#### Department of Public Works and Utilities & The Office of Billing and Collections

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City of





**Presented by** 

#### **Tangela Innis - Director of Public Works and Utilities**

Andrew Barnes – General Manager of Public Utilities Janell Sinclair – Operations Manager of Public Works and Utilities Jason Baxter – Billing and Collections Manager

# **Meter History**

#### By Tangela Innis, MBA, CPPB, VCCO, VCO and VCA Director of Public Works and Utilities

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### How did we get here?

- To promote transparency, the Public Works and Utilities Department and Office of Billing and Collections has worked closely to review the complaints received related to the meter downsizing process.
- From May 2017 to June 2019, 33 customers have downsized their meters.

# The Technical Component of Downsizing

By Andrew Barnes, PE and BA General Manager of Public Utilities

#### **The Basis for Downsizing**

- To date, the meter downsizing process is initiated at the sole request of the customer.
- Monthly Capacity fees charged by the City are a fixed fee and are incurred regardless of usage.
- A large number of residential customers have 1" water meters, many of which do not have a need for the increased flow capacity of a larger meter.

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#### Water and Sewer Bill Comparison for Downsizing



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#### Water Meter Basics for Residential Customers

- Water meter sizing is conducted in accordance with American Water Works Association (AWWA) Manual of Practice M6.
- Sizing is based on anticipated peak, instantaneous consumption.
- Typical flow from a faucet, shower, or hose is 1 3 GPM. Meter sizing standards look at a "worst-case" scenario where all fixtures are running at once.
- Meters can vary by both size and type. Sizes variation accommodates flow rate, while different types accommodate the flow pattern. There's a meter for every situation. For example:
  - Turbine meters have very high accuracy for high volumes but are fairly inaccurate for low flows. These are great for Industrial or heavy commercial use.
  - Positive Displacement meters have high accuracy for very small volumes but are inefficient for high volumes. These are great for small residential or commercial use.

### **How are Meters Sized?**

- AWWA specifications are the basis for sizing meters.
- Typical single-family dwellings (SFD) default to a 5/8" (5/8" x 3/4") meter.
  - Anything larger is typically an exceptional situation.
- Based on Fixture Count
  - Plumbing Code calculations used to equate plumbing fixtures based on flow rate.
- Commercial and Industrial customers submit a meter sizing form at the time their site plans are reviewed.
- Customers may request upsizes (beyond what calculations indicate) if they know their consumption is likely to change in the near future.











#### **Hydraulic Characteristics of Residential Meters**



#### **Pressure and Volume**

- A typical house might have upwards of 40' of service line (usually 3/4" diameter, Type-K copper or galvanized steel or lead).
  - At 10 GPM, there's 5 PSI of pressure loss in 40' of 3/4" copper tube.
  - Old pipes and fittings, or semi-closed valves in a house can also add to pressure loss.
- Meters do get clogged, but they are typically not the bottleneck to pressure or volume issues within a house.

The Utilities Division of Public Works can perform pressure checks at a customer's residence, upon request.



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### **Financial Impact**

#### • Connection Fees are not reimbursed upon downsizing a meter.

- The connection fee constitutes an equity payment by new and existing customers for a portion of the previously existing capital assets of the system. Connection fees also constitute a contribution to a long-term capital improvement program for the utility system which includes acquisition of additional capacity, construction of water storage and transmission facilities, and construction of sewer trunk lines and pumping facilities.
- Additionally, downsizing a meter results in the customer's loss of "equity" in the system. In the event that the customer needed to upsize back to a 1" meter, the City would to collect the difference between the 5/8" and 1" fees.
- Long-term impact on operating revenue will need to be evaluated.



### Can every 1" meter be downsized? No, they can't...

- Many of the 1" residential meters may be required to accommodate higher-than-average consumption.
- Specific examples include:
  - Large homes with numerous residents.
  - Homes with irrigation systems (not all irrigation systems are metered separately.)
  - Residences with accessory dwellings (in-law apartments, live-in garages, etc.)
  - Residences with in-home businesses.
  - Residences with sprinkler systems.

Downsize requests have to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

# The Meter Downsize Process

#### By Janell D Sinclair, MPA Operations Manager of Public Works and Utilities



#### **Once all prerequisites have been met:**

- An Administrator contacts the customer to schedule an appointment with the customer to assess the job.
- Once the cost has been determined, the Administrative Assistant will forward a cost estimate to the customer.
- Once the customer submits proof of payment or payment confirmed by Billing and Collections, a call is made to the customer to schedule the job.

### **Materials**

- 2- 5/8 inch reducers
- 2 -1 inch expansion joint
- 5/8" new meter
- 1-5/8" ERT connection
- 1-Pvc pipe to secure ERT

















#### CITY OF PETERSBURG PUBLIC UTILITIES

Customer's Name & Address:

Click here to enter text

Click here to enter text.

#### Standard itemized costs to change 1' meter to a 5/8' meter

> Labor - \$	
<ul> <li><u>(1)</u> Construction Crew personnel - 1hr minimum</li> </ul>	= \$16.91
Equipment - \$	
<ul> <li>(1)Construction vehicle – 1hr minimum</li> </ul>	= \$30.00
<ul> <li>Excavator \$66.00 (PER HR - IF REQUIRED)</li> </ul>	
Materials -	
<ul> <li>2-5/8 inch reducers</li> </ul>	= \$33.34
<ul> <li>2 -1 inch expansion joint (45.70 each x 2)</li> </ul>	= \$91.39
o 5/8" new meter	= \$97.00
<ul> <li>1-5/8" ERT connection</li> </ul>	= \$75.00
<ul> <li>1-Pvc pipe to secure ERT</li> </ul>	= \$3.00
Total cost to change meter 1" to 5/8"	= \$346.64
Material Credit	
o 1" old meter Cost - \$90.00	
o 10% return of 1 inch old meter	= - \$9.00

Total cost to change meter 1" to 5/8" = \$337.64

# **Reimbursement Options** and Requirements

#### By Jason Baxter, BA Billing and Collections Manager



#### **Customers:**

- Can request a physical check be executed for them
  - If there are any delinquent taxes or utility accounts currently, those taxes will be paid by this credit until all delinquent taxes are paid in full.
  - If applicable, the remainder of the credit will be disbursed to the customer via physical check (*minimum \$75 is required*).
- Can request that the credit can be applied to their current utility, personal property, real estate account for future bills.
  - If there are any delinquent taxes or utility accounts currently, those taxes will be paid by this credit until all delinquent taxes are paid in full.
  - If applicable, the remainder of the credit will rest on the customer account of their choice (PP, UT, RE, etc.)



