TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS
BOARD OF CONTROL
MEETING ON NOVEMBER 21, 2007

FROM: PETER W. STEBLIN, P. ENG.
GENERAL MANAGER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND
ENGINEERING SERVICES AND CITY ENGINEER

SUBJECT: 2008 WATER BUDGET

RECOMMENDATION

That, on the recommendation of the General Manager of Environmental and Engineering Services and City Engineer, the following actions be taken with respect to the proposed 2008 Operating and Capital Budgets for Water Services:

a) the 2008 Operating Budget BE APPROVED as submitted;
b) the 2008 Capital Budget BE APPROVED as submitted;
c) the 2009 - 2017 Capital Forecast BE RECEIVED for information;
d) for 2008, all rates and charges related to the provision of water services BE INCREASED by 8% effective January 1, 2008;
e) for 2008, consideration BE GIVEN to an additional 1% increase on all rates and charges related to the provision of water services effective January 1, 2008 to provide funding for a more aggressive lead replacement strategy;
f) the attached Water Rates and Charges By-law BE INTRODUCED at the Municipal Council meeting on December 3, 2007; and
g) the attached Lead Service Extension Replacement Reserve Fund By-law BE INTRODUCED at the Municipal Council meeting on December 3, 2007.

PREVIOUS REPORTS PERTINENT TO THIS MATTER


BACKGROUND

Executive Summary

The proposed 2008 Water Operating and Capital Budget has been developed to maintain London's Advantage of a safe, clean and secure water supply. The proposed budget balances costs and revenues. To achieve this balance, it is recommended that all unit rates and charges related to the provision of water services be increased by 8% which includes an additional investment in the lead replacement program.

The impact on the average cost to the homeowner will be an increase of $27 per year at 8%. At these proposed rates the average homeowner will pay annual costs in 2008 of $365 or $1 per day. A further 1% increase is recommended should there be a desire to more aggressively fund the replacement of lead services. This would be an additional $3 per household per year. These rates are stated based on the current rate structure which is under review at the time of the development of this budget.

The operating and capital work plans represent a balanced approach to the installation of new infrastructure and the investment and renewal required to sustain existing infrastructure. Reliable infrastructure and performance of the water system are key elements to not only economic development but also quality-of-life in the community. In 2008, expanded efforts are planned to further enhance and protect water quality and reliability.
In addition to the historical pressures of inflation and growth, water utilities continue to struggle with increasing regulatory requirements and standards and infrastructure renewal demands. Re-thinking past practices and investing in new approaches, while ensuring the reliability of the service, are becoming fundamental to the daily delivery of clean water. Staying abreast of regulatory developments and providing early commentary and views, although not always successful, remains a key tactic in helping to shape broader direction and long term costs.

