



**Town of Yanceyville, NC**

# **Water and Sewer System Development Fee Study**

December 20, 2023



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Legal Requirements.....	1
1.3 General Methodology.....	2
<b>2. Basis of Analysis.....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Total System Value.....	5
2.2 Credits and Net System Value.....	5
2.3 Service Units.....	6
2.3.1 Existing System Capacity.....	7
2.3.2 Level of Service.....	7
2.3.3 Calculated Equivalent Residential Units.....	8
<b>3. Results.....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 Existing and Calculated System Development Fees.....	9
3.2 Benchmarking.....	11
<b>4. Conclusion.....</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1 Recommendations.....	12
<b>Appendix: Supporting Schedules.....</b>	<b>14</b>

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) has conducted a Water and Sewer System Development Fee Study (Study) for Town of Yanceyville's water and sewer system (hereafter referred to as the "Town" or the "System"). 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 (SDF) 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 can also be assessed to existing customers requiring increased system capacity. In general, system development fees are based upon the costs of current and/or future utility infrastructure including, but not limited to, water supply facilities, treatment facilities, effluent disposal facilities, transmission mains and distribution or collection systems. 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.

Established in 2005, the Town currently assesses water and sewer connection fees based on the type of customer and/or the size of the tap. These connection fees were established before the current legislation, discussed in the next section, and therefore are not considered system development fees. The Town has retained the services of Stantec to calculate system development fees in accordance with the North Carolina Public Water and Sewer System Development Fee Act, set forth in North Carolina General Statute 162A, Article 8.

## 1.2 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The Public Water and Sewer System Development Fee Act ("SDF Act") was approved on July 20<sup>th</sup>, 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. The SDF Act defines new development as 1) subdivision of land, 2) construction or change to existing structure that increases the number of service units or 3) any use of land which increased the number of service units within 1 year (not longer than 12 months) of a development fee being adopted.

According to the SDF Act, the following procedural requirements need to be followed in order to adopt a system development fee:

- **Requirement 1 (NC G.S. 161A – 205):** The fee should be calculated in a written analysis ("SDF Analysis"). The SDF Analysis should (1) be prepared by a financial professional or licensed professional engineer (qualified by experience and training or education) to calculate system development fees for public water and sewer systems; (2) document the facts and data used in the analysis and their sufficiency and reliability; (3) employ generally accepted accounting, engineering, and planning methodologies, including the buy-in, incremental, or combined cost methods for each

service setting forth appropriate consideration and selection of a method appropriate to the circumstances and to meet all of the SDF Act requirements; (4) document and demonstrates reliable application of the methodologies to facts and data underlying each identifiable component of the system development fee; (5) identify all assumptions and limiting conditions affecting that analysis and demonstrate that they do not materially undermine the reliability of the conclusion reached; (6) calculate a system development fee per service unit of new development and include an equivalency or conversion table to use in determining the fees applicable for various categories of demand; (7) cover a planning horizon of between 5 and 20 years; (8) be adopted by resolution or ordinance of the local governmental unit and (9) use the gallons per day per service unit that the local governmental unit applies to its water or sewer system engineering or planning as appropriate in calculating the system development fees.

- **Requirement 2 (NC G.S. 162A-209):** The system development fee analysis must be posted on the local governmental unit's website and a means by which public comments can be solicited / submitted must be provided, for a period of at least 45 days.
- **Requirement 3 (NC G.S. 162A-209):** Comments received from the public must be considered by preparer of the system development fee analysis for possible adjustments to the analysis.
- **Requirement 4 (NC G.S. 162A-209):** The local governmental unit must hold a public hearing prior to considering adoption of the system development fees including any adjustments made as part of the public comments received by that local governmental unit.
- **Requirement 5 (NC G.S. 162A-209):** The system development fee schedule must be published as part of the local governmental unit's annual budget or fee ordinance.
- **Requirement 6 (NC G.S. 162A-207):** The local governmental unit cannot adopt a fee that is higher than the fee calculated by the professional analysis.
- **Requirement 7 (NC G.S. 162A-209):** The system development fee analysis shall be updated at least every five years.

In addition to the procedural requirements listed above, the SDF Act 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 water and sewer system development fees for the Town. Further, the Town must follow the SDF Act guidance when 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 GENERAL METHODOLOGY

There are three primary approaches to the calculation of system development fees, all of which are outlined within the SDF Act. Each of the approaches are discussed below.

### *Buy-In Method*

This approach determines the system development fees solely on the existing utility system assets. The replacement cost of each system's major functional components serves as the cost basis for the system

development fee calculation. This approach is most appropriate for a system with excess capacity to serve growth, such that most new connections to the system will be served by that available capacity and the customers are effectively “buying-in” to the existing system, or those systems that have limited growth-related projects on their multi-year capital improvement plan (CIP).

#### *Incremental/Marginal Cost Method*

The second approach uses the portion of each system's CIP associated with the provision of additional, growth-related system capacity by functional system component as the cost basis for the system 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 growth-related 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 previous approaches described. This approach is most appropriate when 1) there is available capacity in the current system to accommodate some growth, but additional capacity is needed in the near-term as reflected in each system's CIP, and 2) the CIP includes a significant number of projects that will provide the additional system capacity.

While the SDF Act allows for the use of any one of the three methodologies discussed above for the calculation, it specifies restrictions on how SDF revenues may be used depending on the chosen methodology. Table 1-1 summarizes each of the three methodologies, their typical application, and the allowable uses of revenues.

**Table 1-1 Description of Methodologies & Proceeds Allowable Use**

Approach:	Description:	Fee Proceeds Allowed for:
<b>Buy-In Method</b>	New development shares in <u>capital costs previously incurred</u> which provided capacity for demand arriving with new development needs.	Expansion and/or rehabilitation projects. Since the buy-in method reimburses the system for certain past investments, proceeds are unrestricted and can be utilized for all types of capital projects.
<b>Incremental / Marginal Cost Method</b>	New development shares in <u>capital costs to be incurred in the future</u> which will provide capacity for demand arriving with new development needs.	Professional services costs in development of new fees and expansion costs (construction costs, debt service, capital, land purchase, other costs etc.) related to new development only. If no capital projects in next five years, can be used for debt related to existing assets.
<b>Combined Cost Method</b>	Combination of Buy-In and Incremental / Marginal Cost methods	May be expended for previously completed capital improvements for which capacity exists and for new capital improvement or rehabilitation projects.

