



SUNDIAL UTILITIES OF MILTON, INC.
Regular Meeting Agenda

April 17, 2025
5:45 PM
6738 Dixon Street
Milton, FL 32570

- 1. Call Meeting to Order**
- 2. Approval of Minutes**
 - Item # 2025-3176
 - Approval of Minutes from the March 20, 2025 Meeting
- 3. Financial Report**
 - Item # 2025-3206
 - Sundial P&L Report
- 4. Ordinances & Resolutions**
 - Item # 2025-3179
 - Resolution No. 2025-05 Adopting Wastewater Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan
- 5. Communications From Council Members & Mayor**
- 6. Persons to Appear**
- 7. Adjournment**

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this meeting is asked to advise the City at least 48 hours before the meeting by contacting City Hall, 6738 Dixon Street, Milton, or by calling 983-5410.

"If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the board, agency, or commission, with respect to any matter considered at such meeting or hearing, he or she will need a record of the proceedings, and that for such purpose, he or she may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based." FS 286.0105



Approval of Minutes from the March 20, 2025 Meeting

MEETING DATE	PREPARED BY
April 17, 2025	Clerk's Office



SUNDIAL UTILITIES OF MILTON, INC.
Regular Meeting Minutes

March 20, 2025
5:45 PM
6738 Dixon Street
Milton, FL 32570

1. Call Meeting to Order

The meeting was called to order at 05:45 PM.

Members Present:

Council Member Ward IV, Seat II Casey Powell
Council Member, Ward I, Seat I Mike Cusack
Council Member, Ward II, Seat I Marilyn Farrow
Council Member, Ward IV, Seat I Ashley Fretwell
Council Member Ward II, Seat II Larry McKee
Council Member Ward III, Seat II Robert Leek
Council Member Ward I, Seat II Tom Powers

Members Absent:

Council Member, Gavine Hawthorne, Council Member, Casey Powell

Members of the Public in Attendance

David Farrow, Pam Mitchel, David Samples, Roxanne Meiss, Theresa Messick,
Howard Steele, Orrin Smith

Staff in Attendance

Assistant City Manager, Sandra Woodbery
City Attorney, John Adams
City Clerk, Molly Turnes
IT Systems Analyst, Ashley Johnston
Public Works Director, Joe Cook
Police Captain, Mike Cline

2. Approval of Minutes

Item # 2025-3083

Approval of Minutes from the February 20, 2025 Meeting

ACTION:	Motion to Approve by Mike Cusack; second by Tom Powers; Motion passed - 6:0
YEAS:	Mike Cusack, Marilyn Farrow, Ashley Fretwell, Larry McKee, Robert Leek, Tom Powers
NAYS:	None

ABSTAIN: None

3. Financial Report

Item # 2025-3152
Sundial Financial Report

ACTION: Motion to Approve by Marilyn Farrow;
second by Ashley Fretwell;

Motion passed - 6:0

YEAS: Mike Cusack, Marilyn Farrow, Ashley
Fretwell, Larry McKee, Robert Leek, Tom
Powers

NAYS: None

ABSTAIN: None

4. Ordinances & Resolutions

Ron Nalley of the Florida Rural Water Association presented to the council the summary of findings of the Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan. Council is required to adopt an asset management plan for borrowing money or receiving a grant. This must be done 3 months prior to the close out. The resolution adopting the plan will be considered at the April 17th Sundial Meeting.

5. Communications From Council Members & Mayor

Councilman Cusack asked Public Works Director, Joe Cook questions regarding the critical asset list. If there is a process in place to repair/ replace the failed units.

Joe Cook stated that there is a budget in place to replace/ repair.

6. Persons to Appear

No Persons to Appear

7. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 06:01 PM.

Mayor

Date

City Clerk

Date



Agenda Item # 2025-3206
Sundial P&L Report

MEETING DATE	PREPARED BY
April 17, 2025	Laura McDill, Budget Coordinator

BACKGROUND

SUMMARY

Sundial P&L Report for February 2025

RECOMMENDATION

ATTACHMENTS

1. Sundial P&L 02_2025

Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc.

P. O. Box 909, Milton, FL 32572

Profit & Loss Statement

For the months as listed
and Fiscal Year to Date (FYTD)

CUSTOMER COUNT	999	1017	1009	
Income	December 2024	January 2025	February 2025	FYTD
*Sewer Revenue	\$ 51,387	\$ 52,237	\$ 51,837	\$ 242,529
Service Connect	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 84,447
Other Revenues	\$ 9,917	\$ 9,609	\$ 8,653	\$ 43,937
Other Sources (Transfers)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Income	\$ 61,304	\$ 61,846	\$ 60,490	\$ 370,913
Expenses				
Professional Svcs.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Legal Counsel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accounting & Auditing	\$ 289	\$ 289	\$ 439	\$ 1,305
Bad Debt	\$ 617	\$ -	\$ 958	\$ 1,639
Communication Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Postage and Shipping	\$ (168)	\$ 198	\$ 200	\$ 722
Utilities-Wastewater	\$ 2,813	\$ 2,516	\$ 2,597	\$ 10,592
Insurance & Bonds	\$ 4,191	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,382
Repair & Maintenance-Wastewater	\$ 2,573	\$ 307	\$ 3,553	\$ 7,616
Repair & Maint. Lift Station	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Repair & Maint. Damage Claim Repairs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Advertising/Promotional	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Misc. Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Landfill Tipping Fee	\$ 3,406	\$ 5,453	\$ 2,783	\$ 18,438
Pipes, Valves & Fitting	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Laboratory Service	\$ 297	\$ 297	\$ 1,190	\$ 3,122
Permit Fees	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 515	\$ 515
Bank Charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
IT Expense	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,322
Billing & Admin Fees	\$ 18,128	\$ 40,000	\$ -	\$ 58,128
Fire Assessment Fees	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,224
W&S Fund Labor Fees	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000
Office Supplies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Operating Supplies-Wastewater	\$ 1,527	\$ 499	\$ 2,396	\$ 5,584
Lift Station Improvements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WWTP Upgrade & Improve	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sewer Infrastructure	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Machinery & Equipment / Misc.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
*Debt Costs	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	\$ 62,500
Interest Expense	\$ 5,420	\$ 5,420	\$ 5,420	\$ 27,210
Total Expenses	\$ 51,593	\$ 67,479	\$ 32,551	\$ 250,299
Profit/(Loss)	\$9,711	(\$5,634)	\$27,939	\$ 120,614

*Debt Costs are \$12,500 for Principle + \$5,420 Interest (1/12 of Annual Debt Payment of ~\$215,000)



Resolution #: 2025 - 5

MEETING DATE	PREPARED BY
April 17, 2025	Clerk's Office

Resolution No. 2025-05 Adopting Wastewater Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan

RESOLUTION NO. 2025-05

A RESOLUTION OF SUNDIAL UTILITIES OF MILTON, INC., PERTAINING TO UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS; APPROVING THE SUNDIAL UTILITIES OF MILTON, INC., WASTEWATER ASSET MANAGEMENT AND FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY PLAN; AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO TAKE ALL ACTIONS NECESSARY TO EFFECTUATE THE INTENT OF THIS RESOLUTION; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 62 of the Florida Administrative Code authorize and provide guidelines for the Department of Environmental Protection to provide financial assistance to local government agencies for the construction of municipal utility system improvements; and

WHEREAS, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection State Revolving Fund (“SRF”) has designated the Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc., Utility System Improvements (“Sundial”) identified in the Wastewater Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan as potentially eligible for available funding; and

WHEREAS, as a condition of obtaining funding from the SRF, Sundial is required to implement an Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan for Sundial’s Utility System Improvements; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of Sundial has determined that approval of the attached Wastewater Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan for the proposed improvements, to obtain necessary funding in accordance with SRF guidelines, is in the best interest of Sundial.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF MILTON:

Section 1. The Sundial Board of Directors hereby approves the Wastewater Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan dated February 19, 2025, and attached hereto as **Attachment A** and incorporated by reference as a part of this Resolution.

Section 2. The City Manager is authorized to take all actions necessary to effectuate the intent of this Resolution and to implement the Wastewater Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan in accordance with applicable Florida law and City Council direction in order to obtain funding from the SRF.

Section 3. The Sundial Board of Directors will annually evaluate existing rates to determine the need for any increase and will increase rates in accordance with the financial recommendation found

in the Wastewater Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan or in proportion to Utility System's needs as determined by the Board of Directors in its discretion.

Section 4. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on this 17th day of April 2025.

SUNDIAL UTILITIES OF MILTON, INC.

Heather Lindsay, Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Molly Turnes, City Clerk

City Attorney

Attachment A
Wastewater Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan
February 19, 2025

	FLORIDA RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION 2970 WELLINGTON CIRCLE • TALLAHASSEE, FL 32309-7813 (850) 668-2746
BOARD OF DIRECTORS <i>BRUCE MORRISON</i> Niceville President <i>SCOTT KELLY</i> Atlantic Beach Vice President <i>POONAM KALKAT</i> Boynton Beach Secretary/Treasurer <i>ROBERT MUNRO</i> Orlando National Director <i>JOHN BOSTIC III</i> Zephyrhills <i>MELISSA PILCHER</i> Santa Rosa Beach <i>RANDY WILKERSON</i> Chiefland EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR <i>ALICIA KEETER</i> Tallahassee  EMAIL frwa@frwa.net WEBSITE www.frwa.net	February 19, 2025 Mayor Heather Lindsay Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. 6738 Dixon Street Milton, FL 32572 Dear Mayor Lindsay: The Florida Rural Water Association (FRWA) is pleased to submit the Wastewater System Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability (AMFS) plan to the City of Milton for Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. FRWA prepared this Plan for the City in partnership with the FDEP Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program to identify your wastewater system's most urgent and critical needs. Water and wastewater systems represent critical infrastructure designed to protect the public health and the environment. This report assesses the current conditions of your wastewater fixed capital assets (e.g., wastewater treatment plant, collection system, manholes), and more importantly provides recommendations, procedures, and tools to assist with long range asset protection and wastewater utility reinvestment. FRWA will be available to support the City's AMFS plan recommendations and implementation. The following report is considered a living document with tools for your use which must be updated at least annually by the City's utility management. FRWA will provide electronic copies for your use and future modification and will remain available to assist in updating and revising the AMFS plan. As a valued FRWA member, it is our goal to help make the most effective and efficient use of your limited resources. This tool is an unbiased, impartial, independent review and is solely intended for achievement of wastewater system fiscal sustainability and maintaining your valuable utility assets. Florida Rural Water Association has enjoyed serving you and wishes your system the best in all its future endeavors. Sincerely, Ron Nalley FRWA Utility Asset Management Team Copy: Eric Meyers, FDEP, CW State Revolving Fund Alicia Keeter, Florida Rural Water Association, Executive Director

Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. Wastewater Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan



Prepared for:

**Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc.
PERMIT NUMBER: FLA016779**

Prepared By:

**FLORIDA RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION
Utility Asset Management Program**

In Partnership With:

**Florida Department of Environmental Protection and
Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program**





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Executive Summary

Asset Management Plan Defined

Asset Management Plan (AMP) - The International Infrastructure Management Manual defines an asset management plan as a “plan developed for the management of one or more infrastructure assets that combines multi-disciplinary management techniques (including technical and financial) over the life cycle of the asset in the most cost-effective manner to provide a specific level of service.”

Lowest life cycle cost refers to the best appropriate cost for rehabilitating, repairing, or replacing an asset. While the level of service is determined by the utility consisting of its staff, customers, board members and regulators. Asset management is implemented through an asset management program and includes a written asset management plan.

Benefits of an AMP:

Implementing and maintaining an active Asset Management Plan will provide numerous benefits to the Utility and its Customers, such as:

- Prolonging asset life and aiding in rehabilitation/repair/replacement decisions through informed, efficient, and focused operations and maintenance.
- Increased operational efficiencies.
- Informed operational and management decisions.
- Increased knowledge of asset criticality.
- Meeting consumer demands with a focus on system sustainability and improved communication.
- Setting rates based on sound operational and financial planning.
- Budgeting by focusing on activities critical to sustained performance.
- Meeting system service expectations and regulatory requirements.
- Improving responses to emergencies.
- Improving security and safety of assets.
- Capital improvement projects that meet the true needs of the system and community.
- Provides an impartial unbiased report to help explain rate sufficiency to the community.

State Revolving Fund Requirement:

An active Asset Management Plan (AMP) is a requirement for participation in the State Revolving Fund Program (SRF). Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability (AMFS) program details are identified in Rulemaking Authority FS. Law Implemented 403.8532 (FS. History—New 4-7-98, Amended 8-10-98, 7-17-17) and Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 62-503.700(7). To be accepted for the interest rate adjustment and to be eligible for reimbursement, an asset management plan must be adopted by ordinance or resolution and written procedures must be in place to not only implement the plan, but to do so in a timely manner.

The plan must include each of the following:

- (a) Identification of all assets within the project sponsor's system.
- (b) An evaluation of the current age, condition, and anticipated useful life of each asset.
- (c) The current value of the assets.
- (d) The cost to operate and maintain all assets.
- (e) A capital improvement plan based on a survey of industry standards, life expectancy, life cycle analysis, and remaining useful life.
- (f) An analysis of funding needs.
- (g) An analysis of population growth and drinking water use projections, as applicable, for the sponsor's planning area, and a model, if applicable, for impact fees; commercial, industrial, and residential rate structures.
- (h) The establishment of an adequate funding rate structure.
- (i) A threshold rate set to ensure the proper operation of the utility and if the sponsor transfers any of the utility proceeds to other funds, the rates must be set higher than the threshold rate to facilitate the transfer and proper operation of the utility.
- (j) A plan to preserve the assets; renewal, replacement, and repair of the assets, as necessary; and a risk-benefit analysis to determine the optimum renewal or replacement time.

AMP Development Stakeholders:

The development of this AMFS plan involved the collective efforts of the City Management and Staff, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection State Revolving Fund (FDEP-SRF), and the Florida Rural Water Association (FRWA). Resources included Engineers (technical and financial), Certified Operators (operation and maintenance), Rate Sufficiency Analysts and utility staff with first-hand experience with the system.

Critical Assets and Priority Action List:

The Table below contains a listing of Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. Critical Assets and Processes that were found to need Capital and/or Operational funding to operate as designed and within Regulatory Compliance. Please see Section 4 for a detailed description of the asset improvements listed below.

Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. Critical Assets List				
Name	Installed	Design Life	Condition	Consequence Of Failure
LS Ventura 2 - Pump 1 ARV	2004	25	Failed	Moderate
LS Ventura 2 - Pump 2 ARV	2005	25	Failed	Moderate
LS Ventura 1 - Pump 1 ARV	2005	25	Failed	Moderate
LS Ventura 1 - Pump 2 ARV	2005	25	Failed	Moderate
LS Sundial Estates - Pump 1 Check Valve	1998	25	Poor	Moderate
LS Sundial Estates - Pump 2 Check Valve	1998	25	Poor	Moderate

Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. Critical Assets List				
Name	Installed	Design Life	Condition	Consequence Of Failure
LS Monticello Estates - Pump 1 ARV	2006	25	Poor	Moderate
LS Monticello Estates - Pump 2 ARV	2006	25	Poor	Moderate
LS DaLisa - Pump 1 ARV	1999	25	Poor	Moderate
LS DaLisa - Pump 2 ARV	1999	25	Poor	Moderate
Lift Station Sundial Estates - Dry Well	1998	50	Poor	Moderate
Lift Station DaLisa - Dry Well	1999	50	Poor	Moderate
Manholes (11)	Varies	50	Poor	Moderate
LS Sundial Estates - Pump 1 Isolation Valve	1998	25	Poor	Moderate
LS Sundial Estates - Pump 2 Isolation Valve	1998	25	Poor	Moderate
LS Sundial Estates - Discharge Valve	1998	25	Poor	Moderate
Lift Station Ventura 2- Wet Well	2005	50	Poor	Major
Lift Station DaLisa - Wet Well	1999	50	Poor	Major
Lift Station Kapok - Wet Well	1998	50	Poor	Moderate
Lift Station Sundial Estates - Wet Well	1998	50	Poor	Major

Based on the list of Critical Assets and Process that were found to need Capital and/or Operational funding and the State requirements for participation in the State Revolving Fund Program (SRF), a Priority Action Plan was developed to help the system prioritize action items and establish target dates for timely completion. The Priority Action Plan is found on the following page.

Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. Priority Action List				
Action Item	Target Date(s)	Cost Type	Cost	Responsible Party or Parties
1. Pass Resolution Adopting AMFS Plan and Rate Schedule	Within 60 Days from Receipt of Final Plan	Administrative	No Cost	City Council and City Manager
2. Determine Level of Service (LOS) Attributes, Goals, Targets, and Metrics and Prepare LOS Agreement	90 Days after Adoption	Planning	No Cost	City Council, City Manager, Staff and Public
3. Train Staff and Begin Using AMFS Tools (Diamond Maps or Similar)	90 Days After Adoption	Administrative	Annual Cost - \$360 + Local Service Provider; Training - No Cost*	City Manager, Public Works Director, or Designee
4. Train Staff and Begin Using RevPlan	90 Days After Adoption	Administrative	No Cost*	Finance Director or Designee
5. Consider Adjusting Rate Schedule to Charge Usage Fees to Residential Customers	Within One (1) Year After Adoption	Administrative	No Cost	Finance Director or Designee
6. Develop Operation and Maintenance Program and Procedures	Within One (1) Year After Adoption	Planning	No Cost*	Public Works Director or Designee
7. Develop Change Out/Repair and Replacement Program for Critical Assets	Within One (1) Year After Adoption	Planning	No Cost*	Public Works Director or Designee

Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. Priority Action List				
Action Item	Target Date(s)	Cost Type	Cost	Responsible Party or Parties
8. Locate, Map and Assess 5 Manholes in Unknown/Poor Condition	Within One (1) Year After Adoption	Operational	No Cost*	Public Works Director or Designee
9. Engage a Registered Engineer To Review, Plan, Design, Permit, and Construct Collection Improvements, Lift Station Improvements and WWTP Expansion.	On-going Beginning in FY 2025	Capital	Professional Service and Construction Cost based on Project Scope	City Manager and Public Works Director
10. Explore Financial Assistance Programs	On-going Beginning in FY 2025	Administrative	No Cost	City Manager and Finance Director
11. Conduct Smoke Testing and Camera Assessments	On-going Beginning in FY 2025	Planning	\$1,000* for Smoke Testing Cost will vary depending on scope for camera assessments.	Public Works Director or Designee and Staff
12. Install Inflow Shields in Collection System	On-going beginning in FY 2025	Capital	Starting at \$150 per inflow shield. Total Estimated Cost \$27,300.	Public Works Director or Designee and Staff

Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. Priority Action List				
Action Item	Target Date(s)	Cost Type	Cost	Responsible Party or Parties
13. Document Sewer Line Condition and Develop Replacement Strategy	On-going Beginning in FY 2026	Planning	No Cost	Public Works Director or Designee and Staff
14. Rehabilitate/Replace Poor Condition Manholes	On-going Beginning in FY 2026	Capital	Estimated \$15,000/manhole Cost variable depending on Professional Services Scope of Work	Engineer, City Manager and Public Works Director
15. Perform Scheduled Preventive Maintenance Activities in Manholes and Wet Wells	On-going Beginning in FY 2026	Operational	Minimal Operational Costs if Performed by System	Public Works Director or Designee and Staff
16. Rehabilitate/Repair/Replace Lift Station Assets in Failed or Poor Condition and Install Backup Generators	FY 2025-2026	Capital	Professional Service and Construction Cost will vary based on Project Scope for each Lift Station	Engineer, City Manager and Public Works Director
17. Construct Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion	FY 2027-2028	Capital	Estimated \$9,615,000 Funded through a Loan from SRF	Engineer, City Manager and Public Works Director

Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. Priority Action List				
Action Item	Target Date(s)	Cost Type	Cost	Responsible Party or Parties
18. Conduct Rate Sufficiency Study and Adjust Rate Structure as Needed with RevPlan	Annually	Planning	No Cost	City Manager and Finance Staff
19. Implement Annual Asset Replacement Program	Annually	Operational/Capital	Cost will Vary Based on Asset Replacement Program and Strategy	City Council, City Manager, Public Works Director, and Staff
20. Revise AMFS Plan and RevPlan Model	Annually	Administrative	No Cost	City Council, City Manager, Public Works Director, and Staff
21. Update Energy Audit	Every 2 to 3 Years	Administrative	No Cost	Public Works Director or Designee

*** As a member of the Florida Rural Water Association, FRWA is able to assist Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. with this Service.**

Fiscal Strategy and AMP Process Recommendations:

Based on this asset management and fiscal sustainability study, **specific recommendations** related to capital expenditures and operating expenditure over the next five years, found in the Preliminary Action List are as follows:

1. Adopt this Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan (AMFS) study in the form of a Resolution. Appendix A contains a sample AMFS Resolution for Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc.
2. Engage a Florida Registered Engineer to support the Utility in review, funding, planning, design, permitting, and construction of critical capital and operational action items as recommended in this AMFS study.
3. Make funding applications to the following programs/agencies in support of Utility System Upgrades/Improvements as recommended by this AMFS study. A synopsis of utility funding programs can be found at the following link: <https://www.frwa.net/funding>
 - a. FDEP-State Revolving Fund (SRF)
 - b. Regional Water Management District
 - c. Florida Department of Economic Opportunity Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
 - d. USDA Rural Development Direct Loan/Grant (USDA RD)
 - e. FDEO Rural Infrastructure Fund Grant (RIF)
 - f. Local Funding Initiative Requests
4. Evaluate and Adopt a Utility rate structure that will ensure rate sufficiency as necessary to implement capital improvements.
5. Begin using Diamond Maps or another CMMS of your choice for Asset Management Planning (AMP) and Computerized Maintenance Management System.
6. Continue to build your asset management program by:
 - a. Collecting critical field data and attributes on any new or remaining assets.
 - b. Improving processes which provide cost savings and improved service.
 - c. Implementing a checklist of routine maintenance measures.
 - d. Benchmarking critical processes annually.
 - e. Developing policies that will support funding improvements.
 - f. Developing manuals, standard operating procedures, and guidelines for critical processes.
 - g. Identifying responsible persons to implement processes to protect critical assets.
 - h. Attending asset management training annually.

1. Introduction

In accordance with FDEP Rule 62-503.700(7), F.A.C., State Revolving Fund (SRF) recipients are encouraged to implement an asset management plan to promote utility system long-term sustainability. To be accepted for the **financing rate adjustment and to be eligible for principal forgiveness/reimbursement**, an asset management plan must:

1. Be adopted by Ordinance or Resolution.
2. Have written procedures in place to implement the plan.
3. Be implemented in a timely manner.

The plan must include each of the following:

- a. Identification of all assets within the project sponsor's (utility) system.
- b. An evaluation of utility system assets' current age, condition and anticipated useful life of each asset.
- c. Current value of utility system assets.
- d. Operation and maintenance cost of all utility system assets.
- e. A Capital Improvement Program Plan (CIPP) based on a survey of industry standards, life expectancy, life cycle analysis and remaining useful life.
- f. An analysis of funding needs.
- g. The establishment of an adequate funding rate structure.
- h. An asset preservation plan to include renewal, replacement, repair as necessary and a risk assesment to identify risks and consequences of failure as it pertains to replacement.
- i. An analysis of population growth and wastewater treatment demand projections for the utility's planning area and an impact fee model, if applicable, for commercial, industrial and residential rate structures.
- j. A threshold rate set to ensure proper wastewater system operation and maintenance. If the potential exists for the project sponsor to transfer any of the system proceeds to other funds, rates must be set higher than the threshold rate to facilitate the transfer and maintain proper operation of the system.

Fiscal Sustainability represents the accounting and financial planning process needed for proper management of system assets. It assists in determining such things as:

1. Asset maintenance, repair, or replacement cost.
2. Accurate and timely capital improvement project budgeting.
3. Forecasting near and long-term capital improvement needs.
4. Whether the system is equipped for projected growth.
5. Adequate reserves exist to address emergency operations.

Fiscal sustainability analysis requires a thorough understanding of the system's assets' current condition and needs. Therefore, fiscal sustainability follows asset management and is improved by sound asset management. Conversely, asset management requires a healthy fiscal outlook, since servicing and care of current assets is not free. Timely expenditures for proper servicing and care of current assets are relatively small when compared to repair and replacement expenditures that inevitably occur with component failure due to neglect.

Having a solid AMFS plan in place will benefit the system in determining which assets are to be insured and for what amount, and to more effectively and efficiently identify its capital improvement needs and solutions. Additionally, the State Revolving Fund (SRF) requires a system to adopt and implement an AMFS plan to qualify for loan interest rate reduction if funding is sought. An AMFS helps a system more effectively and efficiently identify its capital improvement needs and solutions.

This AMFSP's intended approach is to assist Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. with conducting a basic inventory and condition assessment of its current assets. It is expected that the City will periodically re-evaluate the condition of its assets, at least annually, to determine asset remaining useful life. A reminder can be established for staff that a given component is nearing time for servicing, repair, or replacement. Furthermore, major capital improvement needs can be reassessed periodically as they are met or resolved.

In short, this plan is not designed to be set in stone, but is intended to be a living, dynamic, evolving document. It is recommended that the City conduct at least an annual plan review and revise it as necessary throughout the year, resulting in a practical and useful tool for staff.

2. Asset Management Plan

Components of Asset Management:

Asset Management can be described as ‘a process for maintaining a desired level of customer service at the best appropriate cost’. Within that statement, ‘a desired level of service’ is simply what the utility wants their assets to provide. ‘Best appropriate cost’ is the lowest cost for an asset throughout its life. The goal is providing safe, reliable service while at the same time being conscious of the costs involved both short and long term.

Asset Management includes building an inventory of the utility’s assets, developing and implementing a program that schedules and tracks all maintenance tasks, generally through work orders, and developing a set of financial controls that will help manage budgeted and actual annual expenses and revenue. By performing these tasks, targeting the system’s future needs will be much easier.

Asset Management provides documentation that helps the utility understand the assets they have, how long these assets will last, and how much it will cost to maintain or replace these assets. The Plan also provides financial projections which show the utility whether rates and other revenue mechanisms are sufficient to supply the utility’s future needs, 5, 10, even 20 years ahead.

Asset Management is made up of five core questions:

1. What is the current status and condition of the utility’s assets?
2. What is Level of Service (LOS) required?
3. What assets are considered critical to meeting the required LOS?
4. What are the utility’s Capital Improvement Program Plan (CIPP), Operations and Maintenance Plan (O&M), and asset’s Minimum Life Cycle Cost strategies?
5. What is the utility’s long term financial strategy?

The purpose of an Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability plan is to help the utility operate and maintain their system in the most effective and financially sound manner. An AMFS plan is a living document and is not intended to sit on a shelf. It must be maintained, updated, and modified as conditions and situations change. Experience will help the utility fine tune the plan through the years.

Implementation:

Information has been entered into Diamond Maps; a cloud based geographical information system (GIS). FRWA, in partnership with FDEP, has contracted with Diamond Maps to develop Asset Management software specifically for small systems at an affordable cost. Continuing with Diamond Maps will cost \$20 per month for a single license, or as many licenses as necessary at the rates listed on the following page.

The software is easy to use, as it is set up for small communities and for water/wastewater systems. Since Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. has around 1,000 connections, the cost would be approximately \$30 per month for unlimited users.

Meter Count	Unlimited Use Subscription
250	\$15/month
500	\$20/month
1,000	\$30/month
2,000	\$45/month
3,000	\$60/month
4,000	\$75/month
5,000	\$90/month
10,000	\$165/month

Diamond Maps can be explored at <http://diamondmaps.com>. Since the City of Milton has its own computerized mapping system as their asset management tool, it will be easy to move the data collected by FRWA to the system's account.

Having an asset management tool to keep data current is essential for tracking the utility's assets into the future, to assist with planning and funding for asset rehabilitation or replacement, to schedule and track asset maintenance by issuing work orders and assigning tasks to personnel who will perform the work and update in the system.

In addition to the CMMS tool, Diamond Maps, the Florida Rural Water Association (FRWA) has partnered with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) State Revolving Loan (SRF) program and Raftelis Financial Consultants to create an online financial tracking and revenue sufficiency modeling tool, RevPlan.

RevPlan is designed to enhance asset and financial management for small/medium Florida water and wastewater utilities. It provides a free-to-member online tool to achieve financial resiliency, and to maintain utility assets for long-term sustainability. Additionally, RevPlan is programmed to populate asset information directly from Diamond Maps.

By inputting your accurate budgetary, operation and maintenance costs, capital improvement plan costs, existing asset and funding information, this tool assists the user in identifying any rate adjustments and/or external funding necessary to meet the utility finance requirements, and the impact rate increases/borrowing may have on customers.

