



MEMORANDUM

EUGENE WATER & ELECTRIC BOARD

Rely on us.

TO: Commissioners McRae, Barofsky, Schlossberg, Brown, and Carlson

FROM: Deborah Hart, Assistant General Manager/CFO; Karen Kelley, Chief Operating Officer; Adam Rue, Rates Manager; Mike Masters, Water Operations Manager; Wally McCullough, Water Engineering Supervisor

DATE: August 6, 2024

SUBJECT: System Development Charge Methodology

OBJECTIVE: Board Approval of Methodology and Initiation of Public Notice

Issue

A methodology update is nearing completion for EWEB's Water System Development Charges (SDCs). This update was undertaken to ensure that the SDCs are current with respect to projects and costs and to provide an opportunity to modify the charge basis to address current housing affordability challenges.

To modify the charges, EWEB must provide 90 days' notice prior to the first public hearing, provide the methodology within 30 days of the notice, and then provide a 60-day comment period before approving.

Management is seeking Board feedback or approval of methodology changes and agreement to provide notice of the methodology.

Background

In July 1997 EWEB implemented a Water SDC to fund capital improvements to meet increasing demands on the system caused by new users. The SDC is separate and in addition to any applicable line extension charges, service, or meter installation fees. Water SDCs are developed in accordance with the requirements of Oregon Revised Statute ("ORS") 223.297 to 223.316.

EWEB currently applies SDCs to all new water services and additional demands placed on the water system. The SDC consists of reimbursement, improvement, and administration charges. The reimbursement charge is based on the value of unused system capacity and is determined by establishing the existing water system plant value and the current system capacity available for future development. The improvement charge is based on the projected water demand necessary to serve future growth and the projected cost of corresponding system improvements identified in EWEB's Water System Capital Improvement Plan. The administration charge covers costs associated with accounting, billing, collection, and periodic review.

EWEB last completed a comprehensive update of its Water SDC’s in 2016. In the 2016 update, in addition to revising costs based on a new project list, higher charges were also added for the upper-level zones in the system. Then in 2019 the 5/8-inch and ¾-inch meter charges were combined into a single <1-inch meter charge due to the characteristics of the new AMI meters. In addition, in 2019, given an interest in housing affordability the Board approved the ability to calculate SDC charges for accessory dwelling units less than 800 square feet – resulting in a lower charge for these small units where a new service is provided.

Other than the above changes, the 2016 charges have remained constant. Given the pandemic and inflationary pressures in recent years, EWEB elected not to apply allowed increases for inflation to the SDC charges. Going forward, it is management’s intention to include updates to SDC charges as a part of the comprehensive annual fee review each spring.

Project costs have continued to increase in recent years. Given this and EWEB’s desire to revise the methodology to both more accurately reflect water use and improve housing affordability, a new methodology update was initiated in 2023. Refer to the June 2023 Board Memo on SDC Change in Charge Basis for additional information.

Discussion

EWEB staff worked with consultants from the Galardi Rothstein Group to develop the updated Water SDC Methodology. Their Draft Report detailing the results is included as Attachment 1 and the SDC Project List is included as Attachment 2. A summary of the results follows.

In addition to updating the projects and costs to reflect the current Capital Plan there were two significant changes in the methodology approach. These are shown in Table 1 and discussed below.

Table 1: Current and Updated SDC Methodology Framework

Methodology Element	Current Approach	Updated Approach
Single Unit +Middle Housing (2-4 units) (Residential Service)	Water meter size	Dwelling unit size
Multifamily >4 Units (General Service)	Water meter size (meter capacity factors)	Water meter size (actual use factors)
Nonresidential (General Service)	Water meter size (meter capacity factors)	Water meter size (actual use factors)

Residential Service. The draft proposal modifies the basis for charging SDC’s from meter size basis to a square foot dwelling unit basis for residential service. This change was initiated to support housing affordability (particularly with the smaller homes), is consistent with current trends in the industry and mirrors the approach taken by the City of Eugene for their Parks SDCs.