At present, the Town has limited growth-related projects planned in their adopted CIP over the next ten years (2022-2032) to increase treatment capacity of the water or sewer systems. Based on these current circumstances, the Buy-In method was chosen for the calculation of the water and sewer system development fee. To comply with the SDF Act, the Town will continue revisit the methodology at least every five years to determine if the approach for the system is still the most appropriate to use.



## 2. BASIS OF ANALYSIS

The first step in calculating system development fees is to determine the cost basis or value for the system. The following outlines the process to determine the net value (cost basis) for the Town's water and sewer system under the Buy-In method.

- 1) The existing assets are analyzed to determine the replacement cost new less depreciation (RCNLD) of the Town's existing water and sewer system components. Any non-core assets not critical to sustained operations of the Town's systems are excluded from the existing total system value including items such as master plans and studies, vehicles, furniture, fixtures, and other office supplies.
- 2) Any donated assets and/or assets not funded by the Town (funded by grants, developers, etc.) are removed from the total system value.
- 3) The system value is further reduced by the outstanding principal on debt.
- 4) The resulting net system value is used in the determination of the system development fees using capacity and level of service standards.

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 an asset inventory which included description, asset category/class, year placed in service, original cost, and useful life for each asset through FY 2022 for the water and sewer systems. Each asset was classified by system function; and a replacement cost new less depreciation was calculated using the data provided by the Town and the Engineering News Record Construction Cost Index. Any assets determined to serve both water and sewer system functions were split based on the overall allocation of classified assets. Schedule 1 in the Appendix shows the RCNLD for the Town's existing water and sewer systems based upon the asset records provided by Town staff. Considering replacement cost new less depreciation, the total system value is \$17,929,971 with \$11,904,003 attributed to the water system and \$6,025,968 attributed to the sewer system.

### 2.2 CREDITS AND NET SYSTEM VALUE

The SDF Act requires that the system development fee calculations include provisions for credits against the total value of the system to account for assets that were not funded by the Town and for existing assets with outstanding debt liabilities.

#### *Contributed and Grant Funded Assets*

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, those costs cannot be included in the system value used to determine the system development fee. Schedule 1 in the Appendix identifies the percentage of certain assets contributed to the Town's existing system based upon the asset records provided by Town staff.

### *Principal on Outstanding Debt*

Once the total water and sewer system value less non-core and contributed assets was identified, an adjustment was then made in the form of a credit for the amount of the principal of all outstanding debt that will be recovered in usage rates after new customers connect to the system. Upon connection, new customers will pay monthly usage rates associated with the use of utility service. In addition to the systems' operating costs, the user rates recover the principal and interest payments associated with the debt incurred to fund the capital costs of the system. Therefore, in order to avoid a double recovery of those capital costs in the system development fees and user rates, a credit is provided based on the total principal outstanding on debt. Provided by Town staff, Schedule 2 in the Appendix shows the outstanding principal of debt service for the System which totals \$2,006,972.

### *Net System Value*

Table 2-1 presents the determination of the net system value, which is total system value less any contributed assets and outstanding principal on debt.

**Table 2-1 Net System Value**

System	RCNLD Value	Contributed Assets	Outstanding Debt Principal	Net Asset Value
<b>Water</b>	\$11,904,003	\$1,435,867	\$1,003,486	\$9,464,650
<b>Sewer</b>	\$6,025,968	\$374,778	\$1,003,486	\$4,647,704

## 2.3 SERVICE UNITS

Once the net system value was determined and allocated to the water or sewer system, the next step was to determine units of service in the respective utility systems. The SDF Act requires that system development fees be assessed based on a "Service Unit" which represents a unit of measure of system capacity, typically defined as an equivalent residential unit (ERU). Expressing the system capacities in terms of ERUs allows for the establishment of the unit pricing of capacity which is essential for the determination of system development fees. The basis for the determination of the ERUs needs to be related to a specific level of service standard utilized by the local government for system engineering and planning purposes. Thus, to determine the total number of ERUs the Town can serve with the system capacity, the total system capacity (treatment capacity in million gallons per day for each system) divided by the level of service (in gallons per day).





### 2.3.1 Existing System Capacity

The Town's water and sewer systems consist of numerous functional components such as treatment, source of supply and/or pumping, and transmission/conveyance. 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 or conveyance facilities) based on the system's total treatment capacity. This approach was utilized for the determination of the capacities of the Town's utility systems. The rationale behind this decision is that even if the transmission/conveyance 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 water system, the Town currently owns and operates one water treatment plant (WTP) located at 1316 Badgett Sisters Parkway. Constructed in 2001, the WTP obtains surface water from S.R. Farmers Lake, treats the water, and then transfers it to two holding tanks. The WTP can treat up to 1 million gallons of water a day, so the total existing maximum day water system capacity used in the Study is 1.0 MGD.

For the sewer system, the Town owns and operates one wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) located at 666 Pine Drive. Originally constructed in 1967, it was updated in 1996 as the Town increased its wastewater capacity due to growing demands on the system. The WWTP is permitted to a capacity of 600,000 gallons of wastewater a day, so the total existing maximum day sewer system capacity used in the Study is 0.6 MGD.

Table 2-2 summarizes the capacity by system used in the system development fee calculation.

**Table 2-2 System Capacity by Functional Component**

	Water	Sewer
<b>Current Capacity (MGD)</b>	1.0	0.6

### 2.3.2 Level of Service

Level of service (LOS) indicates the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility or service. Level of service standards are established to ensure that adequate 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 allowable to an ERU, whether or not such capacity is actually used, on an average day basis expressed as the amount of usage in gallons on an average day, maximum month or peak day basis.

For the water and sewer system, the Town's defined level of service is 75 gallons per day (gpd) per bedroom. With an assumption that one ERU consists of 3 bedrooms, a 225 gpd per ERU is used in this Study. This level of service is consistent with the recent legislation adopted by the North Carolina General Assembly (House Bill 600) that includes a provision to allow for wastewater design flow rate to be set at 75

gpd per bedroom. Table 2-3 summarizes the LOS by system component used in the system development fee calculation.

**Table 2-3 Level of Service by System Component**

	Water	Sewer
<b>LOS per ERU (gpd)</b>	225	225

### 2.3.3 Calculated Equivalent Residential Units

Based on the existing system capacity in the water and sewer systems shown in Table 2-2 and the assumed level of service for each system presented in Table 2-3, the total ERU's for each system was determined for use in each system's SDF calculations. Table 2-4 presents the Service Units used in the Study.