There are a few important elements of a successful RevPlan outcome:

- The tool is only as accurate as the information used.
- One person should be assigned the task of annual RevPlan updates.

- Updating asset information in Diamond Maps is essential.

FRWA staff have entered a preliminary model into RevPlan to help the utility get started. The assets collected along with financial information provided by the system were entered to create the model. Each year (or as projects come about) the system is encouraged to update RevPlan and use it to help understand the impacts of future projects and rate increases. Details of the model are located in the financial section of the Plan.

Level of Service (LOS):

As a provider of wastewater services, a utility must decide what Level of Service (LOS) is required for its customers. When setting these goals, most importantly, the utility must decide the level of service it will provide. Ideally, these goals would be conveyed to the utility's customers via a 'Level of Service Agreement.' This document demonstrates the utility's accountability in meeting the customer's needs and its commitment to doing so. Below are four key elements regarding LOS:

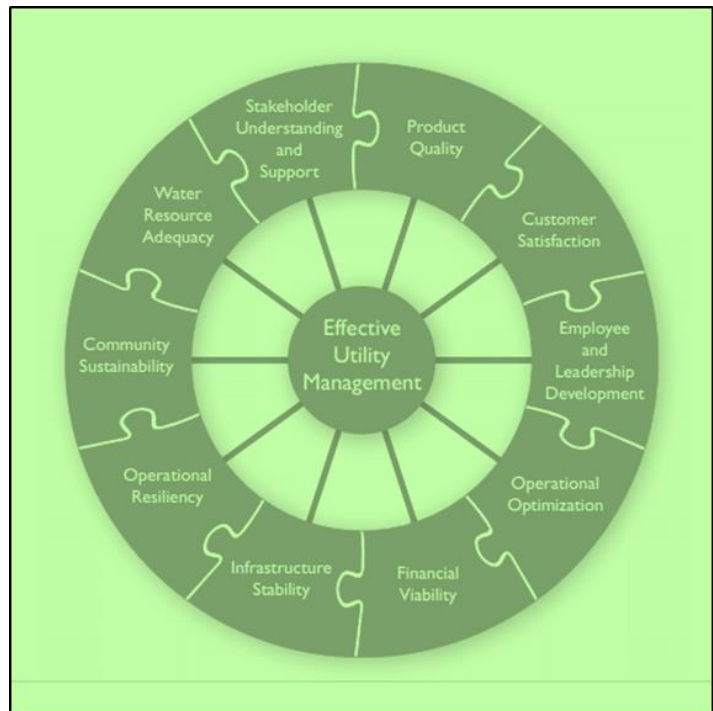
1. Provide safe and reliable service while meeting regulatory requirements.
2. Budget improvement projects focused on assets critical to sustained performance based on sound operational and financial planning.
3. Maintain realistic rates and adjust as necessary to ensure adequate revenue reserves for targeted asset improvement.
4. Ensure long-term system resilience and sustainability.

Targets must be set for individual parameters. Metrics should be created to help the utility direct efforts and resources toward predetermined goals. The established goals must include consideration of costs, budgets, rates, service levels, and level of risk. These goals are set in an agreement between the utility and its customers.

In 2008, a unique coalition representing the "Collaborating Organizations," which include the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and a growing number of major water sector associations, supported an approach developed by water sector leaders for water utility management. This approach can be used by the wastewater sector as well and is based around the Ten Attributes of an Effectively Managed Utility and Five Keys to Management Success—known as Effective Utility Management (EUM). These Attributes provide a clear set of reference points and are intended to help utilities maintain a balanced focus on all important operational areas rather than reactively moving from one problem to the next or focusing on the "problem of the day."

The Ten Attributes of an Effectively Managed Utility provide useful and concise goals for utility managers seeking to improve organization-wide performance. The Attributes describe desired outcomes that are applicable to all water and wastewater utilities. They comprise a comprehensive framework related to operations, infrastructure, customer satisfaction, community sustainability, natural resource stewardship, and financial performance.

Water and wastewater utilities can use the Attributes to select priorities for improvement, based on each organization's strategic objectives and the needs of the community it serves. The Attributes are not presented in a particular order, but rather can be viewed as a set of opportunities for improving utility management and operations.



To begin, the utility will assess current conditions by ranking the importance of each Attribute to the utility, based on the utility's vision, goals, and specific needs. The ranking should reflect the interests and considerations of all stakeholders (managers, staff, customers, regulators, elected officials, community interests, and others).

Once you have chosen to improve one or more Attributes, the next step is to develop and implement a plan for making the desired improvements. Improvement plans support the implementation of effective practices in your chosen attribute area(s). An effective improvement plan will:

1. **Set Near- and Long-term Goals:** Set goals as part of the improvement plan to help define what is being worked toward. Near- and long-term goals for the utility should be linked to the strategic business plan, asset management plan, and financial plan. Goals should also be "SMART."
 - **S – Specific:** What exactly will be achieved? Make the goals specific and well defined. Each goal should be clear to anyone with even a basic knowledge of the utility.
 - **M – Measurable:** Can you measure whether you are achieving the objective? You must be able to tell how close you are to achieving the goal. You must also be able to determine when success is achieved.

- **A – Assignable and Attainable:** Can you specify who is responsible for each segment of the objective? Is the goal attainable? Setting a goal to have zero sewer overflows is great, but perhaps unrealistic, knowing operators do not have control over when and where overflows happen in systems. A better choice might be to set a goal that states the utility will undertake an extraneous flow reduction project to reduce the impact of illegal storm connections.
 - **R – Realistic:** Do you have the capacity, funding, and other resources available? The staff and resources of the utility must be considered when setting goals. Available personnel, equipment, materials, funds, and time play a role in setting realistic targets.
 - **T – Time-Based:** What is the timeframe for achieving the objective? There must be a deadline for reaching the goal. Adequate time must be included to meet the target. However, too much time can lead to apathy and negatively affect the utility's performance.
2. **Identify Effective Practices:** Each Attribute area for improvement will be supported by effective practices implemented by the utility. A substantial number of water sector resources exist that detail effective utility practices for each of the Attributes.
 3. **Identify Resources Available and Resources Needed:** For each practice/activity to be implemented as part of the improvement plan, identify resources (financial, informational, staff, or other) that exist on-hand, and those that are needed, to support implementation.
 4. **Identify Challenges:** For the overall improvement plan and for specific practices/activities to be implemented, identify key challenges that will need to be addressed.
 5. **Assign Roles and Responsibilities:** For each improvement action, identify roles and responsibilities for bringing the implementation to completion.
 6. **Define a Timeline:** Establish start date, milestones, and a completion target for each activity/improvement action.
 7. **Establish Measures:** Establish at least one (or more) measure of performance for items to be implemented under the improvement plan.

More information and resources on Effective Utility Management (EUM) can be found at www.WaterEUM.org.

The idea is to set goals and meet them. Reaching the goals should not be overly easy. Effort should be involved. The goals should target areas where a need exists. If the bar is set too low, the process is pointless. Most importantly, the utility must decide the level of service it will provide.

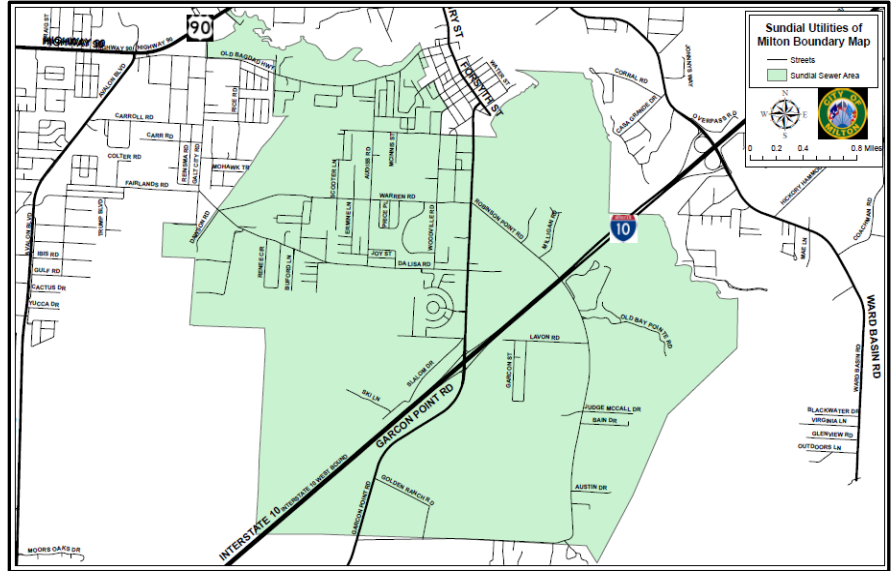
The table below shows examples of what might be included as Level of Service goals. The LOS items for the City of Milton and Sundial Utilities must be specific to the system and ideally, conveyed to the utility's customers via a 'Level of Service Agreement.' This document demonstrates the utility's accountability in meeting the customer's needs and its commitment to do so.

Sundial Utilities of Milton Wastewater (WW) Level of Service Goals Examples			
Attribute and Service Area	Goal	Performance Targets	Timeframe/ Reporting
Service Delivery - Health, Safety and Security	Reduce the number and duration of sewer overflows.	Provide employees with training necessary to be proactive in system maintenance and to make emergency system repairs rapidly and efficiently.	Annual report to Council. Monthly report to City Manager
Infrastructure Stability - Asset Preservation and Condition	Improve system wide preventive maintenance (PM)	Develop a comprehensive Preventive Maintenance weekly schedule for equipment and system components and complete all preventative maintenance tasks as scheduled.	Weekly report to Public Works Director and Monthly report to City Manager
Infrastructure Stability - Asset Preservation and Condition	Establish a Predictive Maintenance Schedule (PdMS)	Develop a weekly PdMS to continuously monitor equipment for signs of unexpected problems. Adjust the PdMS as needed.	Weekly report to Public Works Director and Monthly report to City Manager
Infrastructure Stability - Asset Preservation and Condition	Develop an Asset Replacement Strategy	Develop an asset replacement strategy to be updated at least annually, including financing options.	Annual report to City Manager and Council
Financial Viability - Service Quality and Cost	Assure that the utility is financially self-sustaining.	Perform an annual utilities rate analysis and make any needed rate adjustments every three to five years.	Annual Report to City Manager and Council
Financial Viability – Service Quality and Cost	Enact automatic inflationary rate adjustments	Annual evaluation of the adequacy of inflationary rate adjustments.	Annual report to City Manager and Council
Financial Viability - Service Quality and Cost	Minimize Life of Asset Ownership costs	Bi-annual evaluation of unexpected equipment repairs compared to the Preventive Maintenance Schedule (PMS). Adjust the PMS if warranted.	Biannual report to Public Works Director and Annual report to City Manager
Infrastructure Stability - Conservation, Compliance, Enhancement	Improve reliability of the collection system	Annual evaluation of the collection system, including piping, manholes, and lift stations. Develop a long-range plan for replacements and improvements with timelines and funding options.	Annual report to Public Works Director, City Manager and Council
Infrastructure Stability - Asset Preservation and Condition	Identify Inflow and Infiltration	Smoke test specific sections of the collection system	Annual report to Public Works Director, City Manager and Council

3. System Description

Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. Overview:

Sundial Utilities of Milton's service area extends across the Bagdad region of Eastern Santa Rosa County, south of Old Bagdad Highway just outside the southern limits of the City of Milton. Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. was organized in 2013 exclusively for the purposes of assisting in the financing of the acquisition, construction, development, equipping, maintenance, operation, and promotion of the wastewater utility (2013 Articles of Incorporation).



Sundial Utilities of Milton is part of the Bagdad Census County Division (CCD) in Santa Rosa County. While specific data for the System boundary is not available, the Bagdad CCD encompasses the wastewater system. Based on the latest demographic data, Sundial Utilities serves approximately 2,900 people residing in approximately 1,000 housing units. The average household size is 2.89. The median income per household is \$78,153 with approximately 6.6% of people living below the poverty line. The service area has experienced stable growth pertaining mostly to new commercial and residential developments. For this Plan, a 5% customer growth rate was used to make financial projections for the system. The Preliminary Engineering Report dated April 2023 by Baskerville-Donovan, calculated the growth rate for Sundial Utilities at 5.6%.

The existing Sundial Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) was placed into service in 2004 and is operated pursuant to FDEP Permit No. FLA016779. The WWTP is permitted to treat and discharge of 0.25 million gallons per day (MGD) annual average daily flow (AADF).

Form of Government:

Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. was organized in 2013 exclusively for the charitable, non-profit purposes of assisting in the financing of the acquisition, construction, development, equipping, maintenance, operation, and promotion of the wastewater utility (2013 Articles of Incorporation). All business and affairs of the corporation are managed under the direction of the Board of Directors. The Directors of the corporation are the elected City Council of the City of

Milton. The City Council is composed of a Mayor, a Mayor Pro-Tem, and seven elected Council members who are elected by the people of the City of Milton. All City Council members serve staggered four-year terms and form the legislative body of the City with the power to adopt ordinances (including the annual budget), resolutions, regulations, and determine the general goals and policies for the City and Sundial Utilities of Milton. The Council appoints a City Manager to oversee the day-to-day operations of the City operations.