Table 2 below summarizes the current and proposed fee for the base level residential unit for the respective square footage sizes.

Table 2: Residential Base Level current less than 1-inch meter and proposed square foot meter charges

Tiers (Sq Foot)	Current < 1" Meter	Proposed SF Basis	Change	% Change
800 Sq Ft or less	\$2,276	\$1,493	(\$783)	(34%)
801 - 1500 Sq Ft	\$2,276	\$2,558	\$282	12%
1501 - 3000 Sq Ft	\$2,276	\$3,933	\$1,657	73%
Over 3000 Sq Ft	\$2,276	\$6,592	\$4,316	190%
Average Residential	\$2,276	\$3,496	\$1,220	54%

The increase for average residential of 54% is driven primarily by improvement cost increases in Distribution, Treatment, and Base Level Storage facilities.

The SDC rates for the higher percentage increases are recommended to be phased in over three years as reflected on Table 3. This allows potential smaller new dwellings to benefit from the reduction while employing gradualism on the increases for larger units.

Table 3: Phase In of Residential Base Level (*)

Tiers (Sq Foot)	Current < 1" Meter	Proposed – Year 1	Proposed – Year 2	Proposed – Year 3
800 Sq Ft or less	\$2,276	\$1,493	\$1,493	\$1,493
801 - 1500 Sq Ft	\$2,276	\$2,558	\$2,558	\$2,558
1501 - 3000 Sq Ft	\$2,276	\$2,828	\$3,381	\$3,933
Over 3000 Sq Ft	\$2,276	\$3,715	\$5,153	\$6,592

(*) Inflationary increases will be applied to phasing in to mitigate future increases

General Service. General Service SDC's continue to use the water meter size as the basis for charges however the charge basis was changed from a meter capacity factor to an actual water use factor. This change was initiated because previously both residential and general service SDCs were based on meter capacity factors where the typical higher use through general service meters is not accounted for equitably compared to the typical lower use through the same size residential meter. Separating the residential service SDCs into a different charge basis (square foot of dwelling) provided the opportunity to fully account for the water use seen in general service meters.

Table 4 below summarizes the current and proposed general service SDC's.

Table 4: General Service Current and Proposed Charges

Meter Size	Current	Proposed	Change	% Change
<1 inch	\$2,276	\$3,836	\$1,560	69%
1 inch	\$5,691	\$9,702	\$4,011	81%
1 ½ inch	\$11,382	\$21,657	\$10,275	102%
2 inch	\$18,211	\$52,337	\$34,126	205%
3 inch	\$34,146	\$138,542	\$104,396	331%
4 inch	\$56,911	\$181,983	\$125,072	240%

As shown in the tables above, there is a large increase in SDC's with the proposed methodology which is primarily due to the following:

- The value of capacity has increased significantly due to inflation (an increase of 47% since the existing SDCs were developed).
- The existing SDCs for general service are not reflective of the actual capacity used by average customers nor the larger hydraulic capacity of new meter types. The new methodology corrects this.

Table 5: Phase In of General Service Base Level (*)

Tiers (Sq Foot)	Current	Proposed – Year 1	Proposed – Year 2	Proposed – Year 3
<1 inch	\$2,276	\$2,796	\$3,316	\$3,836
1 inch	\$5,691	\$7,028	\$8,365	\$9,702
1 ½ inch	\$11,382	\$14,807	\$18,232	\$21,657
2 inch	\$18,211	\$29,586	\$40,962	\$52,337
3 inch	\$34,146	\$68,945	\$103,743	\$138,542
4 inch	\$56,911	\$98,602	\$140,292	\$181,983

(*) Inflationary increases will be applied to phasing in to mitigate future increases

While the proposed SDCs (\$3800 for a <1” meter) have increased they are still significantly below the state average. The comparison of system development changes for EWEB and its typical comparator utilities is provided in Table 6. The proposed average residential SDC for 800 – 3000 square foot residences and the general service less than 1-inch are all less than the national average of \$4,281 reported in the AWWA 2021 Water and Wastewater Rate Survey. The SDC rate is also less than rates charged by most utilities in a sample of other Oregon municipal utilities.