**Table 2-4 Calculated Service Units, expressed in ERUs**

	Water	Sewer
<b>System Capacity</b>	1,000,000 gallons per day	600,000 gallons per day
<b>Level of Service</b>	225 gallons per day	225 gallons per day
<b>Total ERUs</b>	4,444	2,667

### 3. RESULTS

This section summarizes the results of the Study, the existing connection fee and calculated system development fees, and conclusions and recommendations.

#### 3.1 EXISTING AND CALCULATED SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT FEES

For this Study, Table 3-1 presents the updated system development fees per ERU. The determination of the net system value using the Buy-In method presented in Table 2-1 and the capacity in each system reflected in ERUs presented in Table 2-4 provides the basis for the calculation. Schedule 3 in the Appendix provides an additional summary of the calculated water and sewer system development fees.

**Table 3-1 Calculated System Development Fees per ERU**

	Water	Sewer
<b>Net System Value</b>	\$9,464,650	\$4,647,704
<b>Calculated ERUs</b>	4,444	2,667
<b>System Development Fee per ERU</b>	\$2,130	\$1,743

To account for the variations in demands that are potentially placed on the water and sewer systems by customers joining the respective systems, it is important to establish a system development fee schedule that is aligned with potential use of each system. The Town currently charges fees by meter size, a commonly used approach in the utility industry and in North Carolina. The American Water Works Association (AWWA) publishes meter equivalency factors that reflect the hydraulic capacity of each meter. Tables 3-2, 3-3 and 3-4 provide a schedule of the existing connection fees and the calculated water, sewer and overall combined system development fees respectively based upon the cost and capacity information discussed in the Study by meter size. The purpose of the tables is to provide a comparison of current fees collected by the Town with the SDFs. While the current connection fee is different, the intent is it would be replaced by the SDFs should the Town move forward with adoption of the calculated amount.

**Table 3-2 Water System Development Fee Schedule**

Meter size	AWWA Meter Equivalents	Current Water Connection Fee	Calculated Water SDF	Change
3/4" (1 ERU)	1.00	\$400	\$2,130	\$1,730
1"	1.67	\$600	\$3,550	\$2,950
1 1/2"	3.33	\$1,500	\$7,100	\$5,600
2"	5.33	\$2,000	\$11,360	\$9,360
3"	11.67	\$3,000	\$24,850	\$21,850
4"	16.67	\$4,000	\$35,500	\$31,500
6"	33.33	\$6,000	\$71,000	\$65,000
8"	53.33	\$8,000	\$113,600	\$105,600

**Table 3-3 Sewer System Development Fee Schedule**

Meter size	AWWA Meter Equivalents	Current Sewer Connection Fee	Calculated Sewer SDF	Change
3/4" (1 ERU)	1.00	\$400	\$1,743	\$1,343
1"	1.67	\$400	\$2,905	\$2,505
1 1/2"	3.33	\$400	\$5,810	\$5,410
2"	5.33	\$600	\$9,296	\$8,696
3"	11.67	\$600	\$20,335	\$19,735
4"	16.67	\$600	\$29,050	\$28,450
6"	33.33	\$5,000	\$58,100	\$53,100
8"	53.33	\$10,000	\$92,960	\$82,960

**Table 3-4 Combined System Development Fee Schedule**

Meter size	AWWA Meter Equivalents	Current Combined Connection Fee	Calculated Combined SDF	Change
3/4" (1 ERU)	1.00	\$800	\$3,873	\$3,073
1"	1.67	\$1,000	\$6,455	\$5,455
1 1/2"	3.33	\$1,900	\$12,910	\$11,010
2"	5.33	\$2,600	\$20,656	\$18,056
3"	11.67	\$3,600	\$45,185	\$41,585
4"	16.67	\$4,600	\$64,550	\$59,950
6"	33.33	\$11,000	\$129,100	\$118,100
8"	53.33	\$18,000	\$206,560	\$188,560

For multi-family connections, it is common to assess the system development fee based on the number of bedrooms associated with the multi-family development rather than meter size as the number of bedrooms provides a more accurate level of service for the property. We would recommend this approach be used by the Town for multi-family connections. The SDF per bedroom for the water and sewer systems is shown in Table 3-5.

**Table 3-5 Calculated System Development Fees per Bedroom for Multi-Family Connections**

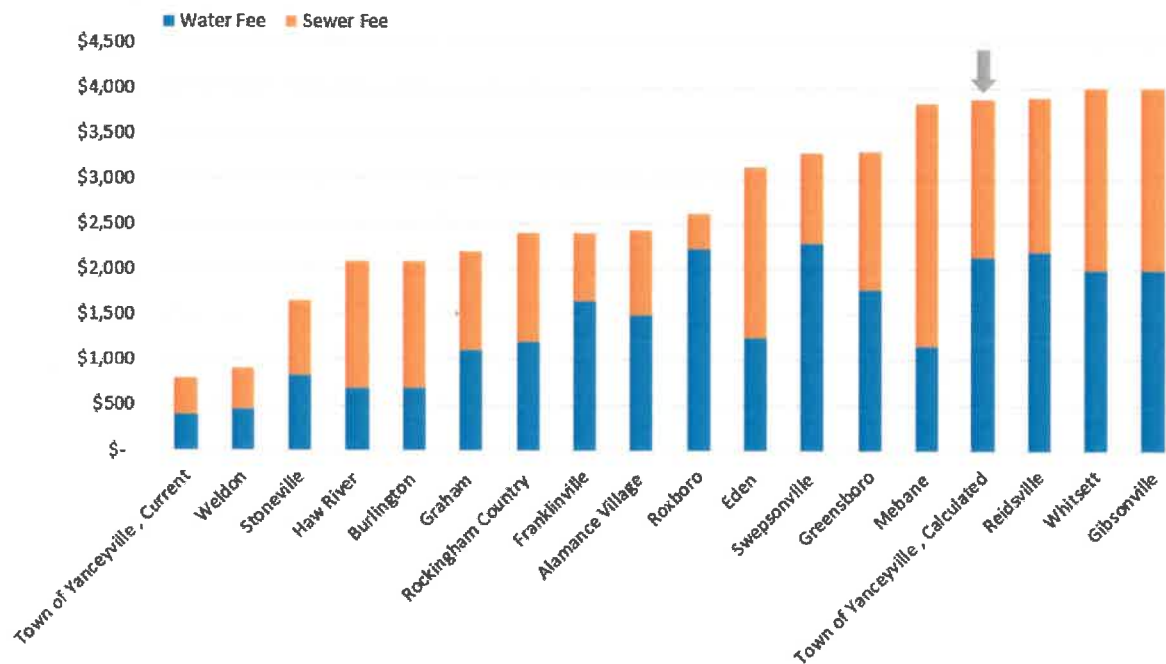
	Water	Sewer
<b>Fee per Bedroom</b>	\$710	\$581

Again, 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 for the calculated system development fees.