**Budget Drivers**

As prepared, the 2008 Water Budget presents a balanced cost/revenue plan in the amount of $52 million. This represents a 4.8% increase over the 2007 budget. The proposed Operations and Engineering budget maintains the existing services of the water operation at a total cost of $13.4 million. Two staffing enhancements are the only additions proposed for 2008. Previously one EIT (Engineer in Training) has been shared between the Water Service Area and the Regional Water Boards. In the 2008 budget an addition of one EIT has been included in order that one individual may focus solely on Water. This increases the Water budget by ½ of an FTE, a modest $30,000 to assist with many issues. This budget re-establishes funding for an administrative support position which had been held vacant but resulted in the “uploading” of clerical and other operational support work to management staff. This position will be shared with the Sewer Operations group and the costs will be shared accordingly, at $22,000 per budget. The cost to purchase water is projected to be $17.1 million. Financial expenses and contributions to capital funding are proposed at $21.4 million. Since the Water budget is self-funded, the projected revenues must equal the projected expenditures, presenting a balanced budget.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explanation of % Increase</th>
<th>Increase ($000s)</th>
<th>Share of Total %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead Service Replacements: Increase in capital funding of approximately 1% to assist with the replacement of lead services in response to community health concerns and new regulatory requirements. A one time reallocation of funds from other planned capital work (EW1626 Meter Replacement Program) creates a $1.5M capital project EW3840 Replace Lead Water Services. Increase in operating costs related to the annual internal fleet costs of equipment purchased to enable trenchless water service replacements minimizing social disruption and restoration costs.</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Related Financing Activities: As outlined in previous budget presentations, to maintain the water distribution system over the long term, it is necessary to increase spending to a more sustainable level. Council adopted in principle a phased-in plan where the water distribution system maintenance should increase by approximately $500,000 per year (in 2004 dollars) for 20 years to achieve a more sustainable level of distribution system renewal. Lead issues reflect one aspect or rationale for infrastructure renewal, a small increase above the historic rate is recommended to allow for continued evolution toward the 20 year goal without neglecting other drivers.</td>
<td>$472</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of Water: The City of London purchases water from both the Lake Huron and the Elgin Area Primary Water Supply Systems. The unit cost increases from both Joint Boards will be 7% for 2008. However, the same reduction to projected water consumption noted below, helps to mitigate the cost to purchase water. It is expected the cost to purchase water will increase year over year and when considered with anticipated system growth constitutes 1.0% of the proposed rate increase.</td>
<td>$477</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billing Administration: Included is a partial transfer of Billing Administration costs to Wastewater and Treatment to move gradually to a more equitable sharing of these costs.</td>
<td>-$250</td>
<td>-0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation &amp; Operations: Inflationary costs within the budget are applicable primarily on such items as wages, salaries and benefits, and the purchase of goods and services. The proposed budget includes an average of approximately 3% for inflation in 2008 across the engineering and operational areas on a year over year basis.</td>
<td>$1,095</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Program Expenditure Increase</td>
<td>$2,994</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Consumption: Fluctuation in water consumption has a direct impact on the revenues to the water system. For 2007, water consumption and related revenues are anticipated to fall short of budgeted values. This is the fourth consecutive year where consumption, and hence revenue have been less than anticipated. These numbers and trends have been reviewed and adjusted in the preparation of the 2007 budget and again in this budget.</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Annual Rate Increase</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mitigation Efforts

As in the past, efforts have been ongoing to contain operational cost increases on a year-to-year basis. Alternative construction techniques have been tested in an effort to find new and innovative approaches to infrastructure renewal. Some examples are the use of trenchless technology in appropriate circumstances to reduce construction costs, and the use of vacuum excavation and specialized tools to undertake repairs without conventional excavation. The 2008 proposed budget includes further investment in such equipment to be utilized primarily for Lead Service Replacement activities.

In addition to addressing operational costs, staff continue with longer term efforts that will impact the future cost of water supply to the City of London. During 2008, the following are some key activities where staff will invest time and effort to find pragmatic solutions to future issues or provide appropriate comments to assist in the development of meaningful policies or regulations:

- The City continues to actively pursue senior government funding in conjunction with the Lake Huron and Elgin Area Water Supply Systems under the banner of HELP (Huron Elgin London Project) for Clean Water. The storage and pumping facilities are needed in the short term to address industrial growth in the Veterans Memorial Parkway area, a significant deficiency in emergency storage capacity that currently exists in the City’s water supply system and ultimately in the longer term to facilitate development across the south end of the City. The project remains ready for tender in late 2007 or early in 2008. Other capital works of the Joint Boards are included in the HELP proposal. Success of that proposal will reduce future debt requirements and/or rate increases from the Joint Boards. In October, the Federal Government announced HELP as a funding priority under the Building Canada funding program. At the time this report was written, staff had begun some of the due diligence phase of work with the Federal bureaucrats in the hope of making this funding a reality. Follow up with the Provincial Government is also progressing.

- Ongoing discussion and review with other service providers (sewer, roads, Joint Boards) to ensure a coordinated approach to planning, construction and scheduling to maximize efficiencies and minimize costs and adverse social impacts. This includes consultation with the Joint Boards with respect to water chemistry efforts to reduce lead levels in service piping.

- Efforts related to water chemistry adjustments to address newly regulated lead levels at the consumer’s tap which if successful may allow for lead service pipe change out at a less aggressive pace.

- Participation in the Official Plan review will facilitate a review of the Water Distribution System Master Plan (EW3312). This work will ensure the appropriate timing, including deferral if appropriate of City projects as well as input on Joint Board Capital works.