City of Milton – Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc.	
Heather Lindsay	Mayor
Mike Cusack	Councilmember – Ward I – Seat 1
Tom Powers	Councilmember – Ward I – Seat 2
Marilynn Farrow	Councilmember – Ward II – Seat 1
Larry McKee	Councilmember – Ward II – Seat 2
Gavin Hawthorne	Councilmember – Ward III – Seat 1
Robert Leek	Councilmember – Ward III – Seat 2
Ashley Fretwell	Councilmember – Ward IV – Seat 1
Casey Powell	Councilmember – Ward IV – Seat 2

City Wastewater Staff:

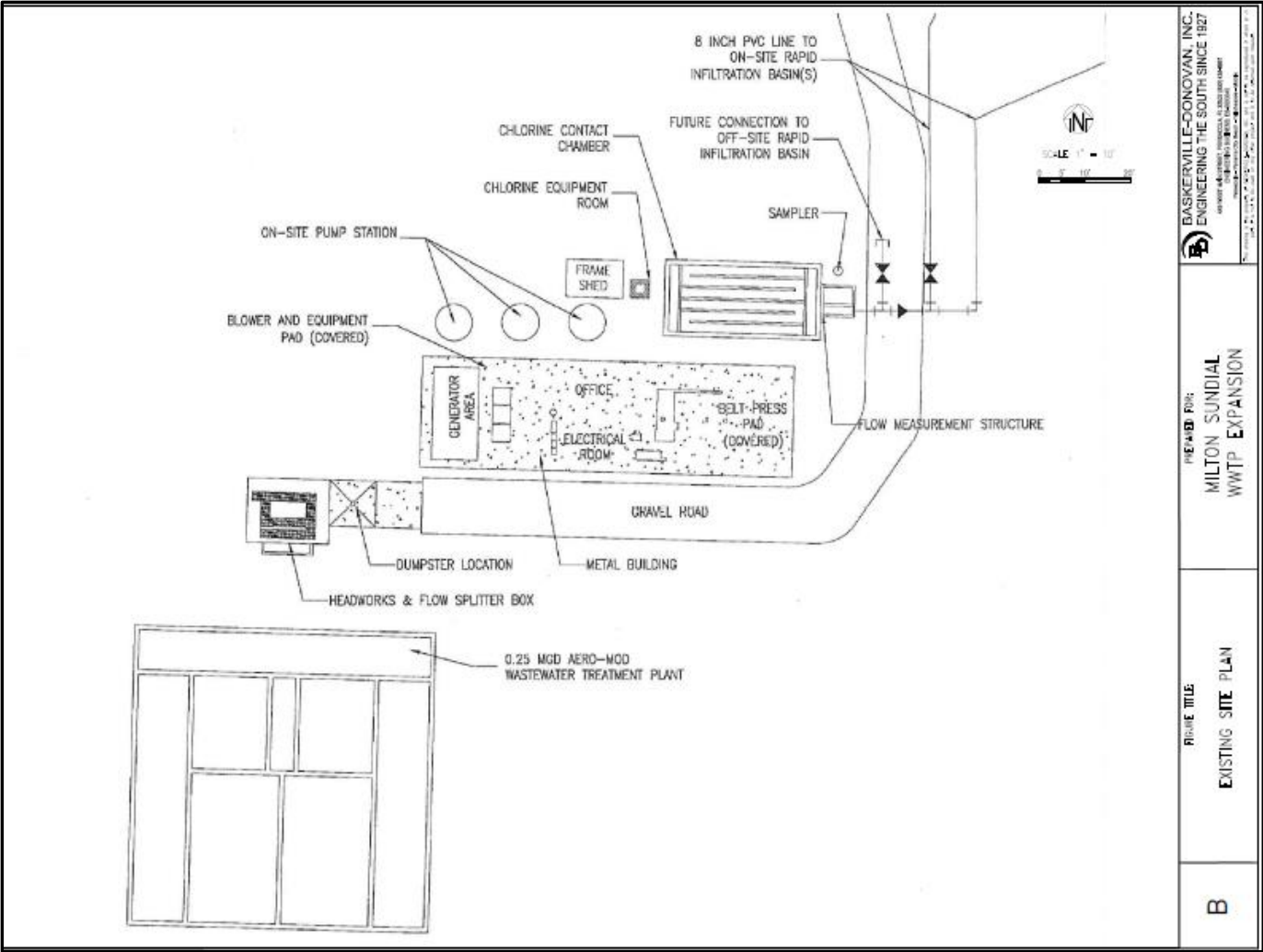
The success of the City of Milton Utilities Department results from the partnerships among its divisions and the diverse skills and unselfish contributions of their respective staff. For Sundial Utilities, all wastewater employees are employed by The City of Milton, which reimburses the City for this service. The City of Milton provides a licensed plant operator and trainee each day. The employees perform plant operations and daily maintenance activities. Lift Stations are checked weekly and routine maintenance and repairs are performed by the utility crew as needed. FRWA appreciates the assistance of those employees that helped in the preparation of this Plan.

Name	Department
Ed Spears	City Manager
Curtis Krebs	Chief Financial Officer
Joe Cook	Public Works Director
Tim Milstead	Planning Director
Sandi Woodberry	Grants Manager
Josh Flynn	Utility Crew Member

System Overview:

Sundial WWTP is an activated sludge treatment plant permitted with an AADF of 0.25 MGD. The facility employs a sequox biological nutrient removal system. Effluent is permitted to be discharged at a Part IV, rapid-rate infiltration basin system. The headworks at the WWTP consists of influent screening, which includes an in-channel screw screen and bar screen. Screenings are conveyed up the screw and down a chute into portable tipping dumpsters and disposed of at the Santa Rosa County Landfill. This facility uses an activated sludge process for biological treatment of influent wastewater. The process includes an anoxic zone and two aerobic zones. Aeration is provided by diffusers mounted on the basin floor. The biological treatment process is contained in a single basin that houses the anoxic zones, aerobic zones, anaerobic zones, clarifiers, and digesters. Effluent from the clarifiers flows to the chlorine contact chamber which consists of two trains, each capable of handling 50% of the peak flow of the WWTP's permitted capacity. Chlorine gas is used for disinfection at the WWTP. Dewatering at this facility is accomplished with a belt filter press to dewater the waste sludge from the digesters. The dewatering system also has a polymer injection system to add polymer to the residuals prior to processing. Dewatered sludge is transported to the Santa Rosa County Landfill, a Class 1 site, for disposal. *[Baskerville-Donovan Preliminary Engineering Report, 2023]*

The existing site plan for the Sundial Utilities Wastewater Treatment Plant is found on the following page.

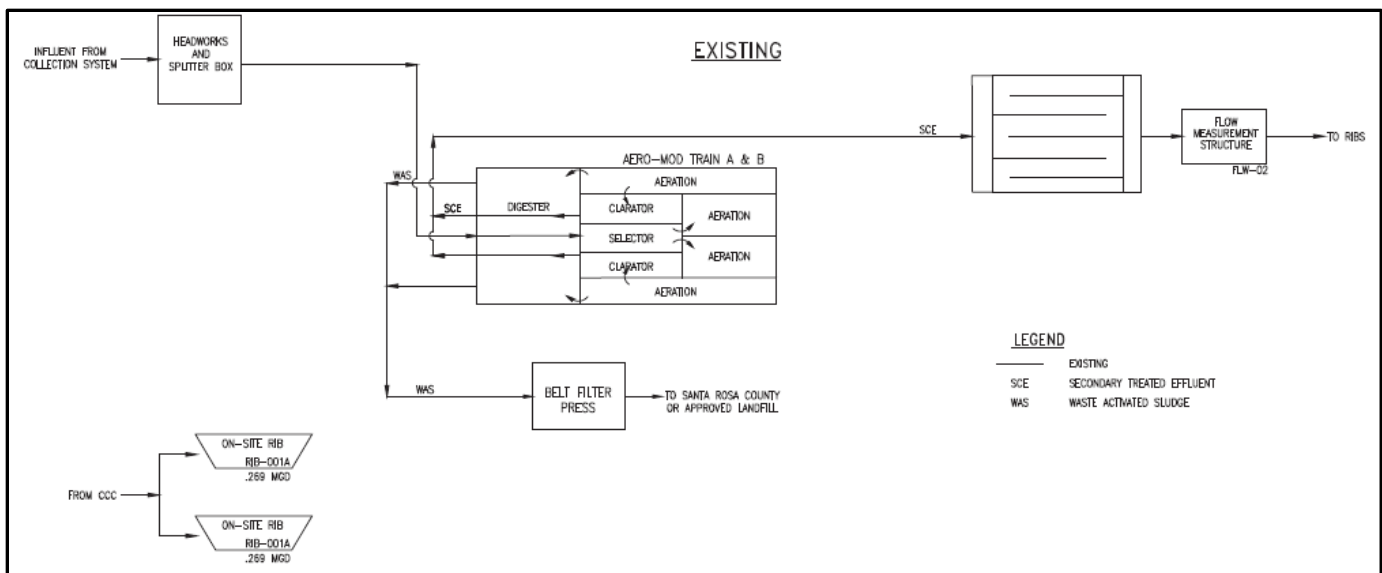


4. Current Asset Conditions

Wastewater Treatment Plant:

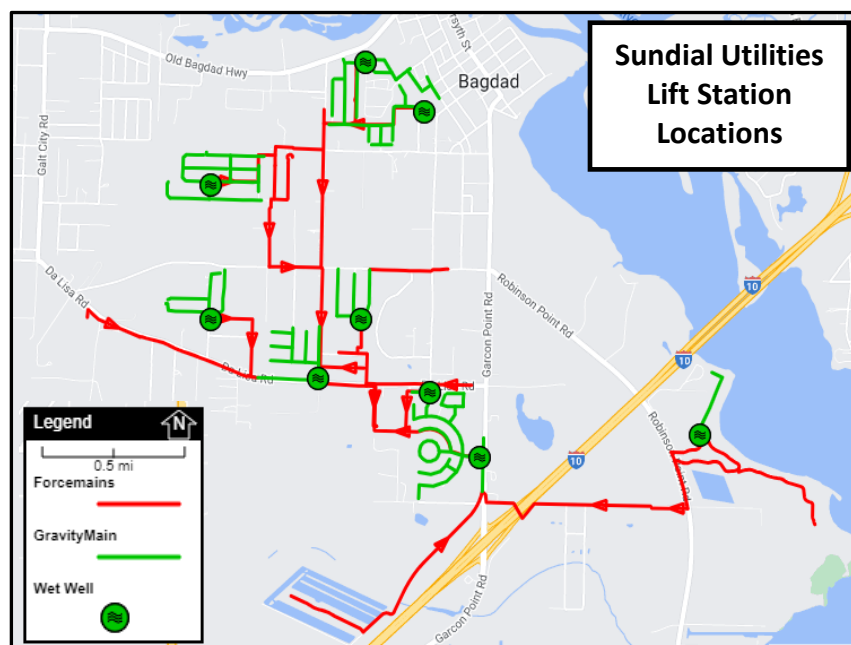
The Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is considered to be in overall average condition. In 2013, Rebol-Battle & Associates, Inc. developed an Operation and Maintenance Performance Report documenting the condition of the Sundial WWTP. The report found that the plant met required treatment parameters. The report noted that the biological nutrient removal (BNR) system does not operate within the design mode due to undersized aeration basins, which extended aeration is required to meet required treatment parameters. According to the 2023 Preliminary Engineering Report from Baskerville-Donovan, the WWTP does experience slight flow variations throughout the year. Due to the predictability of these flows, infiltration and inflow (I&I) is not suspected as the cause of the variations. It was also noted that over the last six years, CBOD and TSS levels are significantly varying and exceed the design limits for the BNR system. Even though the treatment efficiency levels are adequate, exceeding design limits for CBOD and TSS may have an impact on the treatment process and the plant's ability to reach maximum design flow. The report concludes that the WWTP's 3-month average daily flow is projected to exceed the permitted capacity by 2033. These trends are expected to vary upon completion of upcoming residential developments and may result in the 3-month average daily flow to exceed permitted capacity by 2024. The Report's recommended course of action is to increase the WWTP design capacity from 0.25 to 0.50 MGD AADF through upgrades designed to match or complement the processes that are currently in operation. The expansion plan includes provisions to add additional aeration zones to the existing BNR basin along with constructing a new BNR basin to handle the peak loadings and increasing flow received at the WWTP.

During the assessment of the Wastewater Treatment Plant assets, FRWA noted that no system Assets were listed in Failed or Poor condition and that expansion is required due to the System engineer's recommendation that the plant will soon exceed permitted capacity.



Lift Stations:

Sundial Utilities has nine (9) lift stations throughout the system. Overall, the lift stations are considered to be in poor to average condition. Debris and grease build up on rails and at wet well base, failed air release valves, moderate to heavy corrosion, root intrusion and rusting on valves in the dry well were noted at many of the lift stations throughout the system. The exception to this was the lift station in Rivers Cove which was constructed in 2022 and is in good condition. Other than Rivers Cove, none of the lift stations have backup generators.

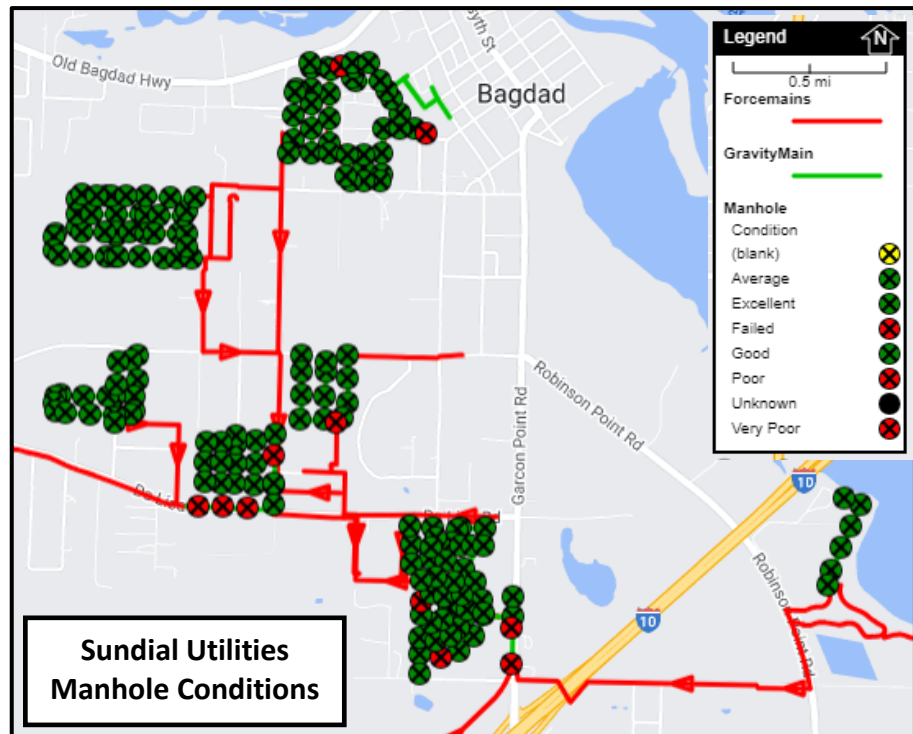


Asset Name	Condition	Reported Issue
Lift Station – Ventura 1 Pump 1 and 2 Air Release Valves	Failed	Not functioning as intended.
Lift Station – Ventura 2 Pump 1 and 2 Air Release Valves Wet Well	Failed Poor	Not functioning as intended. Thinning/exposed concrete walls. Root intrusion.
Lift Station – Sundial Estates Wet Well Dry Well Pump 1 and 2 Check Valves Pump 1 and 2 Isolation Valves Discharge Valve	Poor Poor Poor Poor Poor	Thinning-exposed concrete walls. Poor rails/riser pipes. Root intrusion. Full of water. Heavy rust. Operation is uncertain. Heavy rust. Operation is uncertain. Heavy rust. Operation is uncertain.
Lift Station – Monticello Estates Pump 1 and 2 Air Release Valves	Poor	Not functioning as intended.
Lift Station – DaLisa Wet Well Dry Well Pump 1 and 2 Air Release Valves	Poor Poor Poor	Thinning-exposed walls. Sewage seeping into Dry Well. Sewage seeping in from Wet Well. Moderate corrosion. Not functioning as intended.
Lift Station – Kapok Wet Well	Poor	Heavy root intrusion. Heavy debris and grease buildup.