## 3.2 BENCHMARKING

As part of this Study, Stantec also prepared a peer analysis of system development fees in surrounding communities to provide insight as to where the Town's fees may fall in comparison to local and/or similar communities. Figure 3-6 presents a survey of the combined water and sewer system development fees for a ERU with a 3/4" water meter.

**Figure 3-6 Peer Town Analysis:  
Combined Residential Water & Sewer SDF Comparison (1- ERU, 3/4" Meter)**



## 4. CONCLUSION

### 4.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the analysis presented herein, Stantec has developed the following conclusions and recommendations:

- 1) We recommend that the Town adopt water and sewer system development fees per ERU based on the Buy-In method as demonstrated in Tables 3-2 and 3-3, with the consideration of a per bedroom SDF as shown in Table 3-5 for multi-family residential development.
- 2) We recommend that the Town review its system development fees at least every five years to ensure that it follows requirements established by the SDF Act and to ensure that they remain fair and equitable and continue to reflect its current cost of capacity. Decisions by the Town to expand its facilities, future changes in technology, demands, development patterns, or other factors may necessitate additional adjustments to its system 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 Yanceyville 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 Yanceyville, 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 Yanceyville 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 Town of Yanceyville 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. FIXED ASSETS LISTING BY RCNLD VALUE

Asset Number	Asset Description	Admin Allocation	Water Allocation	Sewer Allocation	Acquired Value	Year Acquired	Accounting Life of Asset (Years)	Life of Asset (Years)	Annual Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	ENR Escalation Factor	Gross Asset Value	% of Asset Contributed or Excluded	Net Asset Value
													RCNLD		
32	Water and sewer office	0%	50%	50%	\$126,961	1996	50	70	\$2,639	\$1,412	\$35,549	3.03	\$107,656	0%	\$107,656
33	Utility building	0%	50%	50%	\$900	1989	50	50	\$18	\$12	\$266	2.88	\$829	0%	\$829
34	Shed at office	0%	50%	50%	\$3,340	1989	50	70	\$67	\$2,205	\$1,136	2.82	\$3,201	0%	\$3,201
35	Gray vinyl storage bldg 10x14	0%	50%	50%	\$1,265	1997	50	70	\$26	\$648	\$648	2.23	\$1,446	0%	\$1,446
124	BUILDING ADDITION	0%	50%	50%	\$3,760	1989	50	50	\$76	\$1,739	\$2,041	2.16	\$4,382	0%	\$4,382
154	BUILDING ADDITION	0%	50%	50%	\$321,145	2000	50	50	\$6,423	\$141,304	\$179,841	2.09	\$376,001	0%	\$376,001
170	BUILDING ADDITION	0%	50%	50%	\$3,246	2004	50	50	\$65	\$1,169	\$2,077	1.83	\$3,798	0%	\$3,798
172	Municipal Service Building/Actual	0%	50%	50%	\$134,776	2006	50	50	\$2,695	\$3,128	\$1,646	1.88	\$153,788	0%	\$153,788
216	Lighting System	0%	50%	50%	\$8,600	2009	50	70	\$172	\$2,235	\$3,364	1.52	\$8,659	0%	\$8,659
217	New Ceiling	0%	50%	50%	\$22,980	2009	50	70	\$460	\$5,977	\$17,013	1.52	\$25,620	0%	\$25,620
95	Model 2010 water sampler	0%	100%	0%	\$1,865	1995	10	10	\$187	\$5,336	-	2.38	-	0%	-
287	Hydraulic submersible sewage gr	0%	0%	100%	\$4,550	2014	7	7	\$950	\$5,200	-	1.33	-	0%	-
287	Schwabert Figure D Model 6 MCC	0%	0%	100%	\$33,918	2015	7	7	\$4,845	\$33,918	-	1.30	-	0%	-
276	Pump for finish pump at WTP	0%	100%	0%	\$10,541	2016	7	7	\$1,508	\$9,039	\$1,506	1.26	\$1,895	0%	\$1,895
277	Auto flusher 8" water line	0%	100%	0%	\$7,600	2017	7	7	\$1,071	\$5,527	\$2,143	1.21	\$2,596	0%	\$2,596
278	Chlorine Booster Station	0%	100%	0%	\$9,095	2017	7	7	\$1,299	\$8,496	\$2,599	1.21	\$3,148	0%	\$3,148
279	Mixer	0%	100%	0%	\$5,405	2016	7	7	\$772	\$4,633	\$772	1.26	\$971	0%	\$971
280	Kimbro Pump	0%	0%	100%	\$13,810	2016	7	7	\$1,873	\$11,837	\$1,873	1.26	\$2,482	0%	\$2,482
281	Pump	0%	0%	100%	\$6,150	2017	7	7	\$738	\$3,679	\$1,471	1.21	\$1,783	0%	\$1,783
289	Submersible Pump - Work Farm	0%	0%	100%	\$28,045	2021	10	10	\$2,805	\$2,805	\$25,241	1.07	\$27,057	0%	\$27,057
291	Kubota 4WD Tractor - M5050HDC	0%	50%	50%	\$36,303	2021	10	10	\$3,630	\$2,851	\$32,453	1.07	\$35,024	0%	\$35,024
292	Front Loader - 72" Round Bucket	0%	50%	50%	\$5,810	2021	10	10	\$581	\$61	\$5,229	1.07	\$5,605	0%	\$5,605
293	Land Pride 86" 3pt Rotat Cutter - R	0%	50%	50%	\$5,190	2021	10	10	\$519	\$19	\$4,871	1.07	\$5,007	0%	\$5,007
24	EC Pace - water/sewer project	0%	50%	50%	\$27,962	1995	50	70	\$558	\$15,089	\$12,863	2.38	\$30,579	0%	\$30,579
25	EC Pace - Kimbro Road	0%	0%	100%	\$10,615	1995	50	70	\$212	\$5,732	\$4,883	2.38	\$11,605	0%	\$11,605
26	EC Pace - Kimbro Road	0%	0%	100%	\$6,339	1995	50	70	\$127	\$4,503	\$3,836	2.38	\$9,119	0%	\$9,119
27	EC Pace - 8" pipe, US RL 158	0%	50%	50%	\$4,551	1995	50	70	\$911	\$2,453	\$2,093	2.38	\$4,977	0%	\$4,977
28	8" pipe - Route 86	0%	50%	50%	\$4,200	1996	50	70	\$84	\$2,184	\$2,016	2.31	\$4,664	0%	\$4,664
29	CDBG line changes	0%	50%	50%	\$11,894	1996	50	70	\$238	\$6,165	\$5,709	2.31	\$13,208	100%	-
30	6" water line - 200 feet	0%	100%	0%	\$3,400	1996	50	70	\$68	\$1,768	\$1,632	2.31	\$3,776	0%	\$3,776
31	Fire	0%	100%	0%	\$1,094	1997	50	70	\$22	\$47	\$47	2.23	\$1,221	0%	\$1,221
125	MAIN AT PRISON LINE	0%	100%	0%	\$18,790	1996	50	70	\$376	\$9,619	\$9,771	2.20	\$21,466	0%	\$21,466
128	OLD COURTHOUSE WATER LI	0%	100%	0%	\$8,400	1999	50	70	\$168	\$2,944	\$3,458	2.15	\$7,418	0%	\$7,418