Key Elements

As cities embrace a leadership role in approaching Kyoto GHG reductions, water conservation and other environmental programs, there are operational impacts. In July the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Mayors announced a water conservation goal of a 15% reduction in water consumption by 2015. Since 2001/02, water consumption in London has fallen about 6% based on year end results for 2006. There are a number of influencing factors responsible for this conservation trend and although the impact to departmental revenues is negative the overall impacts of water consumption decreases should be seen as a very positive trend toward Conserving the Future, one that many municipalities actively pursue. The reduction in demand is considered at the Joint Board level as well where significant capital expansion (and costs) such as the Elgin Treatment Plant expansion is being deferred from their original construction schedule.

Despite the relatively hot, dry summer in 2007, it is anticipated that the final billed volume will fall short of the budgeted amount of 51 million cubic metres (Mm³). For that reason a significant factor in the proposed budget deals with the anticipated consumption levels. Small year over year fluctuations are attributed to weather conditions but the consistent downward trend that we have seen for the past several years cannot be explained by weather patterns alone. Further, if the rate structure is amended to shift additional costs from residential to IC1 customers those IC1 customers may be motivated to take more drastic conservation measures. Considering these factors, staff estimate that in a wet summer the billed volume could be as low as 48 Mm³ and in a dry summer as high as 51 Mm³. The 2008 budget has been based on an anticipated volume of 49 Mm³. Should this volume be exceeded any surplus would be directed to the Water Reserve Fund.
Many reports have been submitted to Council and much activity has taken place around the issue of lead water services throughout 2007. As this has become an important issue for the City, a significant amount of funding has been dedicated to the replacement of lead services. Included in the 2008 Capital Plan is a Lead Service Replacement project at $1.5 million. This level of funding will support the replacement of approximately 200 Water services and include some onetime costs. In order to minimize the impact on the rate increase, $1 million was transferred from the Meter Replacement Program leaving $500,000 or 1% to be provided through the 2008 rate increase. Recommendation (e) proposes a further 1% increase which would provide funding for approximately 100 additional lead service replacements.

A reserve fund has been initiated with $500,000 to provide the funding mechanism for the Lead Service Extension Replacement Loan Program designed to assist homeowners with the private portion of lead service replacements. Repayment will be made over 10 years. The annual funding requirement is dependant upon the number of homeowners who take advantage of this pilot project. If it is widely utilized it will put pressure on the Water budget and may require debt to be issued for projects that may otherwise have been funded by reserve funds.

The remainder of the Capital Budget continues to target "life cycle" projects including piping system components, water meters, water services and mechanical and electrical renewal at pumping stations.

While we continue to await the regulations under the Sustainable Water and Sewage Systems Act, efforts were made in 2007 to review the allocation of corporate costs (General Administration & Financial Expenses) to the water fund and this analysis will continue. For 2008 there is a transfer of $250,000 in Billing Administration costs to Wastewater and Treatment. It is anticipated that an additional amount will be transferred each year increasing until a more equitable sharing of these costs by the two utilities is achieved.

**Emerging Issues**

The requirement for a Drinking Water Quality Management System (DWQMS) and related implementation requirements are becoming clearer and a submission date of January 1, 2009 has been established for the City by Provincial regulations. We believe we are well positioned to deal with this initiative. The water industry is also awaiting implementation details on the Municipal Drinking Water License program and the related Operating Authority Accreditation.

In May 2007 the Ministry of the Environment released the Proposed Regulation and Guidelines for the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 Financial Plans requirement. This will build on PSAB requirements for the tracking of tangible capital assets and require utilities to not only track assets but to also ensure the adequate funding of replacements. Water and sewer utilities will be forced to move to truly sustainable systems and to ensure that the infrastructure gap is eliminated. Although the Water utility is well positioned to move forward, Securing Tomorrow through the proper financing and maintenance of these essential services must remain a primary focus.

In July 2007 the MOE amended O. Reg. 170/03 under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 with a number of requirements that will test for and measure the lead content of drinking water at the tap. Since early in 2007, staff has been working on corrosion control initiatives. The amount of progress and success from those initiatives will dictate the need to prepare a plan outlining what further steps may be required.

