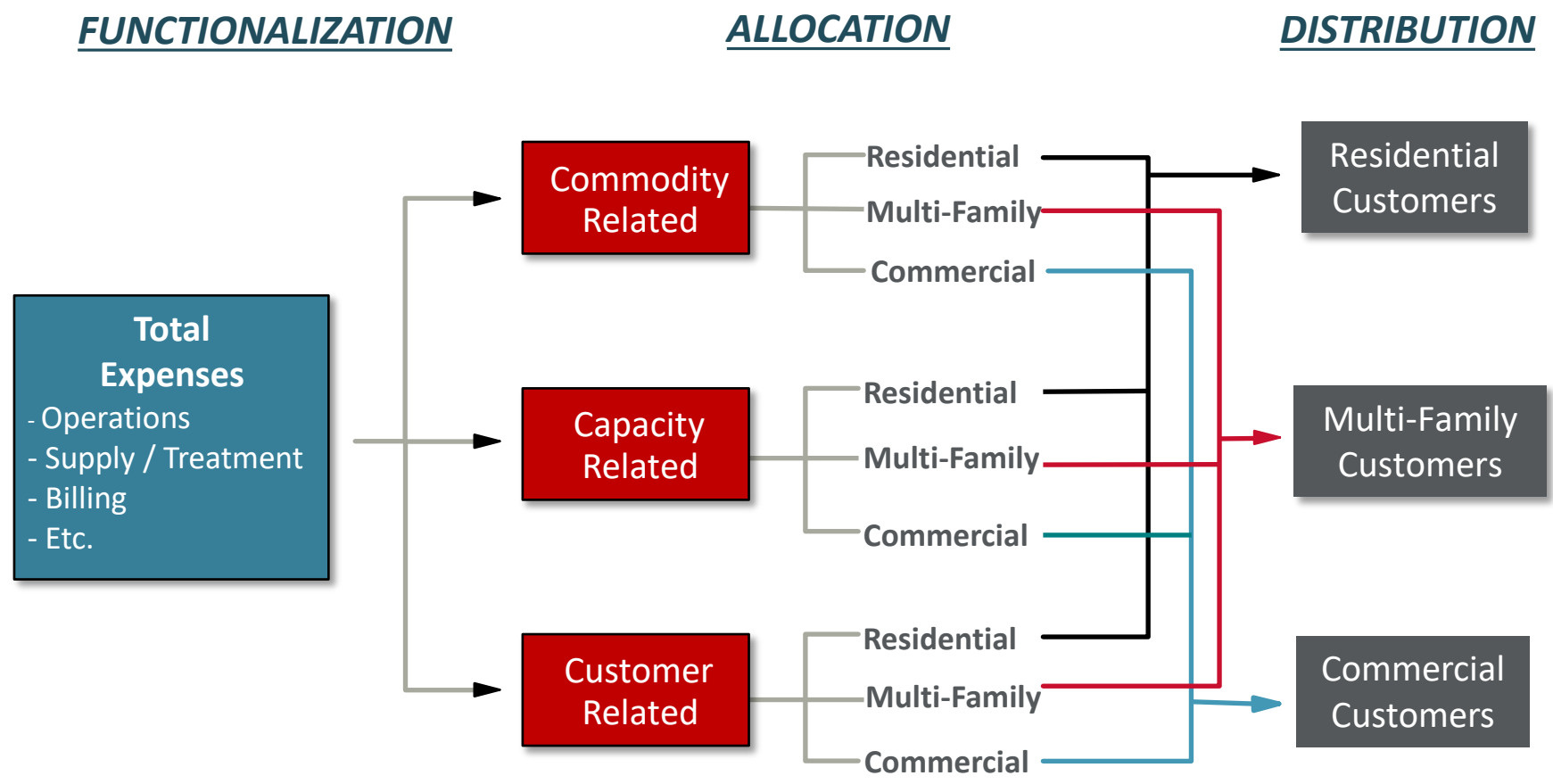
Why Cost of Service?