140	Engineering 86 Imp.	0%	100%	0%	\$5,008	2001	50	70	\$100	\$2,103	\$2,904	2.05	\$5,855	0%	\$5,855
147	Barco St. Water Lines	0%	100%	0%	\$5,700	2001	50	70	\$114	\$2,394	\$3,308	2.05	\$6,780	0%	\$6,780
158	Barco St. Water Lines	0%	100%	0%	\$20,000	2002	50	70	\$400	\$8,000	\$12,000	1.99	\$23,873	0%	\$23,873
159	Barco St. Water Lines	0%	100%	0%	\$41,125	2001	50	70	\$822	\$17,272	\$23,852	2.05	\$48,918	0%	\$48,918
160	Barco St. Water Lines	0%	100%	0%	\$3,300	2001	50	70	\$66	\$1,866	\$1,914	2.05	\$3,925	0%	\$3,925
168	Barco St. Water Lines	0%	100%	0%	\$5,600	2003	50	70	\$112	\$2,060	\$2,410	1.94	\$6,525	0%	\$6,525
219	Municipal Bldg Improvement	0%	50%	50%	\$26,360	2010	50	70	\$527	\$3,328	\$20,034	1.48	\$29,814	0%	\$29,814
227	Municipal Bldg Improvement	0%	50%	50%	\$14,209	2011	40	70	\$355	\$3,808	\$10,302	1.43	\$14,773	0%	\$14,773
283	Water Tap for Bartlett Yancey High	0%	100%	0%	\$82,500	2020	25	25	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$75,500	1.13	\$65,209	0%	\$65,209
284	Fire Hydrant - 121 W Main St	0%	100%	0%	\$5,975	2021	25	25	\$239	\$239	\$5,736	1.07	\$6,149	0%	\$6,149
285	Fire Hydrant - 227 W Main St	0%	100%	0%	\$5,975	2021	25	25	\$239	\$239	\$5,736	1.07	\$6,149	0%	\$6,149
288	Fire Hydrant - 563 Main St	0%	100%	0%	\$5,975	2021	25	25	\$239	\$239	\$5,736	1.07	\$6,149	0%	\$6,149
287	Fire Hydrant - 338 Main Street	0%	100%	0%	\$5,975	2021	25	25	\$239	\$239	\$5,736	1.07	\$6,149	0%	\$6,149
295	Fire Hydrant - 254 Dillard School R	0%	100%	0%	\$3,165	2021	25	25	\$127	\$127	\$3,038	1.07	\$3,257	0%	\$3,257
1	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$231,039	1988	50	0	\$4,621	\$249,522	-	11.26	-	0%	-
2	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$67,689	1989	50	0	\$1,354	\$71,750	-	10.25	-	0%	-
3	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$53,451	1970	50	0	\$1,069	\$55,650	-	9.42	-	0%	-
4	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$2,587	1971	50	70	\$52	\$2,639	-	8.23	-	0%	-
5	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$3,137	1972	50	70	\$63	\$3,137	-	7.42	-	0%	-
6	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$1,194	1973	50	70	\$24	\$1,170	\$24	6.86	\$154	0%	\$154
7	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$8,061	1974	50	70	\$161	\$7,739	\$322	6.44	\$2,075	0%	\$2,075
8	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$5,744	1975	50	70	\$115	\$5,389	\$45	5.88	\$2,026	0%	\$2,026
9	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$2,651	1976	50	70	\$53	\$2,438	\$212	5.42	\$1,149	0%	\$1,149
10	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$14,239	1977	50	70	\$285	\$12,806	\$1,423	5.05	\$7,184	0%	\$7,184
11	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$4,374	1978	50	70	\$87	\$3,849	\$525	4.69	\$2,459	0%	\$2,459
12	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$28,005	1979	50	70	\$560	\$24,085	\$392	4.33	\$16,982	0%	\$16,982
13	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$38,611	1980	50	70	\$772	\$32,433	\$6,178	4.02	\$24,823	0%	\$24,823
14	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$84,613	1981	50	70	\$1,292	\$52,982	\$11,630	3.69	\$42,793	0%	\$42,793
15	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$384	1982	50	70	\$8	\$308	\$317	3.40	\$291	0%	\$291
16	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$13,378	1983	50	70	\$268	\$10,435	\$2,943	3.20	\$9,415	0%	\$9,415
17	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$3,467	1984	50	70	\$69	\$2,635	\$332	3.14	\$2,811	0%	\$2,811
18	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$10,470	1985	50	70	\$209	\$7,746	\$2,722	3.10	\$8,440	0%	\$8,440
19	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$14,880	1985	50	70	\$300	\$10,785	\$4,104	3.03	\$12,702	0%	\$12,702
20	Water and Sewer System	0%	50%	50%	\$415,808	1982	50	70	\$8,338	\$83,671	\$455,538	2.23	\$1,019,406	0%	\$1,019,406
21	Prison Farm Line	0%	50%	50%	\$913,076	1987	50	70	\$18,267	\$456,536	\$456,538	2.23	\$95,003	0%	\$95,003
39	Addition	0%	50%	50%	\$112,039	1986	50	70	\$2,241	\$80,665	\$31,771	3.03	\$37,066	0%	\$37,066
38	RL 86 N water line (100,068.90-50)	0%	100%	0%	\$50,034	1988	50	70	\$1,001	\$34,023	\$16,011	2.88	\$46,084	0%	\$46,084
39	Wiring at water plant	0%	100%	0%	\$2,721	1989	50	70	\$54	\$1,795	\$225	2.82	\$2,607	0%	\$2,607
40	Fencing at shed	0%	100%	0%	\$1,697	1990	50	70	\$34	\$1,095	\$611	2.75	\$1,679	0%	\$1,679
41	Flourmill system	0%	100%	0%	\$20,931	1990	50	70	\$419	\$13,395	\$7,535	2.75	\$20,712	0%	\$20,712
42	CDBG water project	0%	100%	0%	\$25,100	1990	50	70	\$502	\$16,084	\$9,016	2.75	\$24,938	100%	-
43	Other additions	0%	0%	100%	\$6,747	1991	50	70	\$135	\$4,183	\$2,564	2.68	\$6,898	0%	\$6,898
44	Fire Hydrant	0%	100%	0%	\$522	1992	25	25	\$21	\$28	\$261	-	-	0%	-
45	Fire Hydrant	0%	100%	0%	\$1,903	1992	25	25	\$78	\$2,284	\$261	-	-	0%	-
46	Root blower	0%	0%	100%	\$666	1993	50	70	\$19	\$560	\$405	2.50	\$1,011	0%	\$1,011
47	Water lines	0%	100%	0%	\$19,319	1993	50	70	\$386	\$11,205	\$8,114	2.50	\$20,255	0%	\$20,255
48	CDBG Improvements	0%	50%	50%	\$112,517	1996	50	70	\$2,250	\$68,505	\$44,008	2.31	\$124,948	100%	-
49	CDBG Improvements	0%	50%	50%	\$64,580	1996	50	70	\$1,282	\$33,582	\$30,999	2.31	\$71,715	100%	-
50	Addition	0%	100%	0%	\$441,777	1987	50	70	\$8,836	\$309,244	\$132,533	2.85	\$391,248	0%	\$391,248
51	RL 86 N sewer line (107,830.00-80)	0%	0%	100%	\$29,956	1988	50	70	\$599	\$16,331	\$8,626	2.88	\$24,829	0%	\$24,829



