	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8
	9
1	0
1	1
1	2
1	3
1	4
1	5
1	6
1	7
1	8
1	9
2	0
2	1
2	2
2	3
2	4
2	5
2	6

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RESPONSE TO PUBLIC ADVOCATE'S INTERROGATORIES AND REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

PA-XIII-1. Reference the PWD's rate model (WCOS17_19.xls), tab "Wpltallo," cells H:110 and H:165. Please identify all references relied upon by B&V in the AWWA's Water Rates Manual (M-1) that supports the use of 2 different maximum hour extra-capacity factors when utilizing the Base Extra-Capacity class cost of service method.

RESPONSE:

Black &Veatch relies on the following references in AWWA's Manual M-1: Principles of Water Rates, Fees, and Charges (7th edition):

Preface

• "As with the other manuals prepared by the Rates and Charges Committee and AWWA in general, this manual will not prescribe a solution. Rather, it is intended to provide guidance and advice. The examples presented are used only to demonstrate the generally accepted methodologies discussed in this manual. The underlying data and assumptions are not endorsed or recommended either by AWWA or the Rates and Charges Committee for use elsewhere. The purpose of this manual is to describe and present issues associated with developing water rates, fees, and charges; to enumerate the advantages and disadvantages of various alternatives; and to provide information to help users determine water rates, fees, and charges that are most relevant to a particular situation."

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• "Extra capacity costs are expenses associated with meeting peak-demand rate-of-use requirements in excess of average (base) use and include O&M expenses and capital costs for system capacity beyond that required for average rate of use. These costs may be subdivided into costs necessary to meet maximum-day extra demand, maximum-hour demand in excess of maximum-day demand, or other extra demand

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criteria (such as the maximum five-day demand) that may be appropriate for a particular utility".

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• "It is important to note that the examples presented in this manual are for demonstration purposes only, and each utility needs to conduct appropriate analyses regarding its own situation".

Pages 66-67

• "Expenses other than power, chemical, and customer-related costs can be allocated to cost components on the basis of operating considerations or the design capacity requirements of each facility."

Based on PWD's system-wide raw water pumping and treated water delivery data, as previously provided in response to PA-VII-11, the raw water pumping and treatment system experiences a higher maximum day demand (1.40 peaking factor) than the treated water delivery system (1.30 peaking factor). The raw water pumping and treatment experiences a higher maximum day factor than treated water delivery as PWD pumps more raw water pumping during off-peak to optimize power costs. In other words, the 1.40 peaking factor of raw water pumping and treatment reflect the effect of PWD's operations optimization. The 1.30 peaking factor of treated water delivery reflects the effect of customer side demand and available capacity within the system. Hence, consistent with these inherent differences in the peaking factors, we use two distinct maximum day demand factors in determining the extra capacity costs attributable to each system due to the functional differences in those systems. This approach is consistent with prior rate proceedings and the base extra capacity methodology.

RESPONSE PROVIDED BY: Black & Veatch Management Consulting, LLC