- Avoids subsidies
- Revenues reflect costs
- Provides an accurate price signal

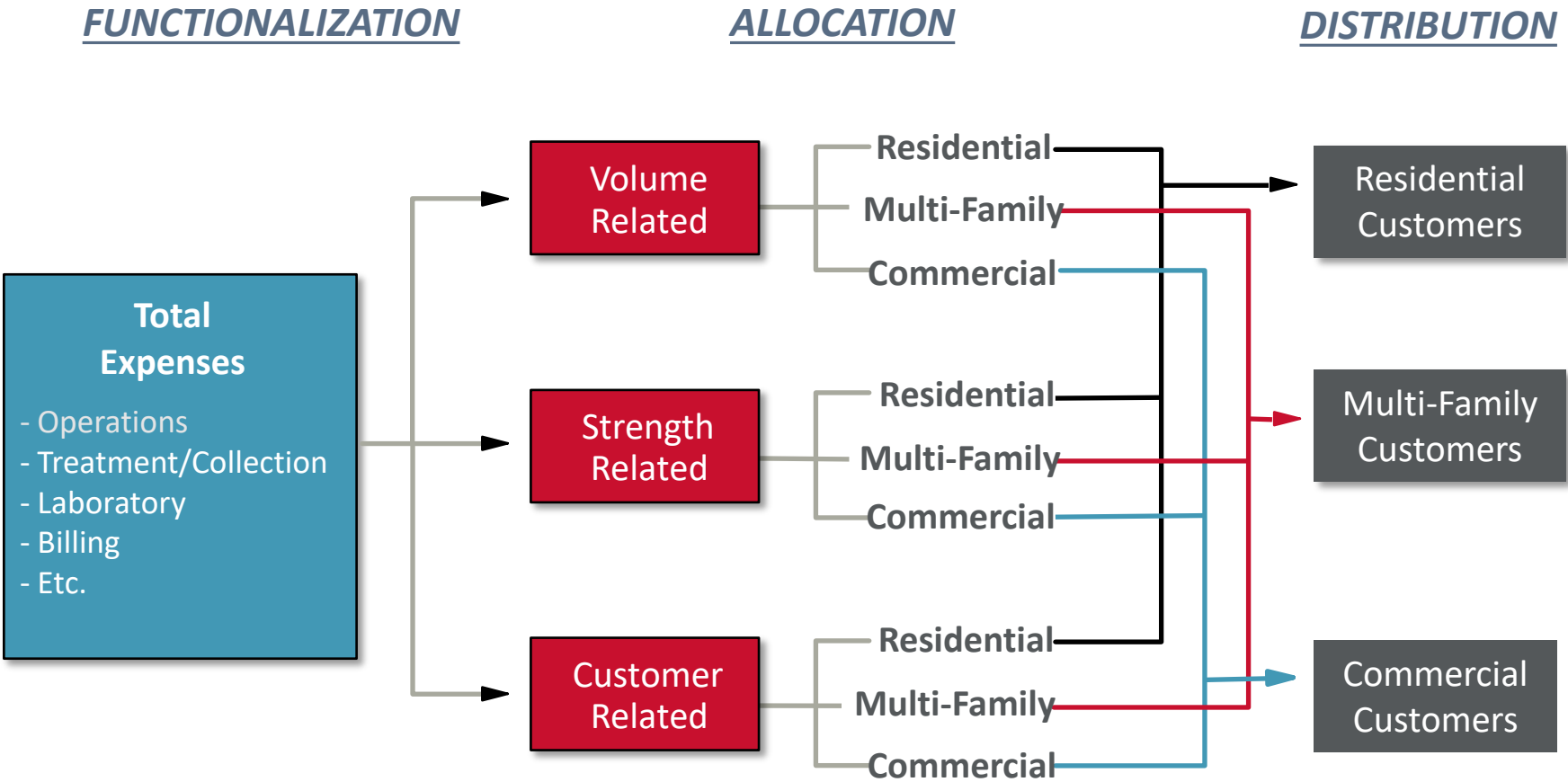
Objectives of Cost of Service

- Determine if subsidies exist
- Develop average unit costs

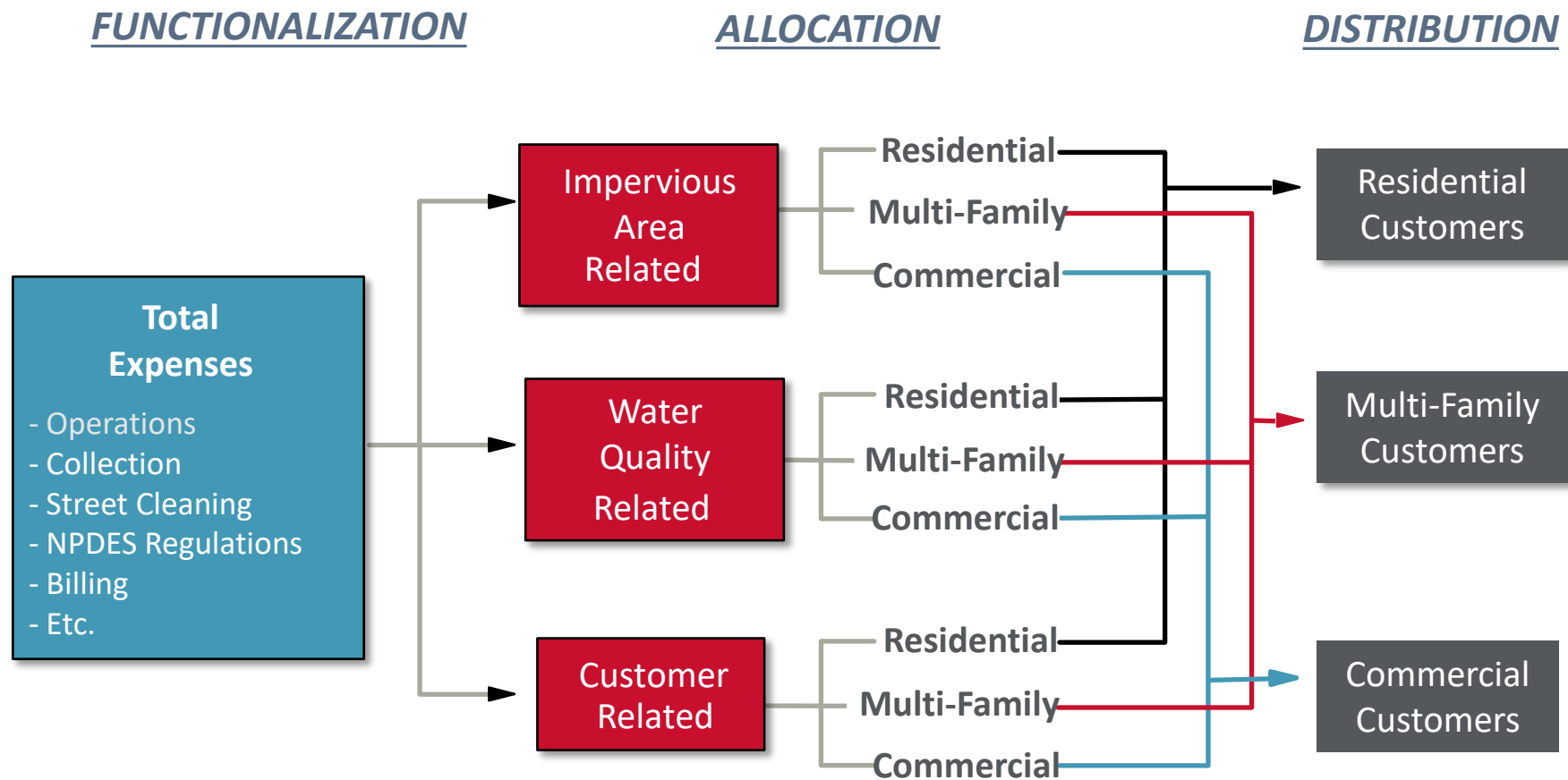
Generic Drinking Water Cost of Service Analysis