# SCHEDULE 1. FIXED ASSETS LISTING BY RCNLD VALUE

52	Addition	0%	100%	0%	\$3,520	1988	50	70	\$70	\$	2,993	\$	1,128	2.88	\$	3,242	0%	\$	3,242
53	Shelter	0%	100%	0%	\$1,182	1989	20	70	\$59	\$	1,950	\$	2.82				0%	\$	-
54	5000 gallon aluminum tank	0%	100%	0%	\$6,302	1989	50	70	\$125	\$	4,159	\$	2,143	2.82	\$	6,039	0%	\$	6,039
55	Manhole and sewer line	0%	0%	100%	\$3,443	1990	50	70	\$93	\$	2,651	\$	1,491	2.76	\$	4,100	0%	\$	4,100
56	CDBG sewer project	0%	0%	100%	\$81,184	1990	50	50	\$1,224	\$	39,150	\$	22,026	2.75	\$	60,545	100%	\$	-
57	Addition	0%	0%	100%	\$2,000	1991	50	70	\$40	\$	1,140	\$	780	2.69	\$	2,044	0%	\$	2,044
58	Pre-treatment - Classic Hosiery	0%	0%	100%	\$8,911	1992	50	70	\$138	\$	4,148	\$	2,784	2.61	\$	7,213	0%	\$	7,213
59	Addition	0%	0%	100%	\$2,000	1992	50	70	\$40	\$	1,200	\$	800	2.81	\$	2,087	0%	\$	2,087
60	Sewer pump	0%	0%	100%	\$635	1992	50	70	\$11	\$	321	\$	214	2.81	\$	559	0%	\$	559
62	CDBG Improvements	0%	50%	50%	\$209,656	1996	50	70	\$4,193	\$	109,021	\$	100,835	2.31	\$	232,819	100%	\$	-
63	CDBG - Magder Improvements	0%	50%	50%	\$129,989	1996	50	70	\$2,800	\$	87,599	\$	62,389	2.31	\$	144,381	100%	\$	-
64	Wastewater outfall project	0%	0%	100%	\$1,298,078	1998	50	70	\$26,982	\$	874,999	\$	623,078	2.31	\$	1,441,485	0%	\$	1,441,485
65	Wastewater outfall project	0%	0%	100%	\$83,882	1997	50	70	\$1,874	\$	41,841	\$	41,841	2.23	\$	93,427	0%	\$	93,427
127	MURPHY STREET SEWER LINE	0%	0%	100%	\$7,900	1999	50	70	\$159	\$	3,634	\$	4,288	2.15	\$	9,157	0%	\$	9,157
128	DALER	0%	0%	100%	\$2,285	1999	50	70	\$48	\$	1,051	\$	1,234	2.15	\$	2,649	0%	\$	2,649
129	SEWAGE PUMPS	0%	0%	100%	\$17,897	1999	50	70	\$358	\$	8,233	\$	9,884	2.15	\$	20,745	0%	\$	20,745
131	New Water Treatment Plant	0%	100%	0%	\$185,558	1999	50	70	\$3,711	\$	85,362	\$	100,207	2.15	\$	215,098	0%	\$	215,098
138	MAPS	0%	50%	50%	\$37,000	2000	50	70	\$740	\$	16,380	\$	20,720	2.09	\$	43,320	0%	\$	43,320
150	Tracer Study	0%	0%	100%	\$5,800	2001	50	70	\$116	\$	2,436	\$	3,364	2.05	\$	6,899	0%	\$	6,899
151	Tracer Study	0%	100%	0%	\$7,102	2001	50	70	\$142	\$	2,963	\$	4,119	2.05	\$	8,448	0%	\$	8,448
153	Edward School Project	0%	100%	0%	\$476,118	2000	50	70	\$9,922	\$	209,492	\$	266,625	2.09	\$	557,447	0%	\$	557,447
155	New Water Treatment Plant	0%	100%	0%	\$4,452,879	2001	50	70	\$49,062	\$	1,870,083	\$	2,582,498	2.05	\$	5,796,393	0%	\$	5,796,393
156	New Water Treatment Plant	0%	100%	0%	\$565,935	2001	50	70	\$11,119	\$	233,483	\$	322,442	2.05	\$	661,291	0%	\$	661,291
161	New Water Treatment Plant	0%	100%	0%	\$3,176	2002	50	70	\$44	\$	670	\$	1,205	1.99	\$	2,997	0%	\$	2,997
162	New Water Treatment Plant	0%	100%	0%	\$694	2002	50	70	\$14	\$	278	\$	417	1.99	\$	829	0%	\$	829
163	New Water Treatment Plant	0%	100%	0%	\$5,714	2001	50	70	\$114	\$	2,400	\$	3,314	2.05	\$	8,796	0%	\$	8,796
173	New Water Treatment Plant	0%	100%	0%	\$8,825	2003	50	70	\$137	\$	2,584	\$	4,232	1.94	\$	8,221	0%	\$	8,221
176	New Water Treatment Plant	0%	100%	0%	\$6,140	2003	50	70	\$123	\$	2,333	\$	3,807	1.94	\$	7,396	0%	\$	7,396
177	New Water Treatment Plant	0%	100%	0%	\$5,457	2004	50	70	\$109	\$	1,902	\$	3,492	1.88	\$	6,384	0%	\$	6,384
178	New Water Treatment Plant	0%	100%	0%	\$2,254	2006	50	70	\$45	\$	721	\$	1,532	1.88	\$	2,571	0%	\$	2,571
190	New Water Treatment Plant	0%	100%	0%	\$11,653	2003	50	70	\$233	\$	4,426	\$	7,125	1.94	\$	14,037	0%	\$	14,037
192	New Water Treatment Plant	0%	100%	0%	\$10,000	2006	50	70	\$200	\$	3,200	\$	6,800	1.68	\$	11,411	0%	\$	11,411
193	Metropolitan Model Self Priming P	0%	100%	0%	\$5,241	2009	50	70	\$115	\$	1,837	\$	3,504	1.69	\$	6,660	0%	\$	6,660
185	Metropolitan Model Self Priming P	0%	100%	0%	\$9,650	2009	50	70	\$189	\$	3,083	\$	5,882	1.68	\$	11,011	0%	\$	11,011
186	Pump Moorefield	0%	100%	0%	\$4,549	2006	50	70	\$81	\$	1,455	\$	3,092	1.68	\$	5,189	0%	\$	5,189
189	Grinder Pump/Jail	0%	50%	50%	\$4,000	2006	50	70	\$80	\$	1,280	\$	2,720	1.68	\$	4,564	0%	\$	4,564
190	Concrete Pads	0%	50%	50%	\$22,000	2006	50	70	\$440	\$	7,040	\$	14,960	1.68	\$	25,103	0%	\$	25,103
191	Shed	0%	0%	100%	\$11,872	2007	50	70	\$237	\$	3,562	\$	8,310	1.63	\$	13,568	0%	\$	13,568