**Conclusion**

The water utility has historically maintained a relatively good financial picture and continues to place London in the position of Setting the Standard for a utility which has an adequate and secure supply of high quality water. In the next few years the water reserve funds are projected to be drawn down to a lower than normally acceptable level and some debt will be issued to assist with the refurbishment of the Springbank Reservoir and other projects. Given the long term life cycle of these facilities, this is an acceptable approach and may have to be further utilized depending on the progress or success of the Building Canada HELP negotiations.

At a daily cost of $1 for all your water needs (drinking, showers, laundry, dishwashing, etc.), less than the average cost of a small bottle of water, London households have access to a reliable, high quality abundance of Water. The value of this is undoubtedly much higher than the cost when public health, fire protection, economic development and convenience are considered and it truly represents London's Advantage for this essential service.
Acknowledgements:

This report was prepared with the assistance of Roland Welker, Division Manager of Water Engineering, John Braam, Division Manager of Water and Sewer Operations, Sharon Houde, Manager of Administrative Services and reviewed by Rick Brown, Division Manager of Administrative Services and Larry Palarchio Manager of Financial Planning and Policy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREPARED BY:</th>
<th>RECOMMENDED BY:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAT McNALLY, P.Eng.</td>
<td>PETER W. STEBLIN, P.Eng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIRECTOR, WATER, ENVIRONMENT &amp; CUSTOMER RELATIONS</td>
<td>GENERAL MANAGER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES AND CITY ENGINEER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONCURRED BY:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIC COTÉ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL MANAGER OF FINANCE AND CORPORATE SERVICES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A by-law to provide for the setting of rates and charges for water supply in the City of London.

WATER RATES AND CHARGES
By-law W-

A by-law to provide for the
SETTING OF RATES AND CHARGES
FOR WATER SUPPLY IN THE
CITY OF LONDON

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NON-PAYMENT

6.1 Non-payment of fees and charges
WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the City of London passed By-law No. W-6 on January 22, 2007, being a by-law to provide for the setting of rates and charges for water supply in the City of London;

AND WHEREAS under sections 9, 10 and 391 of the Municipal Act, 2001, a municipality may pass by-laws imposing fees or charges on persons for services or activities provided or done by or on behalf of it;

THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of London enacts as follows:

1.1 Definitions

City - defined
"City" shall mean The Corporation of the City of London.

Customer - defined
"customer" shall mean any person who enters into a verbal or written contract with the City to take water from the City or to receive water related services from the City.

Engineer - defined
"engineer" shall mean the City Engineer for the City of London or the City Engineer’s authorized representative.

Meter - defined
"meter" shall mean the water meter supplied and owned by the City to measure the quantity of water used by the customer.

Multi-family (bulk meter) - defined
"multi-family (bulk meter) shall include duplexes, triplexes, four-plexes, townhouses, and apartments with multiple dwelling units metered by one water meter (called a “bulk meter”).

Owner - defined
"owner" shall include any person who or any firm or corporation that is the registered owner of the property under consideration or any agent thereof, a person entitled to a limited estate in land, a trustee in whom land is vested, a committee of the estate of a mentally incompetent person, an executor, an administrator and a guardian.

Potable Water - defined
"potable water" shall mean water that is fit for human consumption.

Residential – defined
"residential" shall mean a single detached residence, semi-detached, and/or individually metered townhome, including homes with an accessory apartment or home occupation which is not served by a separate water meter.

Water - defined
"water" shall mean potable water supplied by the City.

Water Distribution System - defined
"water distribution system" shall mean mains with connections to feeder mains, feeder mains within subdivision lands, private mains, services, fire hydrants, and shut-off valves and all other appurtenances thereto.
Water Related Services - defined
“water related services” shall include but not be limited to those items set out under the heading “Miscellaneous Water Rates and Charges” in the Water Rates and Charges By-Law.

Waterworks - defined
“waterworks” shall mean any works for the collection, production, treatment, storage, supply and distribution of water, or any part of any such works, but does not include plumbing to which the Building Code Act, 1992, or any amendments thereto apply.

Part 2
DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RATES AND CHARGES

2.1 Development of water rates and charges
The Water Rates and Charges contained in this by-law are approved and imposed commencing January 1, 2008.