Table 6: Comparison of Water SDC Charges

	Water SDC (5/8-inch Meter)	Notes
National Average	\$4,281	(1)
West Linn, City of	\$14,202	(2)
Hillsborough, City of	\$13,395	(2)
Tigard, City of	\$10,953	(2)
Beaverton, City of	\$10,329	(2)
Lake Oswego, City of	\$9,571	(2)
Portland, City of	\$5,510	(2)
Gresham, City of	\$5,305	(2)
EWEB- Proposed General Service	\$3,836	
EWEB- Proposed Residential Average	\$3,496	
EWEB- Current	\$2,276	
Milwaukie, City of	\$2,179	(2)

(1) RFC/AWWA 2021 Water and Wastewater Rate Survey

(2) City of Utility website or related fee schedule

The SDC noticing requirement provides 90 days for the SDC methodology to be available for review. Staff will contact the Home Builders Association and Lane County and will be available for questions regarding the changes to cost basis and methodology.

Requested Board Action

Management is seeking Board approval of methodology changes and initiation of public notice. Management is also seeking direction on the potential phase in of the proposed charges to be discussed as part of our Board presentation on September 3rd for eventual budget approval at the December 2024 Board meeting.

Attachment 1 – Summary of Preliminary Findings

Attachment 2 – SDC Project List



DRAFT MEMORANDUM

Summary of Preliminary Findings

Eugene Water and Electric Board

WATER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CHARGE (SDC) METHODOLOGY UPDATE

PREPARED FOR: Wally McCullough, EWEB
PREPARED BY: Deb Galardi, Galardi Rothstein Group
SUBJECT: Preliminary Findings of Water SDC Update
DATE: July 22, 2024

Introduction

The Eugene Water and Electric Board (EWEB) completed a comprehensive update of its water System Development Charge (SDC) methodology in 2016. Since then, EWEB has completed, or is in the process of completing several major infrastructure projects that were part of the 2016 SDC capital project list. The SDC methodology update currently underway, provides an opportunity to determine SDC fee levels that align with updated capital improvement project costs and to review the basis for how SDCs are assessed to different types of development.

This memorandum presents the preliminary findings of the SDC update and provides a comparison of the existing and updated methodology framework and fee levels.

Overview of Methodology Framework

The updated methodology has been developed in accordance with Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 223.297-223.316 (SDC Statutes). Key aspects of the current and updated water SDC methodologies are summarized in Table 1. An SDC methodology is comprised of two distinct components: 1) "Cost Basis" – the determination of growth-related system capacity costs in aggregate, and 2) "Charge Basis" – the determination of how individual development will be charged. The approaches that comprise these broader elements are summarized in Table 1 and discussed further below.

Table 1 Current and Updated Water SDC Methodology Framework

Methodology Element	Current Approach	Updated Approach
SDC Cost Basis		
Fee Structure	Combined reimbursement and improvement fee.	Combined reimbursement and improvement fee.
Improvement Fee	Projects based on 2015 Master Plan list and costs.	Projects based on 10-Year Capital Plan (2025-2034) list and costs.
Reimbursement Fee	Existing system acquisition cost through 2014 +construction in progress.	Existing system acquisition cost through 2023 +construction in progress.
Area-Specific Costs	Base and upper-level costs.	Base and upper-level costs.
SDC Charge Basis		
Impact Measure: Single Unit +Middle Housing (2-4 units)	Water meter size	Dwelling unit size
Multifamily >4 Units (General Service)	Water meter size (meter capacity factors)	Water meter size (actual use factors)
Nonresidential (General Service)	Water meter size (meter capacity factors)	Water meter size (actual use factors)

Cost Basis

In Oregon, SDCs can be developed as: (1) reimbursement fees, (2) improvement fees, or (3) a combination of the two. The reimbursement fee is based on the costs of capital improvements already constructed or under construction. The methodology must consider the cost of existing facilities, prior contributions by existing users, gifts, or grants from federal or state government or private persons, the value of unused capacity available for future system users, and other relevant factors.