192	Lines	0%	0%	100%	\$155,065	2007	50	70	\$3,101	\$	48,520	\$	106,546	1.63	\$	177,211	0%	\$	177,211
193	Concrete Pads, Generator Wiring, G	0%	50%	50%	\$55,942	2007	50	70	\$1,119	\$	16,762	\$	39,150	1.63	\$	63,931	0%	\$	63,931
194	Jail pump generator	0%	50%	50%	\$28,812	2007	50	70	\$576	\$	8,544	\$	20,189	1.63	\$	32,927	0%	\$	32,927
195	Sewage Pump	0%	0%	100%	\$10,750	2008	50	70	\$215	\$	3,010	\$	7,740	1.57	\$	12,115	0%	\$	12,115
196	Sewer Lines	0%	0%	100%	\$22,803	2007	50	70	\$456	\$	6,841	\$	15,962	1.63	\$	26,060	0%	\$	26,060
197	Burster	0%	100%	0%	\$7,758	2006	50	70	\$156	\$	2,482	\$	5,275	1.69	\$	8,652	0%	\$	8,652
199	Sewage Pump	0%	0%	100%	\$9,729	2006	50	70	\$176	\$	2,793	\$	5,935	1.68	\$	9,980	0%	\$	9,980
201	Dunlo Buster	0%	0%	100%	\$1,500	2009	50	70	\$30	\$	480	\$	1,520	1.68	\$	1,712	0%	\$	1,712
203	Sewage Pump	0%	0%	100%	\$9,500	2006	50	70	\$190	\$	3,130	\$	6,170	1.75	\$	10,952	0%	\$	10,952
205	Kimbria Station Pump	0%	0%	100%	\$33,882	2005	50	70	\$478	\$	8,120	\$	15,762	1.75	\$	27,533	0%	\$	27,533
206	Grinder Kimbria Station	0%	0%	100%	\$6,884	2005	50	70	\$140	\$	2,375	\$	4,609	1.75	\$	8,052	0%	\$	8,052
207	Generator For Kimbria Pump	0%	0%	100%	\$28,690	2005	50	70	\$674	\$	9,755	\$	19,935	1.75	\$	33,076	0%	\$	33,076
208	Sewer Vac	0%	0%	100%	\$7,080	2006	50	70	\$1,422	\$	22,749	\$	48,311	1.68	\$	81,118	0%	\$	81,118
209	Water Lines	0%	100%	0%	\$104,072	2006	50	70	\$2,061	\$	33,303	\$	70,769	1.68	\$	118,753	0%	\$	118,753
210	Seventh Street	0%	0%	100%	\$18,120	2007	50	70	\$362	\$	5,436	\$	12,684	1.63	\$	20,706	100%	\$	-
211	Church St. Water Lines	0%	100%	0%	\$172,250	2006	50	70	\$3,445	\$	55,120	\$	117,130	1.68	\$	199,548	0%	\$	199,548
212	Isaiah Sater Parkway Sewer Line	0%	0%	100%	\$75,884	2006	50	70	\$1,518	\$	24,286	\$	51,808	1.68	\$	86,600	0%	\$	86,600
213	Providence Water Line	0%	100%	0%	\$955,161	2004	50	70	\$19,103	\$	343,858	\$	611,363	1.63	\$	1,117,603	100%	\$	-
214	25 KW generator	0%	100%	0%	\$15,835	2009	40	70	\$396	\$	5,146	\$	10,669	1.52	\$	16,222	0%	\$	16,222
215	Tigerfork Upgrades	0%	0%	100%	\$7,847	2009	40	70	\$196	\$	2,550	\$	5,297	1.52	\$	8,038	0%	\$	8,038
221	Water Svc - Pemberton St.	0%	100%	0%	\$35,350	2009	50	70	\$707	\$	9,191	\$	28,159	1.52	\$	39,702	0%	\$	39,702
226	Murphy Water Line	0%	100%	0%	\$26,725	2010	50	60	\$525	\$	6,294	\$	19,931	1.48	\$	29,463	0%	\$	29,463
229	Hobbrook Sewer Lines	0%	0%	100%	\$9,900	2010	50	60	\$198	\$	2,375	\$	7,324	1.48	\$	11,122	0%	\$	11,122
230	Ninth St. Water Line	0%	100%	0%	\$15,478	2010	50	70	\$310	\$	3,715	\$	11,763	1.48	\$	17,389	0%	\$	17,389
231	WWTP Valve Replacement	0%	0%	100%	\$16,284	2011	50	70	\$328	\$	3,582	\$	12,702	1.43	\$	18,215	0%	\$	18,215
232	Ninth Street Water Line Improveme	0%	100%	0%	\$34,040	2010	50	70	\$681	\$	8,170	\$	25,670	1.48	\$	38,243	0%	\$	38,243
233	Water Line Improvements	0%	100%	0%	\$20,483	2011	50	70	\$409	\$	4,502	\$	15,981	1.43	\$	22,890	0%	\$	22,890
237	WWTP Improvements	0%	0%	100%	\$17,602	2012	50	70	\$356	\$	3,580	\$	14,241	1.40	\$	19,900	0%	\$	19,900
238	WWTP Improvements	0%	0%	100%	\$10,908	2011	50	70	\$218	\$	2,400	\$	8,609	1.43	\$	12,202	0%	\$	12,202
240	Pump Replacement	0%	100%	0%	\$7,615	2012	50	70	\$192	\$	1,523	\$	8,092	1.40	\$	8,513	0%	\$	8,513
241	WWTP Pump	0%	0%	100%	\$5,673	2011	50	70	\$114	\$	1,249	\$	4,429	1.43	\$	6,352	0%	\$	6,352
242	Sewer Line	0%	0%	100%	\$9,600	2012	50	70	\$190	\$	1,800	\$	7,600	1.40	\$	10,620	0%	\$	10,620
243	Water Line	0%	100%	0%	\$14,420	2012	50	70	\$288	\$	2,884	\$	11,536	1.40	\$	16,119	0%	\$	16,119
244	WS Lines and tap	0%	100%	0%	\$20,875	2011	50	70	\$117	\$	4,582	\$	19,181	1.43	\$	23,348	0%	\$	23,348
255	(2) Dayton Pumps	0%	0%	100%	\$768	2013	7	70	\$110	\$	987	\$	-	-	\$	-	0%	\$	-
266	Capital Outlay Sewer	0%	0%	100%	\$2,393	2013	7	70	\$342	\$	3,076	\$	-	-	\$	-	0%	\$	-
257	Decamp Motor	0%	100%	0%	\$6,749	2013	7	70	\$964	\$	8,677	\$	-	-	\$	-	0%	\$	-
258	Lift Out Assembly	0%	100%	0%	\$2,260	2013	7	7	\$323	\$	2,906	\$	-	-	\$	-	0%	\$	-
259	(2) HP Pumps	0%	0%	100%	\$2,900	2013	7	7	\$400	\$	3,600	\$	-	-	\$	-	0%	\$	-
260	Meter & Meter Box	0%	100%	0%	\$737	2014	7	7	\$										