Due to the condition of some lift stations, potential for inflow/infiltration and potential for lift station failure, FRWA encourages Sundial Utilities to begin budgeting an annual allocation for the maintenance, rehabilitation, and relining or replacement of the lift stations, beginning with DaLisa, Sundial Estates and Ventura 2. In addition, the system, when feasible, should install backup generators at each of the lift stations.

Manholes:

FRWA located, inspected, and evaluated one-hundred and eighty-five (185) manholes throughout the system. FRWA was unable to locate and assess five (5) manholes shown on their system map likely because they were buried or paved over. The majority of manholes assessed were in average or good condition. During the inspection, FRWA noted manholes that contain debris and needed cleaning, lid and ring deficiencies, and minor infiltration.



All of the manholes have an expected life cycle of 50 years or more with proper routine maintenance. Manholes serve as an important part of the collection system allowing cleaning, inspection, connections, and repairs to the system. Manholes should be inspected at least every two to three years. Records of the inspections and any maintenance can then be updated into Diamond Maps to create a historic database and a good record of work that has been or needs to be done. The work order feature in Diamond Maps may be utilized for the task of creating an inspection and maintenance program.

Many of the manholes in the system will be nearing the end of their useful life around the same time period. When it comes to damaged or aging manholes, rehabilitation may be a cost-effective solution for many systems. Rather than replacing manholes, the system should explore rehabilitation processes that involve returning the structural integrity to the existing manhole without the purchase of an entirely new manhole.

During the course of the assessment, FRWA assessed 185 manholes. Of these:

- Forty (40) manholes were found to be in Good condition (22%).
- One-Hundred and Thirty-Four (134) manholes were found to be in Average condition (72%).
- Eleven (11) manholes were found to be in Poor condition (6%).

Manhole ID	Condition	Install Year	Reported Issue	Coordinates
wwManH-27	Poor	1998	Infiltration noted along south wall.	30.5734724 -87.0352865
wwManH-37	Poor	1998	Ring, chimney and wall deterioration. Candidate for rehab. Storm water lid.	30.5731437 -87.031554
wwManH-40	Poor	1998	Buried. Unable to locate and assess. Shown on system map.	30.5747317 -87.0315187
wwManH-45	Poor	1998	Rust and heavy pitting on ring. Needs cleaning. Exfiltration under outlet pipe.	30.5759789 -87.0362512
wwManH-65	Poor	2002	Unable to locate and assess. Shown of system map.	30.5840207 -87.0407304
wwManH-99	Poor	1999	Rusted ring. Wall deterioration. Candidate for rehab.	30.5802544 -87.0479304
wwManH-100	Poor	1999	Rust and heavy pitting on ring. Wall deterioration. Candidate for liner.	30.5801998 -87.0466947
wwManH-101	Poor	1999	Lid sealed. Unable to open and assess.	30.5801417 -87.0454122
wwManH-103	Poor	1999	Unable to locate and assess. Shown of system map.	30.5824963 -87.043965
wwManH-113	Poor	2004	Buried. Unable to locate and assess. Shown on system map.	30.600049 -87.0405265
wwManH-144	Poor	2004	Buried. Unable to locate and assess. Shown on system map.	30.5969975 -87.0360535

Manholes that are considered to be in poor condition when assessed will be found to have at least one of the following deficiencies: moderate to heavy corrosion, being sealed or buried, blockages, moderate cracks in the wall or chimney, infiltration of any amount, ring or lid deficiencies or mortar failure.

FRWA recommends that when manholes are found in “poor” or “unknown” condition, they should be located, opened, and inspected by staff to determine what rehabilitation measures may be necessary and work with an engineering firm to finalize a cost effectiveness analysis and recommendations for sewer system manhole improvements. Cost estimates for each manhole improvement can vary from a few hundred dollars to a few thousand dollars. Manholes requiring major rehabilitation may cost upwards of \$15,000 per manhole.

Worth noting are the three manholes along DaLisa Road and the manhole along Garcon Point Road near Slalom Drive. The manholes in these areas are showing signs of higher levels of hydrogen sulfide gas resulting in moderate to heavy corrosion of the manhole ring, chimney, and walls. Because it is estimated that hydrogen sulfide corrosion can remove one inch of concrete thickness in a ten-year period, it is recommended that the System begin moving forward with consideration of what rehabilitation measures are necessary to repair or replace these manholes.

Gravity and Force Mains:

During data collection, FRWA staff did not evaluate the condition of the sewer and force mains. System Maps indicate there are approximately 9.8 miles of gravity sewer mains and an additional 11.7 miles of sewer force mains. The system consists of PVC lines.

As with the manholes, many of the gravity and force mains in the system will be nearing the end of their useful life around the same time period. With that in mind, the System should begin setting aside allocations for collection system renewal and replacement. FRWA encourages the System to begin budgeting for the construction practice of rehabilitation, relining or replacement of older or problematic lines.

Inflow and Infiltration:

As systems age, inflow and infiltration become more of an issue with the collection system. Often the issue is left unaddressed simply because the problems lie underground and out of sight. Left unattended, inflow and infiltration can lead to higher flows at the treatment plant, increased treatment costs, increased wear and maintenance on equipment, and ultimately decreased life expectancy. In addition, a wastewater plant is not designed to treat ground or surface water. Too much fresh water can lead to adverse effects during the biological treatment process. The less inflow and infiltration sent to the lift stations and wastewater plant, the lower the treatment cost and wear on critical assets.

Often, where there is infiltration, there is also exfiltration. This means that untreated wastewater can “leak” out of the collection system and into the surrounding ground. This may lead to collapsed sewer mains or blockages due to the buildup of dirt/mud or sand producing backups and sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs).

It is recommended that Sundial Utilities periodically conduct smoke testing throughout the system or at a minimum in critical or problematic areas to determine the need for improvements. While the System needs to purchase the liquid smoke, the smoke testing equipment can be borrowed from FRWA to help ease some of this cost. In addition to smoke testing, FRWA also recommends inspection and cleaning of the collection system. With the help of an engineering firm, Sundial Utilities can begin to develop additional future capital repair projects that identify and record the location and severity of any defects. This is a results-driven approach which seeks to maximize the effectiveness of the investigation through total system maintenance along with inflow and infiltration removal. FRWA also recommends considering the purchase of Inflow shields to assist in low lying or flood prone areas of the system. Of the 185 manholes in the system, FRWA was able to identify 3 manholes that have these inflow shields. These dishes start at around \$150.00 and can be installed in phases by staff when funding is available.

Estimated total cost to acquire and install approximately 182 inflow shields: \$27,300.

5. Operations and Maintenance Strategies: (O&M)

O&M consists of preventive and emergency/reactive maintenance. The strategy for O&M varies by the asset, criticality, condition, and operating history. All assets have a certain risk associated with their failure. This risk must be used as the basis for establishing a maintenance program to make sure that the utility addresses the highest risk assets. In addition, the maintenance program should address the level of service performance objectives to ensure that the utility is running at a level acceptable to the customer. Unexpected incidents could require changing the maintenance schedule for some assets. This is because corrective action must be taken in response to unexpected incidents, including those found during routine inspections and O&M activities. Utility staff will record condition assessments when maintenance is performed, at established intervals, or during scheduled inspections. As an asset is repaired or replaced, its condition will improve and therefore it can reduce the overall risk of the asset failing. This maintenance strategy should be revisited annually.

Two important considerations in planning O&M strategies are:

- Unplanned repairs should be held at 30% or less of annual maintenance activities.
- Unplanned maintenance in excess of 30% indicates a need to evaluate causes and adjust strategies.

Staff Training:

Utility maintenance is quite unique. It can involve one or a combination of water system repairs, customer service issues, troubleshooting and repair, pump and motor repairs and other technical work. This skill set is not common. Training staff, whether they are new or long-term employees, is especially important. It is recommended that the System initiate or enhance their training program for its employees. In addition to technical training, safety training is also necessary. Treatment Plants and distribution/collection systems can be dangerous places to work. Electrical safety, troubleshooting panel boxes, trenching and shoring, and confined space entry are just a few of the topics that could benefit the System and its staff.

FRWA personnel can provide some of the training needed by Sundial Utilities staff members. Training services that we offer to members are listed on our website <http://www.frwa.net> under the Training Tab.

There is no such thing as too much training. The more your staff knows, the more capable, safe, and professional they become. This enhanced sense of professionalism will improve the quality of overall service and accountability to the community.

Preventive Maintenance:

Preventive maintenance is the day-to-day work necessary to keep assets operating properly, which includes the following:

1. Regular and ongoing annual tasks necessary to keep the assets at their required service level.
2. Day-to-day and general upkeep designed to keep the assets operating at the required levels of service.
3. Tasks that provide for the normal care and attention of the asset including repairs and minor replacements.
4. Performing the base level of preventative maintenance as defined in equipment owner's manuals.

These preventative maintenance guidelines are supplemented by industry accepted best management practices (BMPs).

Equipment must be maintained according to manufacturers' recommendations to achieve maximum return on investment. By simply following the manufacturer's suggested preventive maintenance the useful life of equipment can be increased two to three times when compared to "run till failure" mode of operation. Communities that have disregarded preventive maintenance practices can achieve positive returns from a relatively small additional investment. Deferred maintenance tasks that have not historically been performed due to inadequate funding or staffing must be programmed into future operating budgets. Proper funding provides staffing and supplies to achieve life expectancy projected by the manufacturer and engineer.

Table 5.A on the following page is a sample O&M Program for this system and is based on best management practices, manufacturers' recommended service intervals, staff experience, and other sources. *This schedule is only an example.* The true schedule must be created by Sundial Utilities staff, based on their historical knowledge and information gleaned from the O&M Manuals and other sources.

Diamond Maps can be used to schedule maintenance tasks. Recurring items (e.g., annual flow meter calibrations) can be set up in advance. In fact, all maintenance activities can be coordinated in Diamond Maps using its work order feature.

Table 5.B on the following page is a sample of work orders that are specific to Sundial Utilities.

Table 5.A: Sample O&M Program. (This schedule is only an example.)

Task Name	Frequency	Task Name	Frequency
Visually Inspect Plant and Lift Stations for Damage or Tampering	Per Visit	Respond to any complaints	As they Occur
Ensure proper operation of equipment (note any issues)	Per Visit	Decommission unnecessary equipment	As they Occur
Calibrate all meters and necessary equipment	Per Visit	Perform P/M on pumps and motors	Manufacturer Recommendation
Check plant per DEP requirements	Per Visit	Perform P/M at plant and lift stations and on safety equipment	Manufacturer Recommendation
Complete all log work	Per Visit	Exercise vales in system and at lift stations	Annually
Collect all samples	As Required by Permit	Inspect storage tanks	Annually
Perform general housekeeping	Weekly	Calibrate meter and backflows	Annually
Exercise Generator	Monthly	Inspect manholes	Annually
Confirm submittal of monthly reports	Monthly	Update FSAMP	Annually

Table 5.B: Sample Work Orders – Diamond Maps.

WO#	Status	Description	Date Planned	Recurring	Date Started	Date Completed
W1001	Planned	Replace Air Release Valve	11/26/2024	No		
W1002	Planned	Replace Air Release Valve	11/26/2024	No		
W1003	Planned	Replace Air Release Valve	11/26/2024	No		
W1004	Planned	Replace Air Release Valve	11/26/2024	No		
W1005	Planned	Check operation. Repair or replace.	11/26/2024	No		
W1006	Planned	Check operation. Repair or replace.	11/26/2024	No		
W1007	Planned	Check operation. Repair or replace.	11/26/2024	No		
W1008	Planned	Check operation. Repair or replace.	11/26/2024	No		
W1009	Planned	Check operation. Repair or replace.	11/26/2024	No		
W1010	Planned	Check operation. Repair or replace.	11/26/2024	No		
W1011	Planned	Install liner.	11/26/2024	No		
W1012	Planned	Rehabilitate and line.	11/26/2024	No		
W1013	Planned	Locate manhole and assess.	11/26/2024	No		
W1014	Planned	Rehabilitate and install liner.	11/26/2024	No		
W1015	Planned	Clean and repair base of manhole.	11/26/2024	No		

Performing the work is important. Tracking the work is also important. Being able to easily check when specific maintenance tasks were performed or are scheduled will make a utility run more efficiently and prolong the life of critical equipment.

Best Management Practices (BMP):

Utility owners, managers, and operators are expected to be responsible stewards of the system. Every decision must be based on sound judgment. Using Best Management Practices (BMPs) is an excellent tool and philosophy to implement. BMPs can be described as utilizing methods or techniques found to be the most effective and practical means in achieving an objective while making optimum use of the utility's resources.

Proactive vs Reactive Maintenance:

Reactive maintenance is often carried out by customer requests or sudden asset failures. Required service and maintenance to fix the customer's issue(s) or asset failure is identified by staff inspection and corrective action is then taken. Reactive maintenance is sometimes performed under emergency conditions, such as a lift station failing causing a sewer backup. As mentioned above, if your system is responding to and performing reactive/emergency maintenance more than 30% of the time, you will need to adjust your maintenance schedules and increase proactive maintenance schedules.

Proactive maintenance consists of preventive and predictive maintenance. Preventive maintenance includes scheduled tasks to keep equipment operable. Predictive maintenance tasks try to determine potential failure points. An example of predictive maintenance is infrared analysis of electrical connections. Using special equipment, a technician can "see" loose or corroded connections that would be invisible to the naked eye. This allows the utility to "predict" and correct a potential problem early. Assets are monitored frequently, and routine maintenance is performed to increase asset longevity and prevent failure.

Upon adoption of this FSAMP plan, the FRWA Utility Asset Management team will upload Sundial Utilities asset data definition files into "Diamond Maps" described in Section 2 and will populate the field data. The appropriate System personnel will be trained in Diamond Maps functionality and can immediately begin using it for scheduling and tracking system asset routine and preventive maintenance.