The methodology for establishing an improvement fee must demonstrate consideration of the projected costs of capital improvements identified in an adopted plan and list, that are needed to increase capacity in the system to meet the demands of new development. An increase in system capacity may be established if a capital improvement increases the level of performance or service provided by existing facilities or provides new facilities.

In many systems, like EWEB, growth needs will be met through a combination of existing available capacity and future capacity-enhancing improvements. Therefore, as allowed under Oregon law, a combined reimbursement plus improvement SDC has been developed for the updated methodology, consistent with the current SDC methodology. Table 2 shows a summary of the 2016 and updated (2024) reimbursement and improvement cost bases.

To develop the cost bases, existing facilities and planned future improvements were reviewed to determine the portion of costs that are SDC-eligible (i.e., funded by EWEB and provide capacity for future growth). As shown in Table 2, the cost basis has increased significantly since

the 2016 SDC analysis reflecting significant construction cost inflation¹ and changes to the SDC project list. The updated project list includes about \$19 M in distribution improvements which were excluded from the prior SDC analysis. Growth-related distribution costs include EWEB’s estimated share of “development-driven” and other capacity-increasing main replacement projects.

Table 2 Current (2016) and Updated Water SDC Cost Bases (\$M)

Methodology Element	Current (2016)	Updated (2024)	% Change
Reimbursement			
Base	\$35.6	\$49.7	39%
Upper Level Only	\$4.5	\$7.0	58%
Improvement			
Base	\$23.4	\$57.6	146%
Upper Level Only	\$1.3	\$1.0	-29%
Combined			
Base	\$59.0	\$107.2	82%
Upper Level Only	\$5.8	\$8.0	38%

As shown in Table 2, both the current and updated SDC methodologies identify upper-level storage and pumping costs separate from base level costs, so that upper-level costs may be charged directly to development in the upper-level systems only. Overall, upper-level costs increase 38 percent (compared to the 2016 cost basis), even as the improvement portion decreases. Increases in upper-level reimbursement costs reflect current work in progress associated with Shasta 975 storage improvements which were previously part of the improvement cost basis.

On a combined reimbursement and improvement basis, base costs, which are distributed across all new development (in the base and upper levels), increase relatively more than upper level only costs reflecting both cost inflation and the addition of distribution main improvement costs.

Charge Basis

Water SDCs are determined for individual developments based on the cost per service unit (determined from the cost basis) and the estimated service requirements of the development. Water service requirements (measured by maximum day demand) are estimated for broad land use types (residential and general service) and size/scaling units vary based on the type of development. As shown in Table 1, the updated methodology modifies the scaling units for each land use category.

¹ Cost inflation as measured by the Engineering News Record Construction Cost index for Seattle increased 47 percent between January 2015 (index = 10,388) and January 2024 (index = 15,312).

Current SDCs

Table 3 shows the current SDCs, which are charged based on water meter size. The current SDCs apply uniformly to all development types (residential and general service) within each service area (base vs. upper level). The estimated MDD for the smallest meter sizes (<1" meter) was determined to be 621 gallons per day (gpd), based on the prior (2016) analysis. SDCs for larger meters are currently scaled up based on hydraulic capacity factors developed previously.