2.2 Fees and charges imposed
The fees and charges imposed by this by-law are due and payable:
   a) at the time of the transaction for which the fee or charge is imposed; or
   b) if subsection 2.2(a) is not applicable, upon the due date specified in any invoice issued by The Corporation of the City of London or by London Hydro Inc. to any person or party in connection with a fee or charge imposed by this by-law.

Part 3
MONTHLY WATER RATES AND CHARGES

3.1 Residential water supply rates
The water consumed on all residential properties in the City shall be charged on a per cubic metre basis for each respective customer at the rates as indicated in Column 2 in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Supply (based on consumption)</th>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007 Rate ($/m³)</td>
<td>2008 Rate ($/m³)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First 16.990 m³</td>
<td>1.18703</td>
<td>1.28199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 39.644 m³</td>
<td>1.24775</td>
<td>1.34757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All additional m³</td>
<td>1.30758</td>
<td>1.41216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum monthly charge</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Commercial, institutional, industrial, and multi family (bulk meter) water supply rates
The water consumed on all commercial, industrial, institutional, and multi family (bulk meter) properties in the City shall be charged on a per cubic metre basis for each respective customer at the rates as indicated in Column 2 in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial, Institutional, Industrial, &amp; Multi Family Residential (bulk meter)</th>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007 Rate ($/m³)</td>
<td>2008 Rate ($/m³)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First 2.832 m³</td>
<td>4.54523</td>
<td>4.90885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 707.925 m³</td>
<td>0.77825</td>
<td>0.84051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All additional m³</td>
<td>0.64274</td>
<td>0.69416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum monthly charge</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 4
RATES AND CHARGES FOR EQUIPMENT

4.1 Monthly fixed charge for water meters
Water meter fixed charges shall be charged monthly as per the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Meter Fixed Charge</th>
<th>2007 Monthly Rate ($)</th>
<th>2008 Monthly Rate ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Based on Meter Size)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 mm</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 mm</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 mm</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>4.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 mm</td>
<td>7.99</td>
<td>8.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 mm</td>
<td>10.71</td>
<td>11.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78 mm</td>
<td>26.73</td>
<td>28.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mm</td>
<td>39.36</td>
<td>42.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 mm</td>
<td>66.45</td>
<td>71.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 mm</td>
<td>102.56</td>
<td>110.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part 5
MISCELLANEOUS WATER RATES AND CHARGES

5.1 Temporary connection charges for construction
Temporary Connection charges shall be charged as per the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Rate for Temporary Connection for Construction</th>
<th>2007 Charge ($)</th>
<th>2008 Charge ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single family structure</td>
<td>9.55</td>
<td>10.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplex structure – one service line</td>
<td>9.55</td>
<td>10.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 4 units</td>
<td>11.93</td>
<td>12.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 10 units</td>
<td>17.88</td>
<td>19.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 15 units</td>
<td>23.84</td>
<td>25.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20 units</td>
<td>29.61</td>
<td>32.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 25 units</td>
<td>35.88</td>
<td>38.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 to 30 units</td>
<td>41.72</td>
<td>45.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 to 35 units</td>
<td>47.69</td>
<td>51.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 to 40 units</td>
<td>53.65</td>
<td>57.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 to 50 units</td>
<td>59.61</td>
<td>64.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 50 units</td>
<td>1.21 per unit</td>
<td>1.31 per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other structures</td>
<td>$2.43 per 93m² of floor space minimum charge $8.25</td>
<td>$2.62 per 93m² of floor space minimum charge $8.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk water users</td>
<td>Annual user fee $89.42 plus $8.97 per 4,546 L</td>
<td>Annual user fee $96.57 plus $9.69 per 4,546 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspecting waterworks installations/disconnections</td>
<td>$65.97 per hour</td>
<td>$71.25 per hour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2 Miscellaneous charges
Miscellaneous charges shall be charged as per the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miscellaneous Charges</th>
<th>2007 Charge</th>
<th>2008 Charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Late payment charge</td>
<td>London Hydro billings at 1.5% per month compounded monthly City of London billings at 1.5% per month</td>
<td>London Hydro billings at 1.5% per month compounded monthly City of London billings at 1.5% per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSF cheques</td>
<td>$10.13 plus bank charges</td>
<td>$10.94 plus bank charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection charges</td>
<td>$10.53 per trip</td>
<td>$11.37 per trip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
During regular hours
$21.65
$34.14