6. Capital Improvement Plan

A Capital Improvement Plan is a multi-year financial planning tool that looks to the future to forecast the City's asset needs. It encourages the system and the community to forecast not only what expenditures they intend and expect to make, but also to identify potential funding sources in order to more properly plan for the acquisition of the asset. The CIP is designed to be a flexible planning tool and is updated and revised on an annual basis.

Capital improvement projects generally create new assets that previously did not exist or upgrades or improves an existing component's capacity. These projects are the consequence of growth, environmental needs, or regulatory requirements. Included in a CIP are typically:

1. Any expenditure that purchases or creates a new asset or in any way improves an asset beyond its original design capacity.
2. Any upgrades that increase asset capacity.
3. Any construction designed to produce an improvement in an asset's standard operation beyond its present ability.

Capital improvement projects will populate this list. Renewal expenditure does not increase the asset's design capacity, but restores an existing asset to its original capacity, such as:

1. Any activities that do not increase the capacity of the asset. (i.e., activities that do not upgrade and enhance the asset but merely restore them to their original size, condition, and capacity, for example, rebuilding an existing pump).
2. Any rehabilitation involving improvements and realignment or anything that restores the assets to a new or fresh condition (e.g., distribution main repair or hydrant replacement).

In making renewal decisions, the utility considers several categories other than the normally recognized physical failure or breakage. Such renewal decisions include the following:

1. Structural
2. Capacity
3. Level of service failures
4. Outdated functionality
5. Cost or economic impact

The utility staff and management typically know of potential assets that need to be repaired or rehabilitated. Reminders in the Diamond Maps task calendar let the staff members know when the condition of an asset begins to decline according to the manufacturer's life cycle

recommendations. The utility staff members can take these reminders and recommendations into account. Because the anticipated needs of the utility will change each year, the CIP is updated annually to reflect those changes.

It is recommended that Sundial Utilities develop a comprehensive CIP for their system and continue their work in planning and identifying specific asset improvement projects. Asset recommendations from this Plan can be incorporated into the process of developing and approving a Capital Improvement Plan as part of the annual budget process.

Sundial Utilities Inc. of Milton											
Sundial Utilities FY 24											
Fiscal Year: 2024											
CIP Schedule											
Description	Funding Source	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Lift Station Improvements	Wastewater Revenues	\$42,700	\$42,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Miscellaneous Equipment	Wastewater Revenues	\$96,700	\$96,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wastewater Asset Management Reserve	Wastewater Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$294,000	\$358,000	\$422,000	\$486,000	\$550,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000
WWTP Expansion Project	Future Loan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,615,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Funding Source	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
	Wastewater Revenues	\$139,400	\$139,400	\$294,000	\$358,000	\$422,000	\$486,000	\$550,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000
	Future Loan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,615,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$139,400	\$139,400	\$294,000	\$358,000	\$10,037,000	\$486,000	\$550,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000

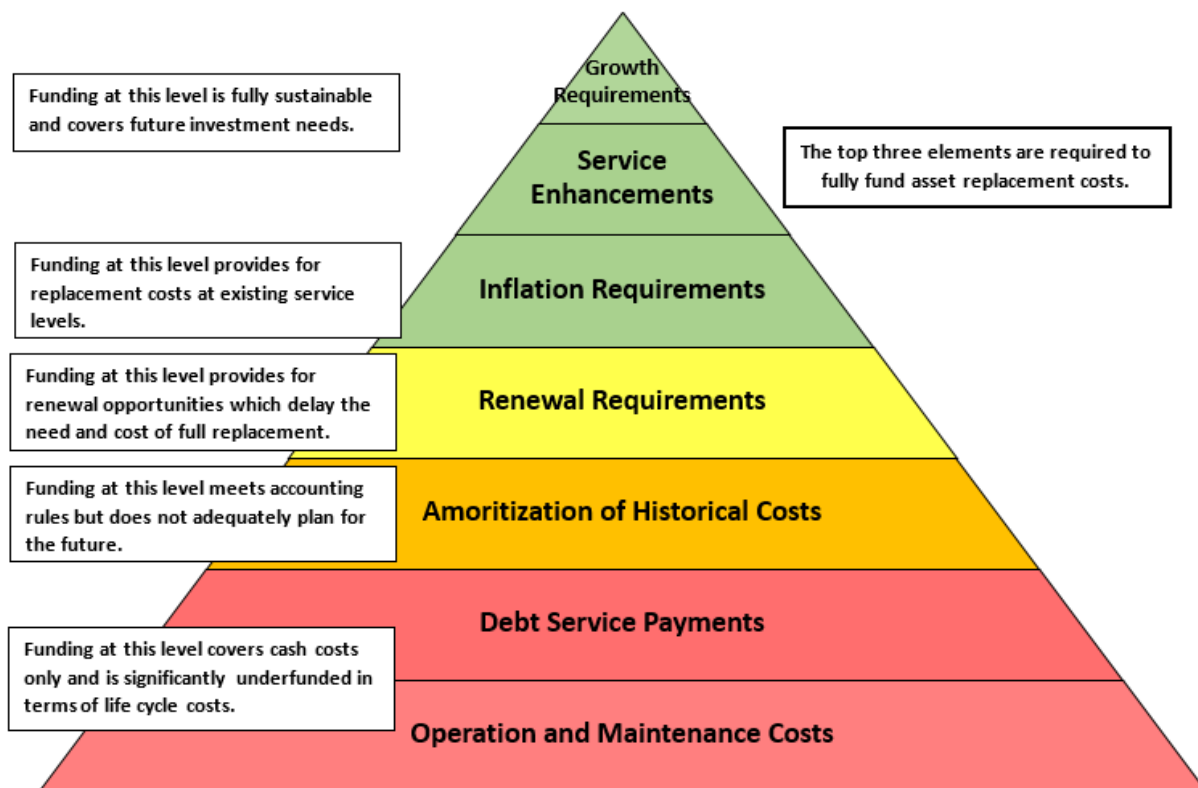
When completed, a more comprehensive CIP will identify the repair and maintenance projects identified in the Priority Action List, the proposed capital projects identified in the Plan, the fiscal year in which the project is proposed, the five-year annual maintenance budget of the System and the revenue that would be generated from the proposed change recommended in the rate schedule. As the rates are more firmly established, the System's annual Capital Requirement identified in RevPlan of \$614,000, begins to build a cash reserve, allows for the completion of capital projects, and generates sufficient revenue to cover the full cost of operating a wastewater system.

7. Financial

Budget/Financial Sufficiency:

In order for an Asset Management Plan to be effectively put into action, it must be integrated with financial planning and long-term budgeting. The development of a comprehensive financial plan will allow Sundial Utilities to identify the financial resources required for sustainable asset management based on existing asset inventories, desired levels of service, and projected growth requirements.

The pyramid below depicts the various cost elements and resulting funding levels that should be incorporated into Asset Plans that are based on best practices.



This report, with the assistance of RevPlan, helps develop such a financial plan by presenting a couple of scenarios for consideration and culminating with final recommendations.

The assets collected, along with financial information provided by the system, were entered into RevPlan to create a preliminary financial sufficiency model for the System. Each year the system is encouraged to update RevPlan and use it to help understand the impacts of future projects and rate increases. Details from the model are located in Appendix C.

The use of RevPlan allows the system to input current financial data and develop their own financial planning projections based on various timeframes. The System will have the ability to modify the rate structure to determine which proposed rate scenarios may support current and upcoming debt and expenses. Members of FRWA staff are available to assist the System with RevPlan and updating financial models.

Asset Statistics:

The table below summarizes the asset information collected for Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc.

Sundial Utilities Wastewater System	
Total Replacement Cost of Wastewater System	\$44,385,791
Percent of Wastewater Assets Needing Replacement	2.07%
Cost of Replacing All Wastewater Assets Needing Replacement	\$918,170
Annual Replacement Cost of Wastewater System	\$610,948

Please note that the \$44.4 million dollar replacement cost of the wastewater system documented above, along with the annual replacement cost of \$610,948 for the system is low. These figures do not include certain assets such as large equipment and certain property improvements along with other operational items normally associated with maintaining a utility system. As a result, any proposed rate adjustments suggested by FRWA should be considered a minimum or a starting point for review and consideration by the System.

Based on the findings of the Asset Management Plan, it is important for Sundial Utilities to start setting aside reserves for the replacement of its assets, to make sure that the base charge is adequately covering operational expenditures and that any usage charges are sufficient to fund a capital improvement program.

Reserves:

Reserve balances for utility systems are funds set aside for a specific cash flow requirement, financial need, project, task, or legal covenant. All types of reserves can play a significant role in addressing current and future challenges facing utility systems, such as demand volatility, water supply costs, large capital requirements, asset replacements, natural disasters and potential liabilities from system failures associated with aged infrastructure. All utilities should establish formal financial policies relative to reserves. Such policies should articulate how these balances are established, their use, and how the adequacy of each respective reserve fund balance is determined. Once reserve targets are established, they should be reviewed annually during the budgeting process.

At Sundial Utilities, the unrestricted cash available at end of FY 2023 was \$2,811,600, with annual operating expenses (without depreciation) of approximately \$307,563 in FY 2023 giving the System 3,335 days of cash on hand.

For planning purposes and without a stated reserve policy from the System, FRWA builds the financial model by increasing the annual unrestricted reserve funding to 270 days of the current year operation and maintenance budget. While there is not a one size fits all approach to building reserves, FRWA cautions utilities about dropping below 90 days and encourages them to work towards a balance of cash on hand equal to or greater than 270 days. Cash reserves are essential to ensure a utility's long-term financial sustainability and resiliency. Each utility system has its own unique circumstances and considerations that should be factored into the selection of the types of reserves and corresponding policies that best meet its needs and objectives.

Rates:

A 'rule of thumb' FRWA subscribes to regarding rates is that base charges pay for fixed expenses and usage charges fund the variable expenses. Rates should generate sufficient revenue to cover the full cost of operating a wastewater system. When rates are set to cover the full cost of collection and treatment, wastewater systems are more likely to have financial stability and security.

A recent rate study completed by FRWA concluded that base rates and the usage charge need to be increased for all customers.

The current residential and commercial rate structure is as follows:

Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. Wastewater Base Rates		
Residential	Commercial	Santa Rosa County Leachate
\$50.39	\$28.75	\$27.14

Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. Usage Rates				
Residential	Commercial (per 1,000 gallons)		Santa Rosa County Leachate	
No Usage Rate	0 to 3,000 gallons	\$0.00	0 to 3,000 gallons	\$0.00
	3,001 and above	\$8.66	3,001 and above	\$11.14

The table on the following page outlines the System's 2023 annual asset investment requirements, current funding positions and funding increases required to achieve full funding on assets funded by rates.

Summary of Infrastructure Requirements and Current Funding Available						
		2023 Annual Funding Available				
	Average Annual Investment Requirement	Rates	Less: Allocated to Operations	Other Revenue	Total Funding Available	Annual (Deficit)/Surplus
Wastewater System	\$610,948	\$662,000	\$405,500	\$243,500	\$500,000	(\$110,948)

The average annual investment requirement for the wastewater system is \$610,948. Averaged annual revenue currently allocated to these assets for capital purposes is \$500,000 leaving an annual deficit of \$100,948. To put it another way, these infrastructure categories are currently funded at 18.2% of their long-term requirements. Without consideration of any other sources of revenue, full funding would require a 16.8% increase in rates over time.

Although not recommended, a more traditional approach to phasing in the funding gap follows:

Funding Gap Phase-In Approach			
	Total Rate Increase Required	Phase-In Over 5 Years	Phase-In Over 10 Years
Annual Rate Change Required	16.8%	3.36%	1.68%