## SCHEDULE 2. OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF DEBT

Existing Debt Issue	% Water Allocation	% Sewer Allocation	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Total
2021 Revenue Bonds	50.0%	50.0%	\$161,667	\$166,093	\$159,745	\$162,006	\$1,357,461	\$2,006,972

## SCHEDULE 3. CALCULATION OF WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM SDF: BUY-IN METHOD

### Town of Yanceyville

#### FY 2023 Water System Development Fee - Buy-In

Functional Component:	Treatment / Supply	Transmission and Distribution	Total
Gross Plant in Service Value	\$ 9,168,982	\$ 2,735,020	\$ 11,904,003
Gross System Value	\$ 9,168,982	\$ 2,735,020	\$ 11,904,003
Less:			
Principal Credit	\$ 772,929	\$ 230,557	\$ 1,003,486
Specific Asset Contributions/Exclusions	1,117,503	318,363	1,435,867
General Allowance for Asset Contributions/Exclusions	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
<b>Net System Value</b>	<b>\$ 7,278,550</b>	<b>\$ 2,186,100</b>	<b>\$ 9,464,650</b>
<i>Fee Calculation:</i>			
Capacity			
Million Gallons Per Day (MGD)	1.00	1.00	
Level of Service (gpd)	225	225	
Equivalent Residential Units	4,444	4,444	
Initial Capacity Cost per ERU	\$ 1,638	\$ 492	\$ 2,130
Allowance for Contingency	0.00%		
Percentage of Full Cost Recovery			100.00%
Escalation Factor to Effective Year			0.00%
<b>Calculated Fee per ERU</b>	<b>\$ 1,638</b>	<b>\$ 492</b>	<b>\$ 2,130</b>
Current Fee per ERU	-	-	400
Dollar Change			\$ 1,730
Percent Change			433%

### Town of Yanceyville

#### FY 2023 Sewer System Development Fee - Buy-In

Functional Component:	Treatment	Collection and Transmission	Total
Gross Plant in Service Value	\$ 3,474,055	\$ 2,551,913	\$ 6,025,968
Gross System Value	\$ 3,474,055	\$ 2,551,913	\$ 6,025,968
Less:			
Principal Credit	\$ 578,524	\$ 424,962	\$ 1,003,486
Specific Asset Contributions/Exclusions	-	374,778	374,778
General Allowance for Asset Contributions/Exclusions	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
<b>Net System Value</b>	<b>\$ 2,895,532</b>	<b>\$ 1,752,173</b>	<b>\$ 4,647,704</b>
<i>Fee Calculation:</i>			
Capacity			
Million Gallons Per Day (MGD)	0.60	0.60	
Level of Service (gpd)	225	225	
Equivalent Residential Units	2,667	2,667	
Initial Capacity Cost per ERU	\$ 1,086	\$ 657	\$ 1,743
Allowance for Contingency	0.00%		
Percentage of Full Cost Recovery			100.00%
Escalation Factor to Effective Year			0.00%
<b>Calculated Fee per ERU</b>	<b>\$ 1,086</b>	<b>\$ 657</b>	<b>\$ 1,743</b>
Current Fee per ERU	-	-	400
Change			\$ 1,343
Percent Change			336%