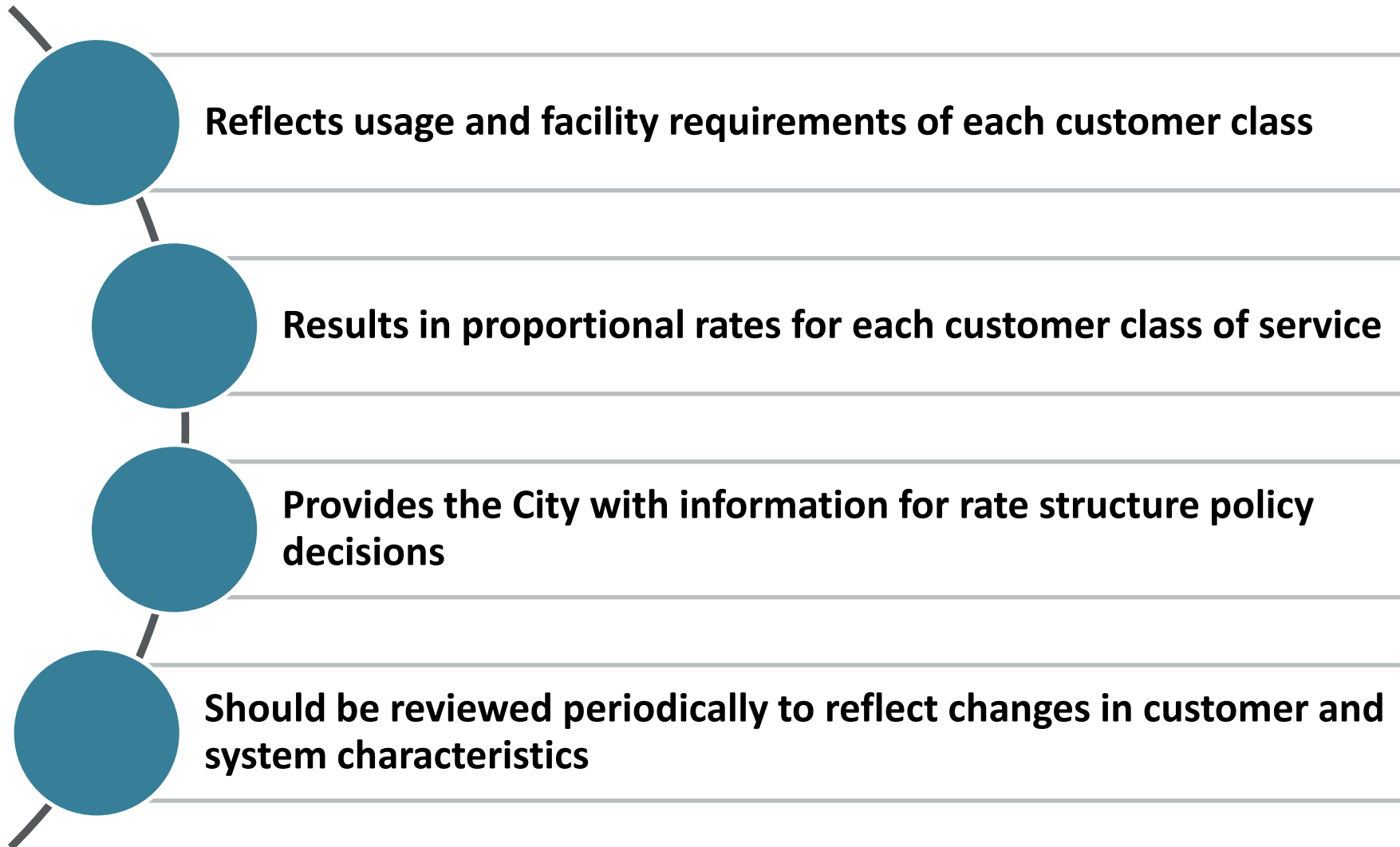
Generic Wastewater Cost of Service Analysis



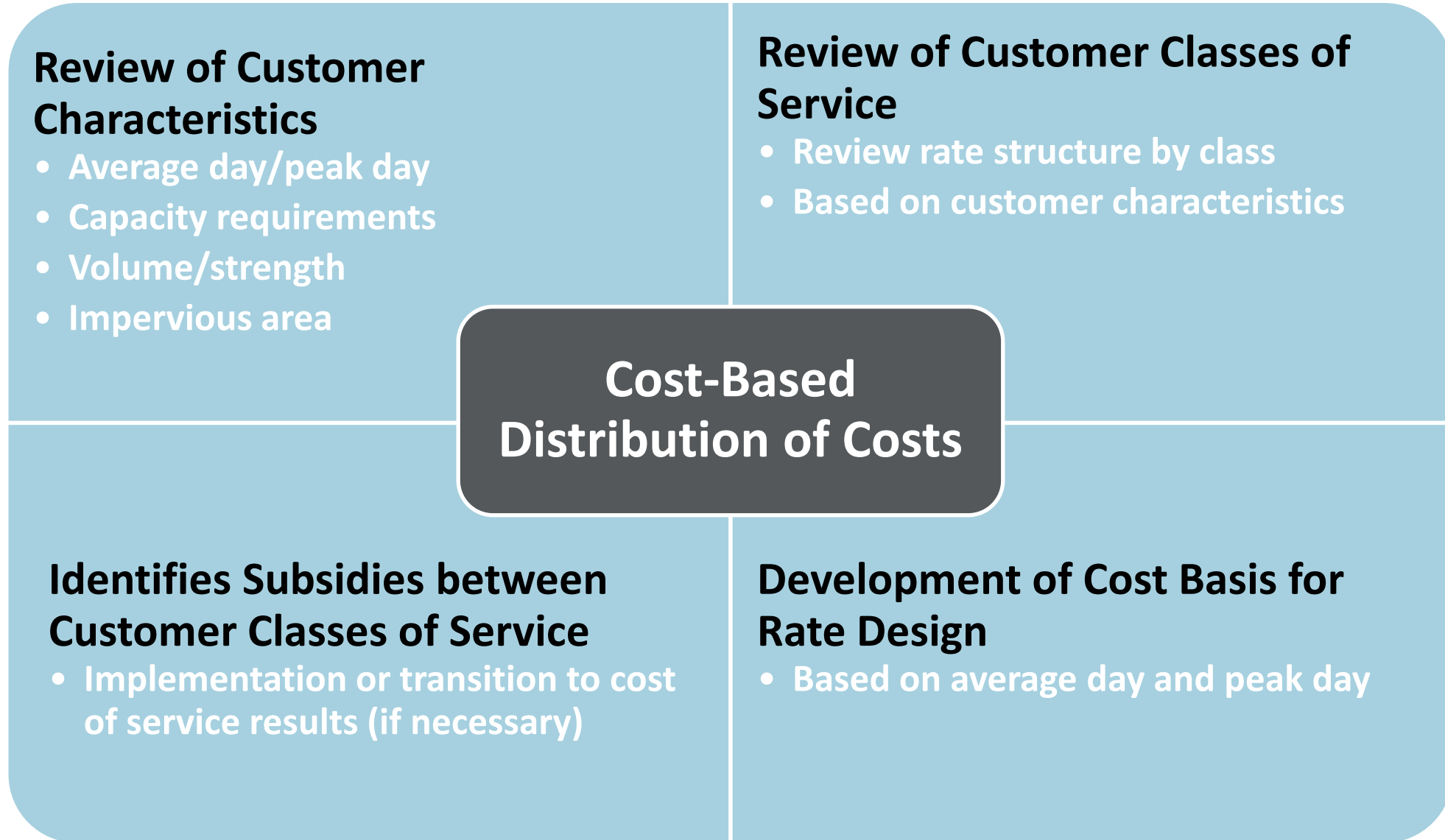
Generic Storm and Surface Water Cost of Service Analysis