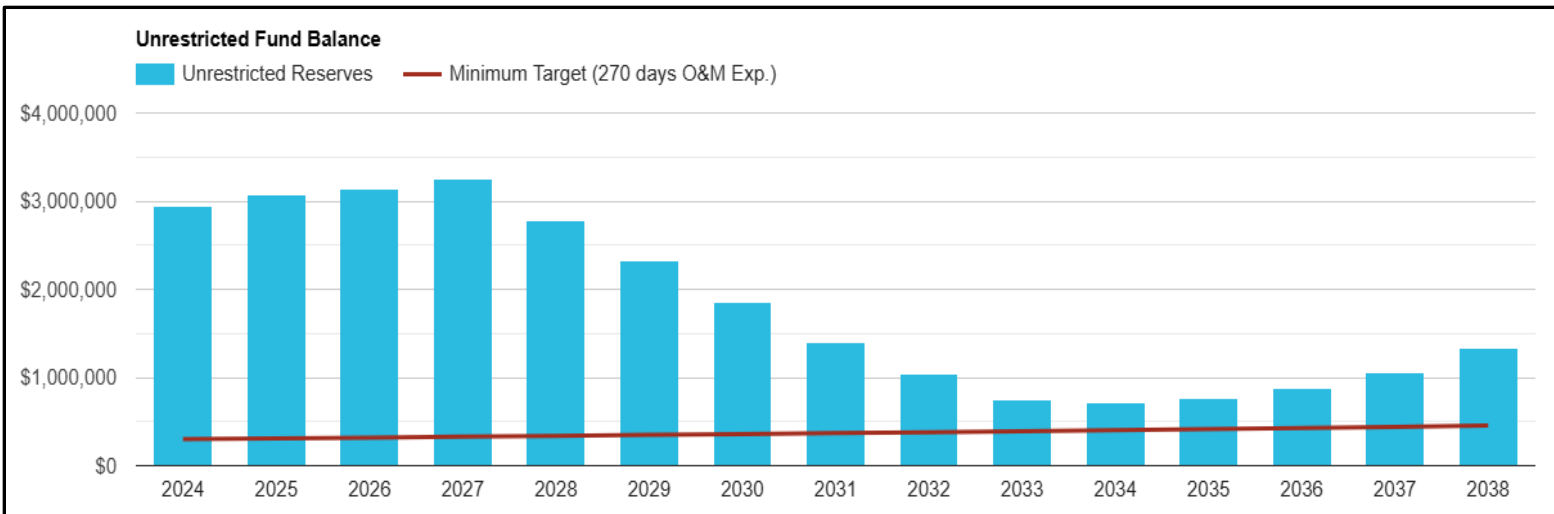
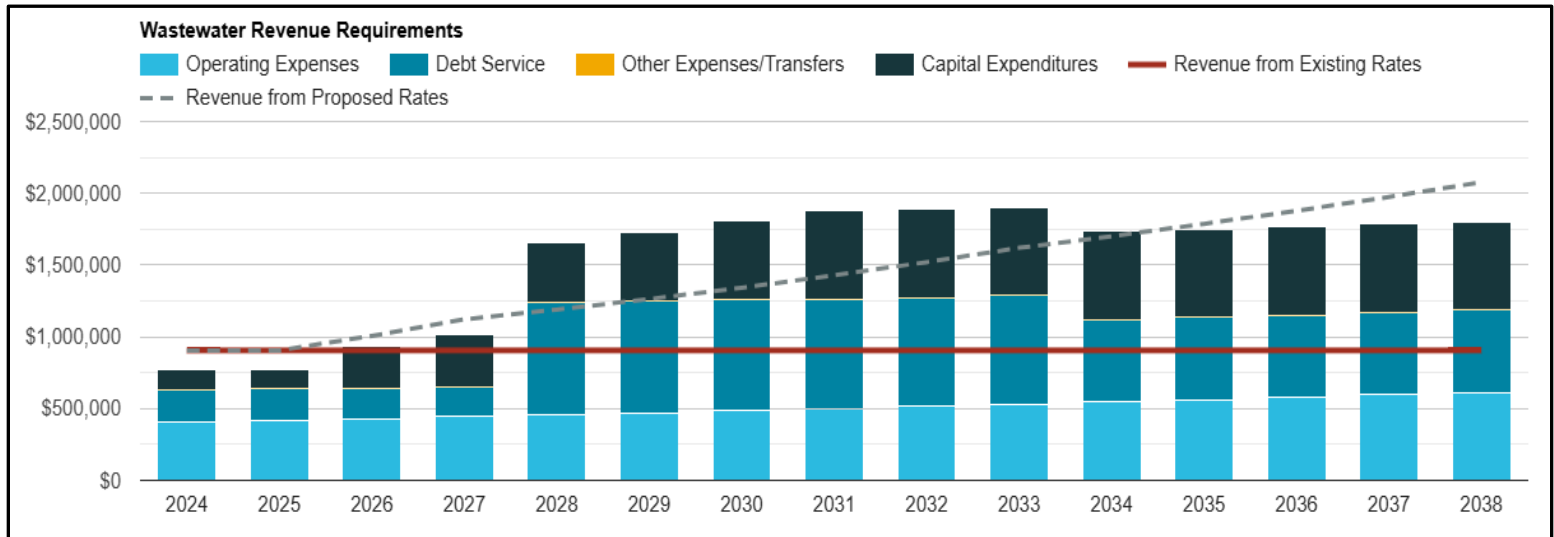
Based on the available financial information, discharge monitoring reports and billing information, FRWA developed a rate scenario that shows the rate adjustments necessary to adequately fund the wastewater system using the existing rate structure. The proposed Scenario shows the rate adjustments necessary to adequately fund the wastewater system by establishing rate increases of 10% in 2026 and 2027 followed by annual rate increases of 3% in subsequent years.

Proposed Rate Adjustments										
Fiscal Year										
ALL WW Classes	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Base Charge Adjustment	0%	0%	10%	10%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Usage Charge Adjustment	0%	0%	10%	10%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%

In addition, FRWA completed a quick calculation of water usage from Bagdad-Garcon Point Water System, and while this was only a small sampling and the two district boundaries differed, the results indicated that Sundial Utilities may not be recovering some costs of treating all the wastewater and may be losing additional revenue by billing a flat fee and not billing based on usage. Additional work and data from the water system is needed to determine if this may be the case.

Proposed Scenario:

The proposed Scenario shows the rate adjustments necessary to adequately fund the wastewater system:



Once established, the rate increases will satisfy:

- The existing operational expenses.
- The existing debt service requirements.
- The annual replacement costs for the system and future capital improvement costs.
- The new operating expenses (assets in failed or poor condition) detailed in Section 4 of this plan.
- The future debt needed to adequately replace and sustain the assets of the system.

- The annual reserve requirements.
- The need to preserve the existing amount of funds in retained earnings.

Rate Recommendation:

Based on the preliminary financial sufficiency model developed by RevPlan, the annual asset investment requirement, the need to build cash reserves, and the discharge monitoring reports and billing information, FRWA recommends that the System pursue the proposed Rate Scenario presented above. In addition, FRWA encourages the System to review RevPlan, growth projections and Consumer Price Index (CPI) changes at least annually to determine if additional rate increases are needed as well as to pursue aggressively alternative revenue funding sources for the future capital projects identified in the Capital Improvements Plan.

Proposed Wastewater Base and Usage Rates:

Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. Proposed Wastewater Base Rates		
Residential	Commercial	Santa Rosa County Leachate
\$55.43	\$31.63	\$27.95

Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. Proposed Usage Rates				
Residential	Commercial		Santa Rosa County Leachate	
No Usage Rate	0 to 3,000 gallons	\$0.00	0 to 3,000 gallons	\$0.00
	3,001 and above	\$9.53	3,001 and above	\$12.25

Sundial Utilities Inc. of Milton Sundial Utilities FY 24 Fiscal Year: 2024 Rate Schedule																
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	
Wastewater																
Residential																
Base Charges Inside City																
5/8-inch	\$50.39	\$50.39	\$55.43	\$60.97	\$62.80	\$64.69	\$66.63	\$68.62	\$70.68	\$72.80	\$74.99	\$77.24	\$79.55	\$81.94	\$84.40	
Commercial																
Base Charges Inside City																
5/8-inch	\$28.75	\$28.75	\$31.63	\$34.79	\$35.83	\$36.91	\$38.01	\$39.15	\$40.33	\$41.54	\$42.78	\$44.07	\$45.39	\$46.75	\$48.15	
Usage Charges Inside City																
0 to 3,000 gallons	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
3,001 gallons or more	\$8.66	\$8.66	\$9.53	\$10.48	\$10.79	\$11.12	\$11.45	\$11.79	\$12.15	\$12.51	\$12.89	\$13.27	\$13.67	\$14.08	\$14.50	
Santa Rosa County Leachate Sewer																
Base Charges Inside City																
5/8-inch	\$27.14	\$27.14	\$27.95	\$28.79	\$29.66	\$30.55	\$31.46	\$32.41	\$33.38	\$34.38	\$35.41	\$36.47	\$37.57	\$38.70	\$39.86	

Typical Monthly Bills – Proposed Rates

Sundial Utilities Inc. of Milton Sundial Utilities FY 24 Fiscal Year: 2024 Typical Monthly Bill, Residential Inside City, 5,000 Gallons																
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	
Wastewater																
Base Charge	\$50.39	\$50.39	\$55.43	\$60.97	\$62.80	\$64.69	\$66.63	\$68.62	\$70.68	\$72.80	\$74.99	\$77.24	\$79.55	\$81.94	\$84.40	
Usage Charge, 5,000 Gallons	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Subtotal	\$50.39	\$50.39	\$55.43	\$60.97	\$62.80	\$64.69	\$66.63	\$68.62	\$70.68	\$72.80	\$74.99	\$77.24	\$79.55	\$81.94	\$84.40	
Combined Bill	\$50.39	\$50.39	\$55.43	\$60.97	\$62.80	\$64.69	\$66.63	\$68.62	\$70.68	\$72.80	\$74.99	\$77.24	\$79.55	\$81.94	\$84.40	

Existing Rate vs. Proposed Rate Sufficiency

Sundial Utilities Inc. of Milton															
Sundial Utilities FY 24															
Fiscal Year: 2024															
Wastewater Revenue Requirements															
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Revenue Requirements:															
Operating Expenses	\$405,500	\$417,700	\$430,200	\$443,100	\$456,400	\$470,100	\$484,200	\$498,700	\$513,700	\$529,100	\$545,000	\$561,300	\$578,200	\$595,500	\$613,400
Debt Service	\$223,500	\$219,100	\$214,700	\$210,300	\$780,600	\$776,000	\$771,300	\$766,500	\$761,700	\$756,700	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900
Other Expenses/Transfers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Expenditures	\$139,400	\$139,400	\$294,000	\$358,000	\$422,000	\$486,000	\$550,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000
Gross Revenue Requirements	\$768,400	\$776,200	\$938,900	\$1,011,400	\$1,659,000	\$1,732,100	\$1,805,500	\$1,879,200	\$1,889,300	\$1,899,800	\$1,733,900	\$1,750,200	\$1,767,100	\$1,784,400	\$1,802,300
Less: Other Revenue	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500
Net Revenue Requirements	\$524,900	\$532,700	\$695,400	\$767,900	\$1,415,500	\$1,488,600	\$1,562,000	\$1,635,700	\$1,645,800	\$1,656,300	\$1,490,400	\$1,506,700	\$1,523,600	\$1,540,900	\$1,558,800
Existing Rate Sufficiency:															
Revenue from Existing Rates	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000
Revenue Surplus/(Deficiency)	\$137,100	\$129,300	-\$33,400	-\$105,900	-\$753,500	-\$826,600	-\$900,000	-\$973,700	-\$983,800	-\$994,300	-\$828,400	-\$844,700	-\$861,600	-\$878,900	-\$896,800
Proposed Rate Sufficiency:															
Revenue from Proposed Rates	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$763,300	\$878,400	\$946,200	\$1,019,600	\$1,098,900	\$1,184,600	\$1,277,000	\$1,376,400	\$1,457,300	\$1,543,700	\$1,634,800	\$1,731,100	\$1,833,700
Increase in Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$101,300	\$216,400	\$284,200	\$357,600	\$436,900	\$522,600	\$615,000	\$714,400	\$795,300	\$881,700	\$972,800	\$1,069,100	\$1,171,700
Cumulative %															
Residential															
Base Charges	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	21.00%	24.63%	28.37%	32.22%	36.19%	40.27%	44.48%	48.81%	53.28%	57.88%	62.61%	67.49%
Usage Charges	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	21.00%	24.63%	28.37%	32.22%	36.19%	40.27%	44.48%	48.81%	53.28%	57.88%	62.61%	67.49%
Commercial															
Base Charges	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	21.00%	24.63%	28.37%	32.22%	36.19%	40.27%	44.48%	48.81%	53.28%	57.88%	62.61%	67.49%
Usage Charges	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	21.00%	24.63%	28.37%	32.22%	36.19%	40.27%	44.48%	48.81%	53.28%	57.88%	62.61%	67.49%
Santa Rosa County Leachate Sewer															
Base Charges	0.00%	0.00%	3.00%	6.09%	9.27%	12.55%	15.93%	19.41%	22.99%	26.68%	30.48%	34.39%	38.42%	42.58%	46.85%
Usage Charges	0.00%	0.00%	3.00%	6.09%	9.27%	12.55%	15.93%	19.41%	22.99%	26.68%	30.48%	34.39%	38.42%	42.58%	46.85%
Current Year %															
Residential															
Base Charges	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Usage Charges	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Commercial															
Base Charges	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Usage Charges	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Santa Rosa County Leachate Sewer															
Base Charges	0.00%	0.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Usage Charges	0.00%	0.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Revenue Surplus/(Deficiency)	\$137,100	\$129,300	\$67,800	\$110,500	-\$469,300	-\$469,000	-\$463,100	-\$451,100	-\$368,900	-\$279,900	-\$33,100	\$36,900	\$111,300	\$190,200	\$274,900

8. Energy Conservation

Energy Conservation and Cost Savings

Energy costs often make up twenty-five to thirty percent of a utility's total operation and maintenance costs. They also represent the largest controllable cost of providing water and wastewater services. EPA's "Ensuring a Sustainable Future: An Energy Management Guidebook for Wastewater and Water Utilities" provides details to support utilities in energy management and cost reduction by using the steps described in this guidebook. The Guidebook takes utilities through a series of steps to analyze their current energy usage, use energy audits to identify ways to improve efficiency and measure the effectiveness of energy projects.

Energy Conservation Measures

Sundial Utilities should ensure all assets, not just those connected to a power source, are evaluated for energy efficiency. It is highly recommended that staff conduct an energy assessment or audit. The following are common energy management initiatives the System should implement going forward:

1. Load management
2. Replace weather-stripping and insulation on buildings.
3. Installation of insulated metal roofing over energy inefficient shingle roofing
4. On-demand water heaters
5. Variable frequency driven pumps and electrical equipment
6. Energy efficient infrastructure
7. LED lighting
8. Meg electric motors
9. MCC electrical lug thermal investigation
10. Flag underperforming assets for rehabilitation or replacement

The above 10 energy saving initiatives are just a start and most can be accomplished in-house. A more comprehensive energy audit, conducted by an energy consultant/professional, is recommended to evaluate how much energy is consumed system-wide and identify measures that can be taken to utilize energy more efficiently.

With the cost of electricity rising, the reduction of energy use should be a priority for municipalities. A key deliverable of an energy audit is a thorough analysis of the effect of overdesign on energy efficiency. Plants are designed to perform at maximum flow and loading conditions. Unfortunately, most plants are not efficient in average conditions. Aging infrastructure is another source of inefficient usage of energy in WWTPs across the country. The justification for addressing aging infrastructure related to energy waste is also included in the energy audit process.

The table on the following page provides typical water and wastewater high-use energy operations and associated potential energy saving measures.

High Energy Using Operations	Energy Saving Measures	
Lighting	• Motion sensors • Pulse start metal halide • Super-efficient T8s	• T5 low and high bay fixtures • Indirect fluorescent • Comprehensive control for large buildings
Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning (HVAC)	• Water source heat pumps • Custom incentives for larger units • Occupancy controls	• Prescriptive incentives for remote telemetry units • Low volume fume hood • Heat pump for generator oil sump

Energy Audit Approach

An energy audit is intended to evaluate how much energy is consumed and identify measures that can be taken to utilize energy more efficiently. The primary goal is reducing power consumption and cost through physical and operational changes. Each system will have unique opportunities to reduce energy use or cost depending on system specific changes and opportunities within the power provider's rate schedules. An audit of an individual treatment plant is an attempt to pinpoint wasted or unneeded facility energy consumption. It is recommended that an energy audit be carried out every two to three years to analyze a return on investment.

A wastewater system energy audit approach checklist for pumps and motors, similar to the one below, can be a useful tool to identify areas of potential concern and to develop a plan of action to resolve them.