Table 3
Current SDCs by Meter Size

Meter Size	MDD GPD ¹	Meter Capacity Factor	SDC (Base)	SDC (Upper Level)
<1"	621	1.00	\$2,276	\$3,063
1-inch	1,553	2.50	\$5,691	\$7,657
1 1/2-inch	3,106	5.00	\$11,382	\$15,314
2-inch	4,969	8.00	\$18,211	\$24,502
3-inch	9,317	15.00	\$34,146	\$45,953
4-inch	15,528	25.00	\$56,911	\$76,590

¹MDD = Maximum Day Demand; GPD = Gallons per Day

Updated SDCs

Single Unit and Middle Housing

Under the updated SDC methodology framework. Single unit (detached and attached units on individual lots or parcels) and middle housing with two-four units (e.g., duplex, triplex, quadplex, cottages, and townhomes) are combined for SDC assessment purposes and are proposed to be charged according to *dwelling unit size*, as shown in Table 4. Under Oregon House Bill 2001 (2019), any lot zoned for single unit detached housing may also be developed with up to four units (attached or detached), so combining these housing types is administratively straightforward.

Table 4
Preliminary SDC Schedule - Single and Middle Housing

Tiers (SQ FT)	Est MDD (GPD)	ERU ¹	Updated SDC/Dwelling Unit	
			Base	Upper
Tier 1 (= <800)	230	0.43	\$1,493	\$2,133
Tier 2 (801-1,500)	394	0.73	\$2,558	\$3,654
Tier 3 (1,501-3,000)	605	1.13	\$3,933	\$5,618
Tier 4 (>3,000)	1,014	1.89	\$6,592	\$9,415
Avg Residential Unit (1,772 SQ FT)	538	1.00	\$3,496	\$4,994

¹Equivalent Residential Unit

Water service requirements by dwelling size were estimated based on an analysis of historical water use for over 43,000 existing EWEB customers.² This analysis indicated that during summer months (June-September), water usage trends linearly upward as square footage of the dwelling unit increases, and a linear regression confirms that unit size is a significant variable in estimating water use.

While the analysis supports development of single/middle housing SDCs based on a continuous cost per square foot basis, the recommended charge basis (shown in Table 4) is based on a 4-tier structure, to balance administrative efficiency and equity goals. Under a tiered structure, uniform SDC are charged within each house size tier, and the rates for each tier reflect the average use for all dwelling sizes within the tier. The tier breakpoints shown in Table 4 are consistent with the City of Eugene’s structure for charging parks SDCs, and the estimated MDD by tier reflects the regression analysis for EWEB customers.³

As shown in Table 4, a typical single/middle housing unit is 1,772 square feet and has an estimated MDD service requirement of 538 GPD. This is about 13 percent lower than the current MDD for a meter smaller than 1-inch (621 GPD), that forms the basis of the existing SDCs. This reduction likely reflects the continued trending down of water user per customer noted in the Water Master Plan, and the fact that the 621 GPD was based on usage of all customer types (i.e., inclusive of general service customers).

Separating single/middle housing units from general services customers is a way to enhance equity in the SDC structure, as the water use analysis indicates that the MDD impact of a typical dwelling unit (served by a <1-inch meter), is about 10 percent less than a general service customer served by the same meter size. Furthermore, scaling SDCs within the single/middle residential category is a way to promote equity within the class and balance housing affordability objectives with the need to fund infrastructure.

The overall impact on a specific development’s SDC will depend on the specific meter and dwelling size of the development. As shown in Table 4, the revised SDC per dwelling unit for <= 800 square feet units is lower than the current SDC for <1-inch meters, meaning that small units served by a single meter will see a decrease in SDCs under the revised structure. The SDCs for a typical residential unit (Tier 3) served by a single meter <1-inch would increase 73 percent (Base) and 83 percent (upper level), similar to the increase in the overall SDC cost basis. For residential customers less than 1,501 square feet, the increase in the cost basis is moderated by reductions in water use per dwelling unit.

² Billed water volumes from January 2018 to August 2023 were provided by EWEB for each account. MDD estimated from summer usage calculated as the average of all monthly observations for June, July, August, and September. Dwelling unit size data for each account were compiled from the Lane Council of Governments’ (LCOG) Regional Land Information Database (RLID).