Summary of the Cost of Service Analyses



Cost of Service – Policy Considerations

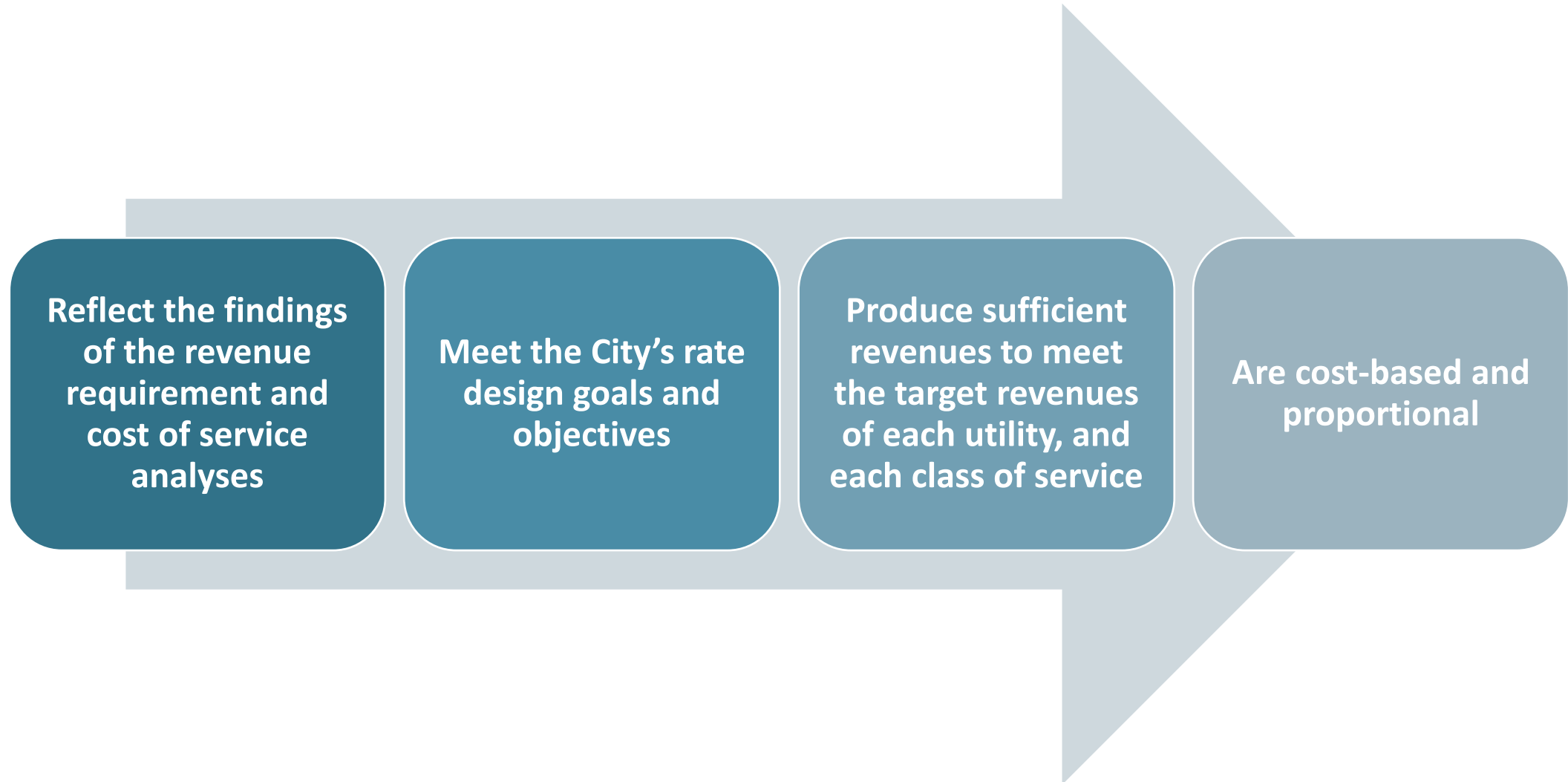




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Rate Design Analysis