After regular hours
$23.38
$36.87

Arrears Certificate
$50 per property

Temporary removal and reinstalation - customer request
Up to 25 mm
$43.52
$47.00

Over 25 mm
$74.08
$80.01

Install remote water meter register
Wiring done by water meter shop
$132.50

Wiring done by contractor
$26.50

$143.10
$28.62

Repair damaged meter
18 and 19 mm
$114.60

25 mm and up

Time and Material
$123.77

$125.01

$143.60
$16.92

$269.10
$290.91

$115.75
$125.01

$165.66
$175.91

$115.75
$125.01

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$132.50

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$28.62

Repair damaged meter
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$114.60

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Time and Material
$123.77

$125.01

$143.60
$16.92

$269.10
$290.91

$115.75
$125.01

$165.66
$175.91

$115.75
$125.01

Builder and Developer Frontage Charges:
(based on actual frontage which directly abuts City right-of-way)

Residential (maximum 50 metres)
$119.62 per metre
$129.19 per metre

Commercial, Institutional and Industrial
$127.23 per metre
$137.41 per metre

5.3 Methods of Payment
The fees, charges and penalties imposed by this by-law can be paid as follows:

(a) under sections 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 5.2 (late payment charges and NSF cheque charges only) to London Hydro by cheque, preauthorized payment or through a financial institution.

(b) under sections 5.1 and 5.2 to the City of London by cash, cheque or debit (where available).

Part 6
NON-PAYMENT

6.1 Non-payment of fees and charges
Fees and charges imposed under this by-law on a person constitute a debt of the person to the City. Fees and charges for the consumption of water imposed under Part XII of the Municipal Act, 2001 have priority lien status. Where there is statutory authority to do so, the City Treasurer may add fees and charges imposed by this by-law to the tax roll for the property in the same manner as municipal taxes.

Part 7
SHORT TITLE

7.1 Short title
The short title of this by-law shall be the "Water Rates and Charges By-Law".

Part 8
EFFECTIVE DATE

8.1 Effective date
This by-law comes into force and effect on January 1, 2008.
Part 9
REPEAL

9.1 By-law W-6 which was passed by Municipal Council on January 22, 2007 and came into force on March 1, 2007 is hereby repealed effective January 1, 2008.


Anne Marie DeCicco-Best
Mayor

Kevin Bain
City Clerk
Bill No.
2007

By-law No. A.-

A by-law to establish the Lead Service Extension Replacement Reserve Fund.

WHEREAS Section 417 of the Municipal Act, 2001, as amended, provides that a municipality may establish a reserve fund for any purpose for which it has authority to spend money;

AND WHEREAS it has been deemed expedient to establish a reserve fund to provide a funding source for the Lead Service Extension Replacement Loan Program.

NOW THEREFORE the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London enacts as follows:

1. A reserve fund is hereby established to be known as the "Lead Service Extension Replacement Reserve Fund" (hereinafter called the "Fund").

2. The monies standing in the Fund shall be used by The Corporation of the City of London to provide the funding mechanism for the Lead Service Extension Replacement Loan Program designed to assist with the private portion of lead service replacements. Repayment will be made over 10 years.

3. Before any monies are expended from the Fund for the purposes outlined in section 2 of this by-law, the approval of the Municipal Council shall be given to the allocation of such monies from the Fund in a given year.

4. Any subsequent monies raised through the annual water levy to be used as a contribution to the Fund shall be deposited to the Fund by the City Treasurer.

5. The City Treasurer may deposit the monies standing in the Fund into a special bank account or into a consolidated bank account into which are deposited the monies raised for other reserve funds, and the earnings derived from the monies so deposited shall accrue to and form part of the Fund.

6. Notwithstanding that provision may not be made by the Council in the estimates of the current or any subsequent year for contributions to the Fund, it shall continue and be maintained, and the Council shall always be taken as considering the Fund as necessary so long as this by-law continues in force.

7. This by-law comes into force on the day it is passed.


Anne Marie DeCicco-Best
Mayor

Kevin Bain
City Clerk

First Reading - December 3, 2007
Second Reading - December 3, 2007
Third Reading - December 3, 2007