³ To estimate consumption requirements under MDD conditions for each tier, average billed consumption during the peak summer period was determined for each tier. These maximum month consumption estimates were then adjusted to maximum day production estimates based on the average water loss factor (7.1%) and a peak month to peak day conversion factor (1.4), calculated from system peaking factor estimates from the Water System Master Plan.

General Service Development

General service development includes multi-unit development with more than four units on a single lot or parcel and all other developments (commercial, industrial, institutional). For these types of developments, continuing to charge based on the water meter size is recommended; however, the MDD for each meter size has been recalibrated based on an analysis of actual water use by meter size for existing general services customers. Table 5 shows the estimated MDD impacts and the preliminary updated SDCs for general service customers based on meter size.

Table 5
Updated General Services SDCs by Meter Size

Meter Size (Inches)	Updated SDCs				\$ Change From Current SDC		% Change From Current SDC	
	MDD GPD	Meter Factor ¹	SDC (Base)	SDC (Upper)	SDC (Base)	SDC (Upper)	SDC (Base)	SDC (Upper)
<1"	587	1.00	\$3,836	\$5,483	\$1,560	\$2,420	69%	79%
1	1,486	2.53	\$9,702	\$13,869	\$4,011	\$6,212	70%	81%
1 ½	3,316	5.65	\$21,657	\$30,959	\$10,275	\$15,645	90%	102%
2	8,014	13.65	\$52,337	\$74,817	\$34,126	\$50,315	187%	205%
3	21,214	36.12	\$138,542	\$198,049	\$104,396	\$152,096	306%	331%
4	27,866	47.45	\$181,983	\$260,148	\$125,072	\$183,558	220%	240%

¹Reflects actual use of each meter relative to the average use of a <1" meter.

As for single/middle housing units, the estimated MDD for general service meters <1-inch has decreased from the prior SDC analysis (5 percent for general services), reflecting the continued downward trend in consumption per meter. The meter factors shown in Table 5 are based on the average use for each meter size, relative to the average use of <1-inch meters. The meter factors calculated based on actual use are similar to the current meter factors shown in Table 1-3 for meters up to 1-1/2 inches. For meters 2-inch and larger, the actual use factors are 70-150 percent higher than the current hydraulic meter factors. The large increase in meter factors for the 2-inch and larger meters is likely the result of:

- Current meter standards require Sensus Omni meters that have larger capacity than older meter types which formed the basis of the prior SDC meter factors.
- Customers with larger meter sizes may use relatively more of the meter capacity, compared to customers with smaller meter sizes, where pressure requirements establish a minimum meter size regardless of actual use.

Updated SDCs for general service meters increase 70-100 percent for small (<2-inch) meter sizes, reflecting the significant increases in the cost basis shown in Table 2. The SDCs for larger meter sizes increase relatively more due to the combined impacts of the cost basis and the modification of the meter factors.

Next Steps

The proposed changes to the SDC methodology and updated SDCs will be presented at the EWEB Commission meeting August 6, 2024. Following feedback from Commissioners, any necessary modifications will be made, and the updated SDC methodology report will be drafted. Based on SDC Statutes, the methodology for establishing or modifying SDCs be available for public review prior to adoption. The local government must maintain a list of persons who have made a written request for notification prior to the adoption or amendment of SDC, and the following actions are required: 1) 90-day notice prior to the first public hearing to consider the methodology, and (2) SDC methodology made available for review 60 days prior to the public hearing.