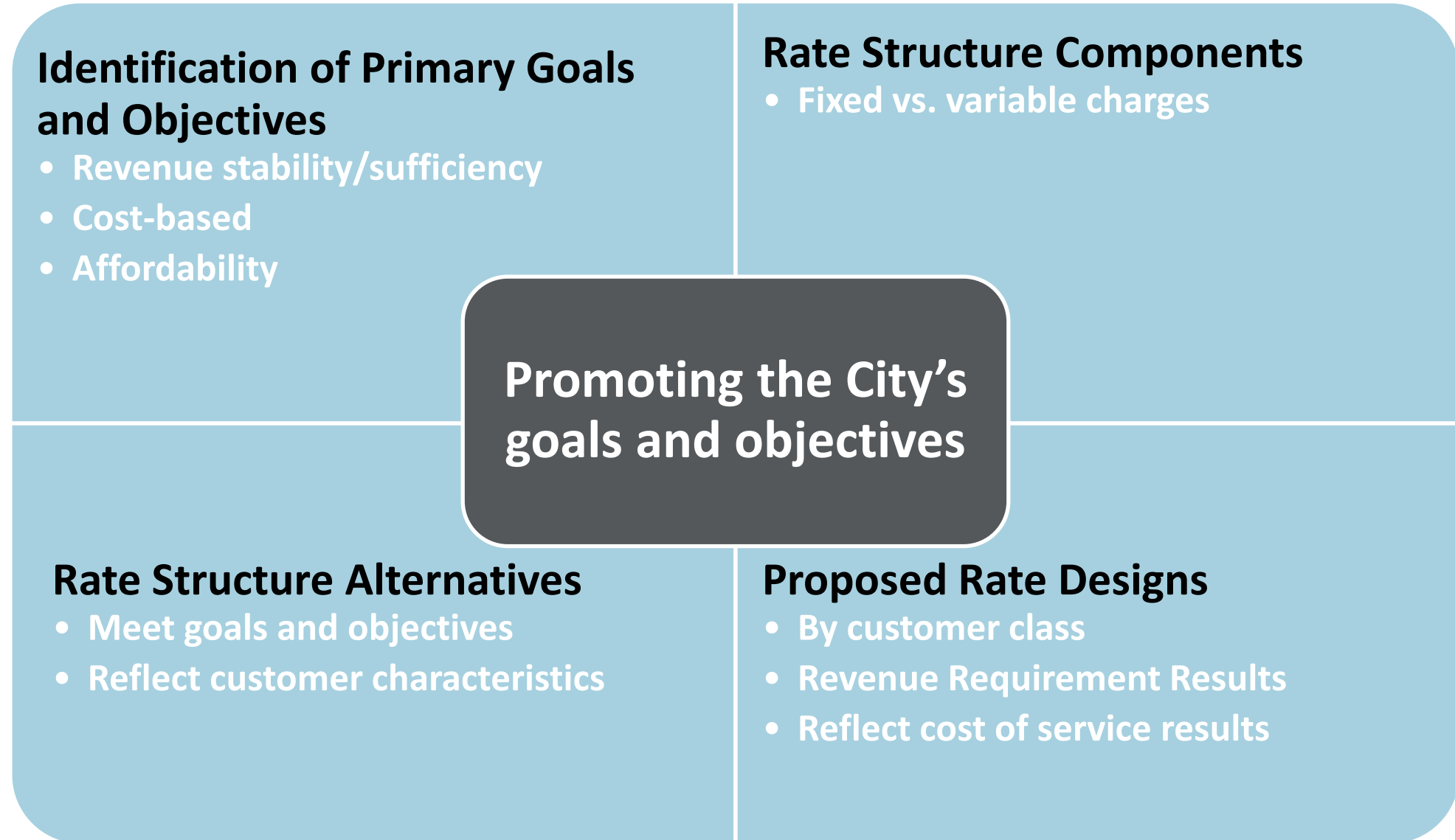
Rate Design Analysis Overview



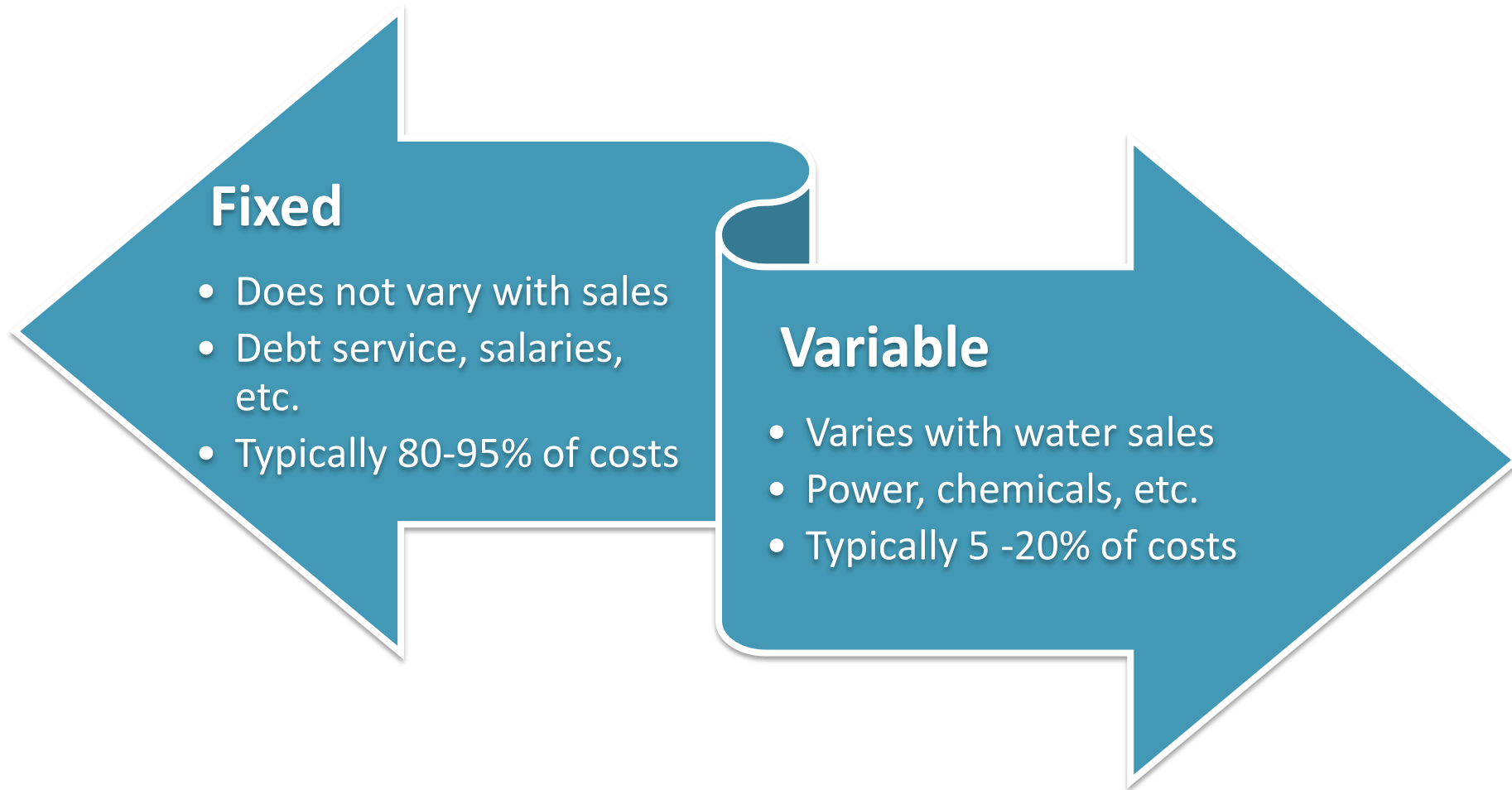
Common Rate Setting Goals and Objectives