Eugene Water & Electric Board
Preliminary Updated SDC Project List

Type/Improvement	Category	Estimated Cost	Construction Year	Other Funding	Growth Allocation	
					%	\$
Source						
<i>Hayden Bridge WFP</i>						
Emergent and Misc. Intake Work	Rehabilitation	\$750,000	2024-2034		0%	\$0
Emergent and Misc. Plant Equipment and Work	Rehab/Upgrade	\$4,700,000	2024-2034		0%	\$0
Headhouse 2nd Floor Updgrades	Upgrades	\$1,100,000	2024-2026		0%	\$0
Filter Rebuild at Treatment plant (S123)	Rehab/Upgrade	\$800,000	2027		0%	\$0
Lower Sludge Pond Improvements	Existing/Resiliency	\$1,150,000	2024		0%	\$0
Basin Structural Rehab (SW -RW Channel Demo)	Rehab/Upgrade	\$1,000,000	2029		0%	\$0
<i>New Treatment Plant (AWS - phase 1)</i>	Resiliency	\$84,500,000	2024-2028		21%	\$17,844,720
Subtotal Source		\$94,000,000			19%	\$17,844,720
Transmission						
E 23rd, Alder to Emerald Transmission Main	Optimization (upsized)	\$4,000,000	2026		21%	\$844,720
23rd, Willamette to College Hill Transmission Main	Replacement	\$3,000,000	2026		0%	\$0
HQ 42" Phase 3 Transmission Main (Riverfront)	Resiliency (new)	\$6,000,000	2024-2025		21%	\$1,267,081
Transmission Improvements - knickerbocker	Resiliency	\$2,000,000	2028	\$2,000,000	0%	\$0
30" Willamette Crossing to I5	Resiliency (new)	\$3,000,000	2028	\$3,000,000	0%	\$0
HB FW Transmission Main Replacement	Replacement (replace)	\$2,000,000	2027		0%	\$0
HB Raw Water Transmission Main Replacement	Replacement (replace)	\$2,500,000	2028		0%	\$0
Subtotal Transmission		\$22,500,000			9%	\$2,111,801
Base Storage/Pumping						
Hawkins Hill Reservoir Improvements	Replacement	\$30,000,000	2028-2031		21%	\$6,335,404
College Hill Reservoir	Resiliency	\$28,000,000	2024-2027		21%	\$5,913,043
New Reservoir at Santa Clara (5 MG)	Rehab/Resil.	\$30,000,000	2033		21%	\$6,335,404
Subtotal Storage/Pumping (Base)		\$88,000,000			21%	\$18,583,851
Upper Level						
<i>Pump Station Replacement</i>						
Willamette 975	Replacement	\$600,000	2025		42%	\$254,978
City View 1150 Pump Station	Replacement	\$1,000,000	2024		10%	\$103,373
<i>Pump Station General</i>						
Emergent and Misc. Pump Station Work	Rehab/Upgrade	\$800,000	2024-2033		0%	\$0
Future Pump Station Replacements/Upgrades	Replace/Upgrade	\$5,000,000	2026-2033		0%	\$0
SCADA	Upgrade				0%	
<i>Reservoir Improvements</i>						
Emergent and Misc. Reservoir Work	Rehab/Upgrade	\$600,000	2024-2033		0%	\$0
WM 800 Reservoir Replacement	Replacement	\$3,500,000	2026-2027		10%	\$341,139
Crest 800 Reservoir	Replacement	\$2,700,000	2026-2027		10%	\$263,165
Shasta 800 - Rehab	Rehab	\$1,300,000	2028		0%	\$0
Subtotal Storage/Pumping (Upper Level)		\$15,500,000			6%	\$962,655

Eugene Water & Electric Board
Preliminary Updated SDC Project List

Type/Improvement	Category	Estimated Cost	Construction Year	Other Funding	Growth Allocation	
					%	\$
Distribution						
Main Replacement	Rehab	\$46,500,000			21%	\$9,819,876
Water Main Improvements	Developer Driven (new)	\$9,200,000	2024-2034		100%	\$9,200,000
Water Services - New	Growth	\$7,500,000	2024-2035	\$7,500,000	0%	\$0
Water Services - Replacement	Replacement	\$7,500,000	2024-2036		0%	\$0
AMI	Optimization	\$1,500,000	2024		0%	\$0
Subtotal Distribution		\$72,200,000			26%	\$19,019,876
Total System		\$292,200,000			20%	\$58,522,904