Rate Design – Policy Considerations



Utility Cost Structure



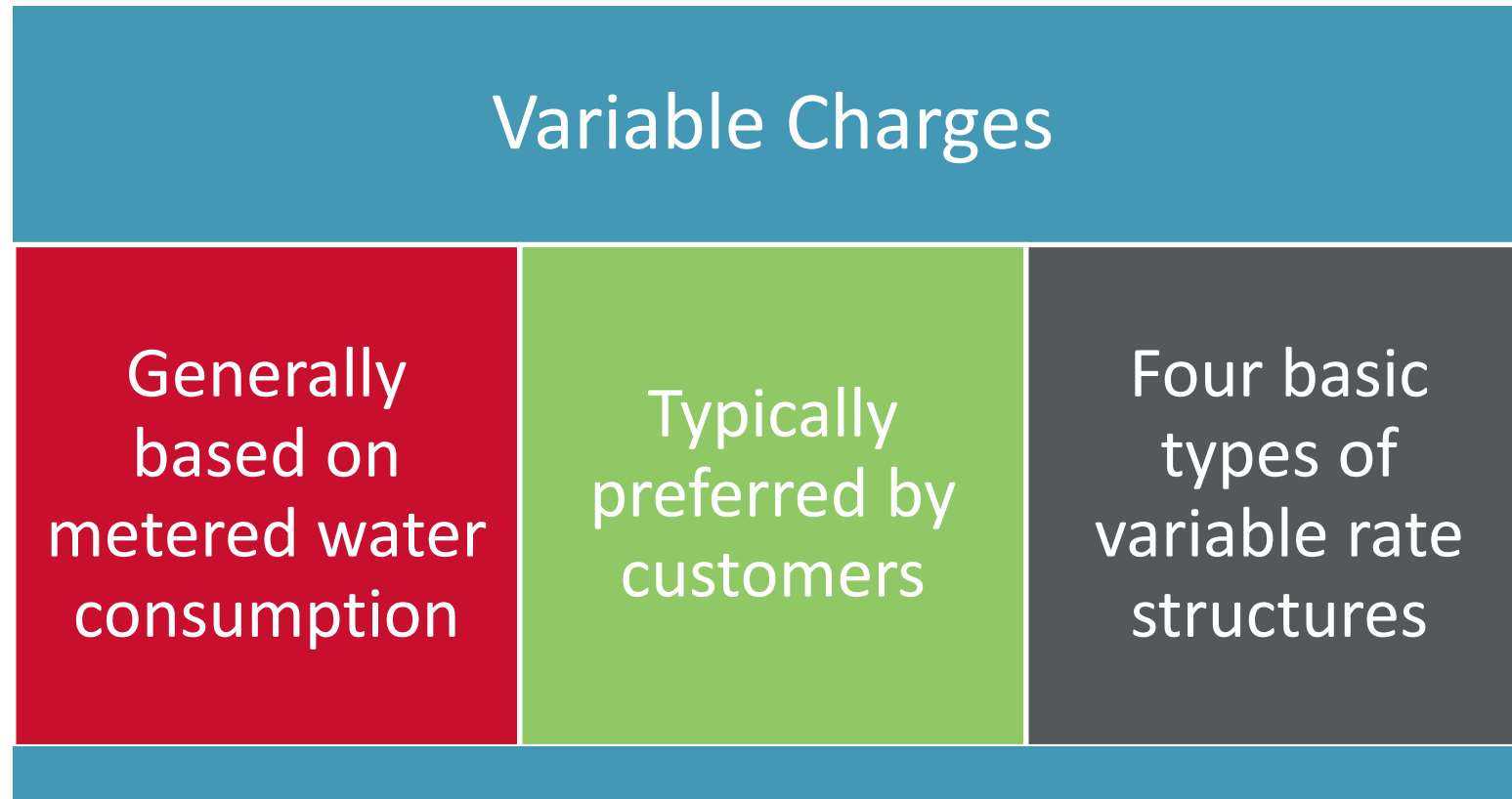
Rate Structure Components – Fixed Charges

Meter Size	Rate Per Month
5/8-inch	\$ 18.73
3/4-inch	\$ 21.97
1-inch	\$ 28.46
1-1/2-inch	\$ 44.68
2-inch	\$ 64.15
3-inch	\$ 109.57
4-inch	\$ 174.46
6-inch	\$ 336.67
8-inch	\$ 531.34
10-inch	\$ 758.44

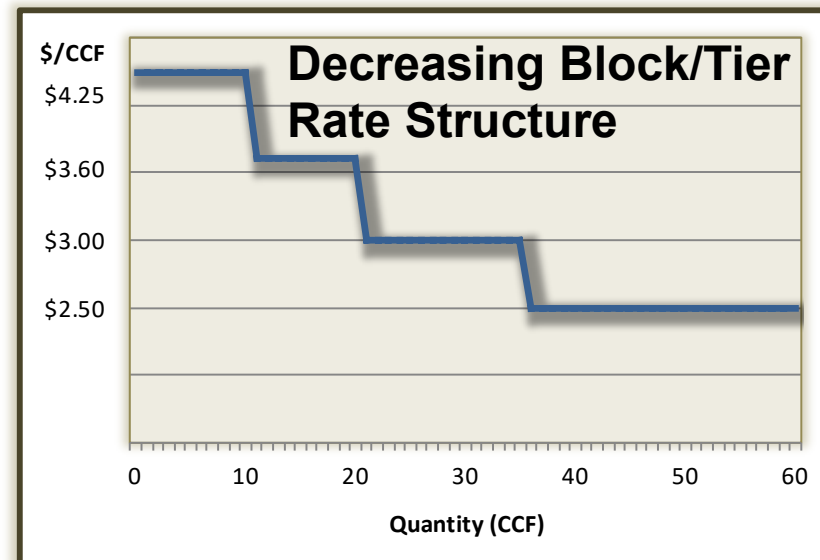
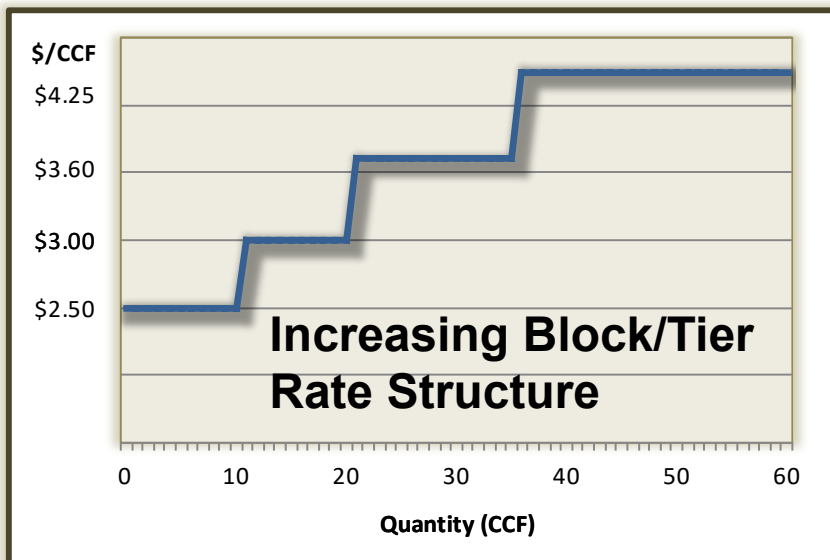
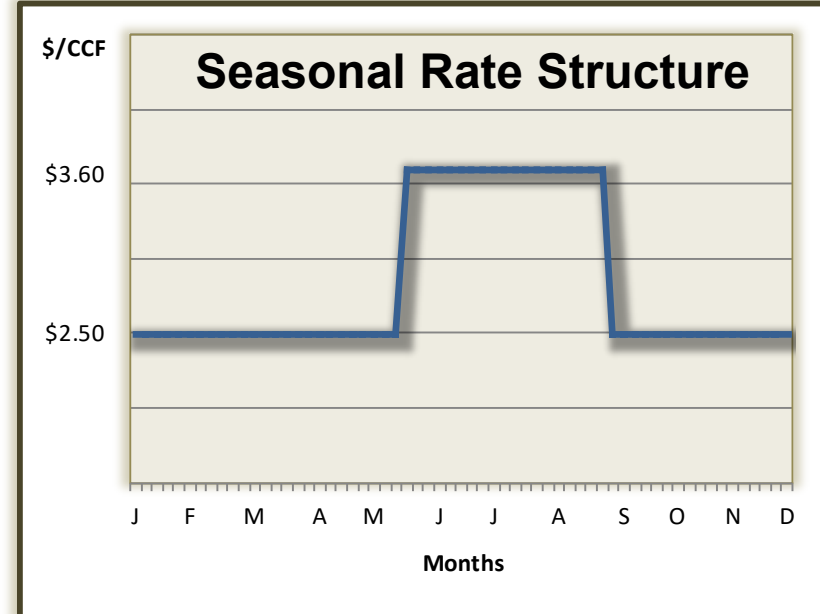
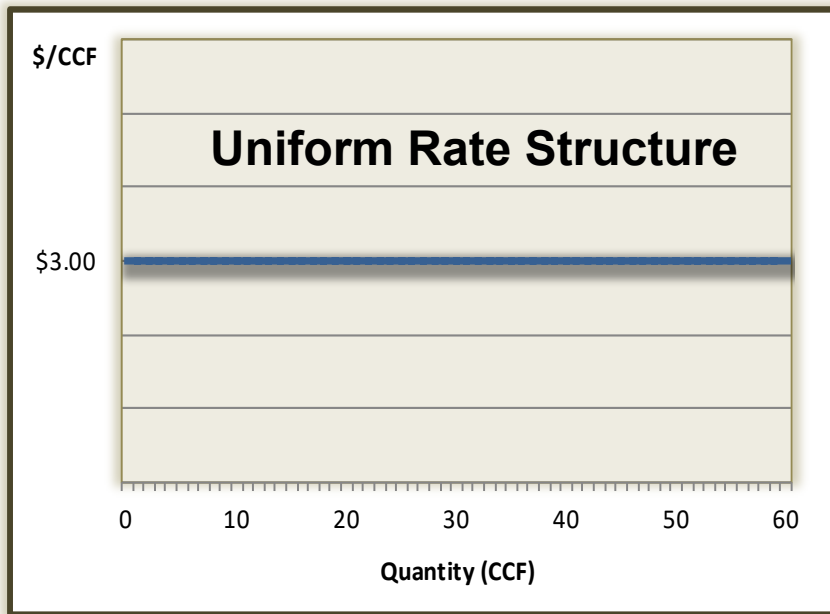
Fixed Charges

- Various names; meter charge, customer charge, minimum charge, etc.
- Promotes revenue stability
- Recovers customer related costs, plus other “fixed” costs of the system

Rate Structure Components – Variable Charges



Variable Rate Structures – The Four Types



Current Rates – Drinking Water

Water Ready-to-Serve Fee

	Rate	Bill Cycle
3/4"	\$32.76	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
1" (Fire Sprinkler)	32.76	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
1"	43.62	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
1 ½"	70.74	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
2"	103.18	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
3"	189.82	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
4"	287.46	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
6"	558.34	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
8"	883.50	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
10"	1,262.76	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
12"	1,642.08	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>

Water Consumption Charge

	Tier	\$ / 100 CF
<u>Residential</u>		
Block 1	0 – 800 CF	\$2.37
Block 2	801 – 1,801 CF	3.99
Block 3	1,801 – 2,800 CF	6.36
Block 4	> 2,801 CF	8.34
<u>Multifamily and Commercial</u>		
Winter (Nov-June)		\$3.33
Summer (July-Oct)		4.96
<u>Irrigation</u>		
Winter (Nov-June)		\$3.33
Summer (July-Oct)		9.82

Current Rates – Wastewater

Wastewater Fixed Fees

	Base	Bill Cycle
<u>Residential & Duplex</u>		
City Fee – Standard	\$58.16	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
City Fee – Discounted	36.00	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
LOTT Fee – Standard	97.90	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
<u>Multifamily</u>		
City Fee	\$40.71	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
LOTT Fee	68.53	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
<u>Commercial</u>		
City Fee	\$58.16	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
LOTT Fee	97.90	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>

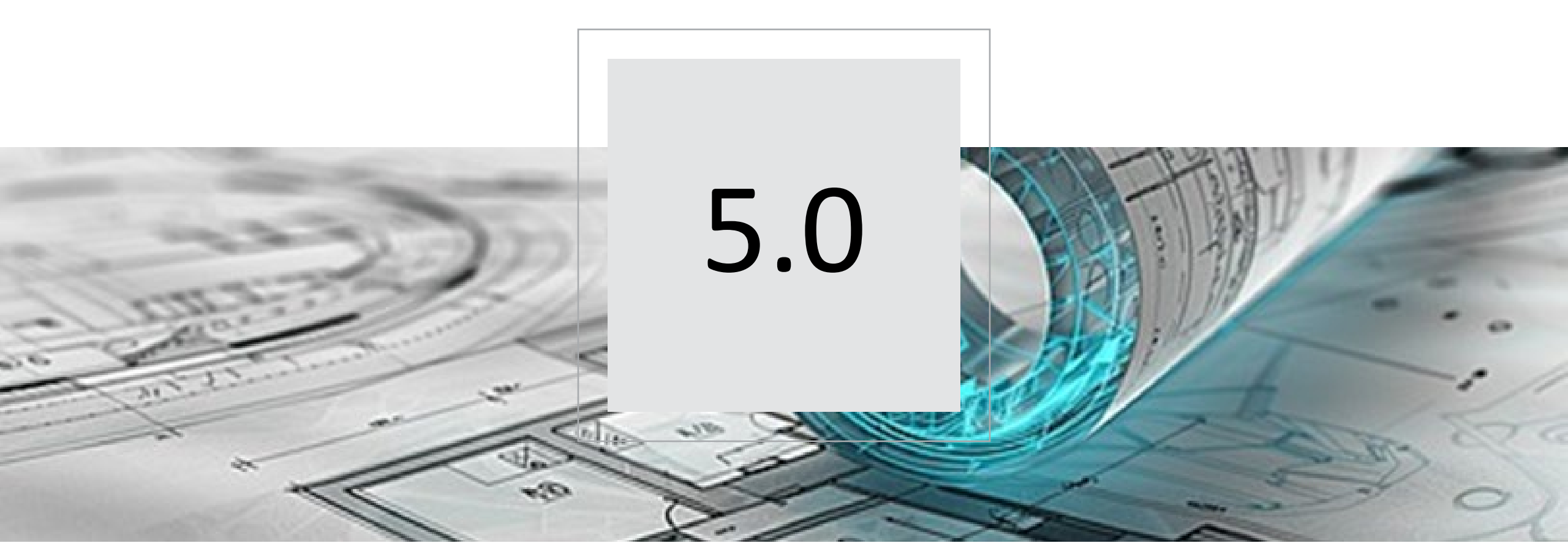
Wastewater Consumption Charge – Commercial Only

	Tier	\$ / 100 CF
City Fee	> 1,400 CF	\$4.15
LOTT Fee	> 1,800 CF	\$5.44

Current Rates – Stormwater and Surface Water

Stormwater and Surface Water Fixed Charge

	Base	Bill Cycle
<u>Residential</u>		
Single Family	\$41.24	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
Duplex	41.24	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
<u>Non-Residential</u>		
Category 0	\$15.94	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
Category 1	20.62	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
Category 2	30.92	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>
Category 3	41.24	<i>Bi-Monthly</i>



5.0

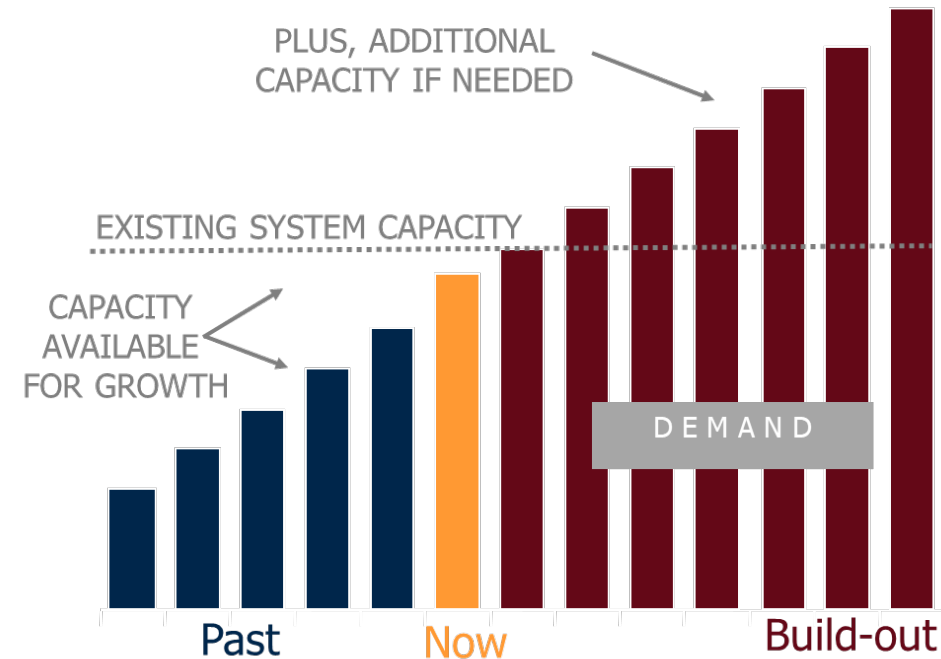
General Facility Charges

Current General Facility Charges

Utility	2026 \$ / ERU or ESU
Drinking Water - per ERU	\$5,551
Wastewater - per ERU	\$4,646
Stormwater and Surface Water - per ESU	\$2,051

Overview of General Facility Charges

- Growth pays for growth
 - Minimizes impacts to existing customers from the cost of system expansion for growth
- Reimburses existing customers for the value of capacity
- Maintain proportionality between existing and new customers



Overview of General Facility Charges

Establish the reasonable relationship between system capacity and needs of development and the fee to be imposed

Fee required of all new customers desiring water, sewer or stormwater service or existing customers requesting increased service capacity

Cannot exceed the calculated maximum cost

Based on system planning criteria and cost of existing and future infrastructure

Washington State Title 25, Section 92.025

- Charge must be reasonably related to and attributable to the cost of infrastructure and improvements made necessary to serve new development
- Existing system value based on original cost plus maximum of ten year's of interest
- Improvements be the proportional share of the costs

General Facility Charge Calculation

The fee is determined by:

- Washington state law
- Accepted methodologies: AWWA, WEF

Basic Formula:

The diagram illustrates the Basic Formula for General Facility Charge Calculation. It consists of three main parts: a Buy-In Component, a Growth Component, and the final result, Maximum Allowable GFC.

Buy-In Component: This component is represented by an orange box containing the formula: $\frac{\text{Existing Plant (\$)}}{\text{Existing and Future ERUs}}$. Above the box, the text "Buy-In Component" is written with a bracket pointing to the box.

Growth Component: This component is represented by a blue box containing the formula: $\frac{\text{Future CIP (\$)}}{\text{Future ERUs}}$. Above the box, the text "Growth Component" is written with a bracket pointing to the box.

Maximum Allowable GFC: The final result is shown in a purple box, labeled "Maximum Allowable GFC".

The formula is presented as: Buy-In Component + Growth Component = Maximum Allowable GFC.

Utility Rate and GFC Study Status Update

- Study is being developed based on industry standard approaches and each utility's specific systems and customer characteristics
- Preliminary technical analyses are being developed and refined with City staff
 - Working through projections and assumptions to establish initial results for discussions and refinement
- Study assumptions and rate/fee drivers will be discussed with UAC
- Final study recommendations will be presented to Council for consideration and implementation
 - Inform 2027 budget and rates
 - Implementation target for 2028 budget and rates



Questions and Discussion



Rate Structure Terms Defined