Minimum Equipment Information to Gather	Additional Equipment Information to Gather	Conditions to Consider
• Pump style • Number of pump stages • Pump and motor speed(s) • Pump rated head (name plate) • Motor rated power and voltage (name plate) • Full load amps • Rated and actual pump discharge • Operation schedules	• Pump manufacturer's pump curves • Actual pump curve • Power factor • Load profile • Analysis of variable frequency drives (vfd's) if present • Pipe sizes • Water level (source) • Motor current • Pump suction pressure • Discharge pressure	• Maintenance records • Consistently throttled values • Excessive noise or vibrations • Buildup of sand and/or grit • Evidence of wear or cavitation on pump, impellers, or pump bearings. • Out-of-alignment conditions • Significant flow rate/ pressure variations • Active bypass piping • Restrictions in pipes or pumps • Restrictive/leaking pump shaft packing

In late 2024, an Energy Assessment was conducted by FRWA staff at the System's Wastewater Treatment Plant and lift stations. A summary of the results of this audit was not available at the time of completing this Plan and will be presented to the City under separate cover. When the report is available, a summary of any recommendations should be listed in the annual update performed by the System.

Several grants and loans are available to systems for completing such recommended projects. A list of common funding sources is found in Section 9 of this Plan.

Please know that FRWA offers Energy Assessments to our members and SRF recipients that are participating in the AMFSP program. It is recommended that audits be completed every two to three years. For future energy assessments, please contact your local Circuit Rider or the FRWA office to participate.

9. Conclusions

General:

Our conclusions are based on our observations during the data collection procedure, discussions with Sundial Utilities staff, regulatory inspection data, and our experience related to similar assets.

Areas needing attention are detailed in [Section 4](#) and include:

Wastewater Treatment Plant: The Wastewater Treatment Plant is considered to be in overall average condition. During the assessment of the Wastewater Treatment Plant assets, FRWA noted that no system assets were listed in failed or poor condition and that expansion is required due to the System engineer's recommendation that the plant will soon exceed permitted capacity.

Lift Stations: Due to the condition of some lift stations, potential for inflow/infiltration and potential for lift station failure, FRWA encourages Sundial Utilities to begin budgeting an annual allocation for the maintenance, rehabilitation, and relining or replacement of the lift stations, beginning with DaLisa, Sundial Estates and Ventura 2. In addition, the system, when feasible, should install backup generators at each of the lift stations.

Manholes: Any Manholes in "poor" or "unknown" condition should be located, opened, and inspected by staff to determine what rehabilitation measures are necessary. Work with an engineering firm to finalize a cost effectiveness analysis and recommendation for sewer system manhole improvements. Repair and/or line manholes in poor or failed condition paying particular attention to the manholes located along DaLisa Road and along Garcon Point Road near Slalom Drive. Consider the purchase of inflow shields.

Sewer Mains: Begin budgeting for the renewal and replacement of the collection system and the rehabilitation, relining or replacement of older lines. Conduct smoke testing of the system to identify critical or problematic areas of the collection system. Begin the practice of inspecting and cleaning the collection system. Develop additional future capital repair projects that identify and record the location and severity of any defects.

Other Areas:

- An Asset Management Planning (AMP) and Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) program must be implemented to maintain assets efficiently and effectively.
- Staff training in maintenance, safety, and use of the AMP/CMMS tool must be completed.
- Rates must be modified and monitored to ensure adequate funding for operations and system improvements.
- An audit of Energy Saving initiatives is recommended every two to three years. Even small changes in energy use can result in large savings.
- The Asset Management Plan must be adopted by Resolution or Ordinance. This demonstrates the utility's commitment to the plan. After adoption, implementation of the AMP must occur.

Implementing this Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan:

Implementing an Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan requires several items:

1. **Assign specific personnel** to oversee and perform the tasks of Asset Management.
2. **Develop and use a Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) program.** The information provided in this FSAMP plan will give the utility a good starting point to begin. Properly maintaining assets will ensure their useful life is extended and will ultimately save money. Asset maintenance tasks are scheduled and tracked, new assets are captured, and assets removed from service are retired properly using CMMS. Transitioning from reactive to preventive and predictive maintenance philosophies will net potentially large savings for the utility. Diamond Maps is one example among many options that are available. FRWA can help with set up and implementation.
3. **Develop specific Level of Service items.** Create a Level of Service (LOS) Agreement and inform customers of the Utility's commitment to providing the stated LOS. Successes can be shared with customers. This can dramatically improve customer relations. This also gives utility employees goals to strive for and can positively impact morale. We have included a draft LOS list in [Section 2 – Level of Service](#).
4. **Develop specific Change Out/Repair/Replacement Programs.** The System budgets for Repair and Replacement and should continue to evaluate the system to adjust the annual budgeted amounts accordingly. An example includes budgeting for a certain number of stepped system refurbishments each year.
5. **Modify the existing rate structure.** Continue to make sure adequate funds are available to properly operate and maintain the facilities. Rate increases, when required, can be accomplished in a stepped fashion rather than an 'all now' approach to lessen the resulting customer impact.
6. **Explore financial assistance options.** Financial assistance is especially useful in the beginning stages of Asset Management since budget shortfalls likely exist and high-cost items may be needed quickly. For a table of common funding sources, see [Funding Sources for Water and Wastewater Systems](#).
7. **Revisit the AMFS plan annually.** An Asset Management Plan is a living document. It can be revised at any time but must be revisited and evaluated at least once each year. Common updates or revisions include:
 - Changes to your asset management team.
 - Updates to the asset inventory.
 - Updates to asset condition and criticality ranking charts.
 - Updates to asset condition and criticality assessment procedures.
 - Updates to operation and maintenance activities.
 - Changes to financial strategies and long-term funding plans.

The annual review should begin by asking yourself:

“What changes have occurred since our last AMFS plan update?”

Funding Sources for Water and Wastewater Systems

Below is a table of common funding sources, including web links and contact information. All systems should be making the effort to secure funding, which can be in the form of low or no interest loans, grants, or a combination of both.

Agency/Program	Website	Contact
FDEP Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program (DWSRF)	https://floridadep.gov/wra/srf/content/dwsrf-program	Eric Meyers eric.v.meyers@FloridaDEP.gov 850-245-2991
FDEP Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program (CWSRF)	https://floridadep.gov/wra/srf/content/cwsrf-program	Eric Meyers eric.v.meyers@FloridaDEP.gov 850-245-2991
USDA Rural Development- Water and Wastewater Direct Loans and Grants	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-economic-development-loan-grant-program https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program	Jeanie Isler pamela.isler@usda.gov 352-338-3440
Economic Development Administration- Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance Programs	https://www.eda.gov/resources/economic-development-directory/states/fl.htm https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppld=294771	Greg Vaday gvaday@eda.doc.gov 404-730-3009
National Rural Water Association- Revolving Loan Fund	https://nrwa.org/initiatives/revolving-loan-fund/	Alicia Keeter Alicia@frwa.net 850-668-2746
Florida Department of Commerce - Florida Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program	http://www.floridajobs.org/community-planning-and-development/assistance-for-governments-and-organizations/florida-small-cities-community-development-block-grant-program	Shauita Jackson shauita.jackson@deo.myflorida.com 850-717-8416
Northwest Florida Water Management System - Cooperative Funding Initiative (CFI)	https://www.nfwfwater.com/Water-Resources/Funding-Programs	Christina Coger Christina.Coger@nfwfwater.com 850-539-5999

Closing:

This Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability plan is presented to Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. for consideration and final adoption. Its creation would not be possible without the cooperation of the System staff and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection State Revolving Fund (FDEP-SRF).

As a valued FRWA member, it is our goal to help make the most effective and efficient use of your limited resources. The Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan is an unbiased, impartial, independent review and is solely intended for achievement of wastewater system fiscal sustainability and maintaining your valuable utility assets. The Florida Rural Water Association has enjoyed serving you and will happily assist Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. with any future projects to ensure your Asset Management Plan is a success.

APPENDIX A: Sample Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. 2025-_____

A RESOLUTION OF SUNDIAL UTILITIES OF MILTON, INC., APPROVING THE SUNDIAL UTILITIES OF MILTON, INC. WASTEWATER ASSET MANAGEMENT AND FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY PLAN; AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO TAKE ALL ACTIONS NECESSARY TO EFFECTUATE THE INTENT OF THIS RESOLUTION; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Florida Statutes provides financial assistance to local government agencies to finance construction of the municipal utility system improvements; and

WHEREAS, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection State Revolving Fund (SRF) has designated the Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. Utility System Improvements identified in the Wastewater Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan, as potentially eligible for available funding; and

WHEREAS, as a condition of obtaining funding from the SRF, the System is required to implement an Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan for the System's Utility System Improvements; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. has determined that approval of the attached Wastewater Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan for the proposed improvements, in order to obtain necessary funding in accordance with SRF guidelines, is in the best interest of the System.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SUNDIAL UTILITIES OF MILTON, INC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS the following:

Section 1. That the Board of Directors hereby approves the Sundial Utilities of Milton, Inc. Wastewater Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan, attached hereto and incorporated by reference as a part of this Resolution.

Section 2. That the City Manager is authorized to take all actions necessary to effectuate the intent of this Resolution and to implement the Wastewater Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan in accordance with applicable Florida law and Council direction in order to obtain funding from the SRF.

Section 3. That the Board of Directors will annually evaluate existing rates to determine the need for any increase and will increase rates in accordance with the financial recommendation found in the Wastewater Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan or in proportion to the System's needs as determined by the Board of Directors in its discretion.

Section 4. That this Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on this _____ day of _____, 2025.

SUNDIAL UTILITIES OF MILTON, INC.

Heather Lindsay, Mayor

ATTEST:

Molly Turnes, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

City Attorney

APPENDIX B: Master Asset List

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
Buildings						
WWTP Office Building	2002	50	145000	Average	Moderate	2049
WWTP Storage Building	2002	50	5000	Average	Moderate	2049
WWTP Chemical Building	2010	50	10000	Average	Moderate	2049
WWTP Chlorine Building	2002	50	5000	Average	Moderate	2049
Water Pump House	2002	50	8000	Average	Moderate	2049
Control Valves						
Force Main ARV	2004	25	1000	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Shields Point - Pump 2 Check Valve	2004	25	2500	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Shields Point - Pump 1 Check Valve	2004	25	2500	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Ventura 2 - Pump 1 Check Valve	2004	25	2500	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Ventura 2 - Pump 2 Check Valve	2004	25	2500	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Ventura 1 - Pump 1 Check Valve	2005	25	2500	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Ventura 1 - Pump 2 Check Valve	2005	25	2500	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Southwood - Pump 1 Check Valve	2002	25	2500	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Southwood - Pump 2 Check Valve	2002	25	2500	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Monticello Estates - Pump 1 Check Valve	2006	25	2500	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Monticello Estates - Pump 2 Check Valve	2006	25	2500	Average	Moderate	2036
LS DaLisa - Pump 1 Check Valve	1999	25	2500	Average	Moderate	2036
LS DaLisa - Pump 2 Check Valve	1999	25	2500	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Ventura 2 - Pump 1 ARV	2004	25	500	Failed	Moderate	2024

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
LS Ventura 2 - Pump 2 ARV	2005	25	500	Failed	Moderate	2024
LS Ventura 1 - Pump 1 ARV	2005	25	500	Failed	Moderate	2024
LS Ventura 1 - Pump 2 ARV	2005	25	500	Failed	Moderate	2024
LS River Cove - Pump 1 ARV	2022	25	750	Good	Moderate	2041
LS River Cove - Pump 2 ARV	2022	25	750	Good	Moderate	2041
LS River Cove - Pump 1 Check Valve	2022	25	2500	Good	Moderate	2041
LS River Cove - Pump 2 Check Valve	2022	25	2500	Good	Moderate	2041
LS River Cove - Discharge Check Valve	2022	25	2500	Good	Moderate	2041
LS Sundial Estates - Pump 1 Check Valve	1998	25	3500	Poor	Moderate	2031
LS Sundial Estates - Pump 2 Check Valve	1998	25	3500	Poor	Moderate	2031
LS Monticello Estates - Pump 2 ARV	2006	25	500	Poor	Moderate	2031
LS Monticello Estates - Pump 1 ARV	2006	25	500	Poor	Moderate	2031
LS DaLisa - Pump 1 ARV	1999	25	500	Poor	Moderate	2031
LS DaLisa - Pump 2 ARV	1999	25	500	Poor	Moderate	2031
Dry Wells						
Lift Station Shields Point - Dry Well	2004	50	15000	Average	Moderate	2049
Lift Station Ventura 2 - Dry Well	2005	50	15000	Average	Moderate	2049
Lift Station Ventura 1 - Dry Well	2005	50	15000	Average	Moderate	2049
Lift Station Southwoods - Dry Well	2002	50	15000	Average	Moderate	2049
Lift Station Monticello Estates - Dry Well	2006	50	15000	Average	Moderate	2049
Lift Station Sundial Estates - Dry Well	1998	50	15000	Poor	Moderate	2039
Lift Station DaLisa - Dry Well	1999	50	15000	Poor	Moderate	2039
Electrical Equipment						
LS Ventura 2 - Pump Control Panel	2007	20	10000	Average	Moderate	2034

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
LS Ventura 1 - Pump Control Panel	2007	20	10000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Kapok - Main Disconnect Switch	1997	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Shields Point - Control Panel	2004	20	5000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Shields Point - Disconnect Switch	2004	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Ventura 2 - Disconnect Switch	2005	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Ventura 1 - Disconnect Switch	2005	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Sundial Estates - Power Supply Box	1998	20	500	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Sundial Estates - Main Disconnect Switch	1998	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Sundial Estates - Transfer Panel Box	1998	20	3000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Sundial Estates - Pump Control Panel	2005	20	5000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Kapok - Pump Control Panel	1997	20	5000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Southwoods - Pump Control Panel	2002	20	5000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Southwoods - Disconnect Switch	2002	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Monticello Estates - Disconnect Switch	2006	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Monticello Estates - Pump Control Panel	2006	20	10000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS DaLisa - Disconnect Switch	1999	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS DaLisa - Pump Control Panel	1999	20	5000	Average	Moderate	2034
WWTP Headworks Control Panel	2002	20	5000	Average	Moderate	2034
Belt Press Control Panel	2003	20	5000	Average	Moderate	2034
Belt Press Auger Control Panel	2003	20	3000	Average	Moderate	2034
Sludge Pump Control Panel	2003	20	3000	Average	Moderate	2034
WWTP Generator	2002	20	65000	Average	Moderate	2034
Sequox Control Panel	2002	20	10000	Average	Moderate	2034
WWTP Generator Transfer Switch	2002	20	2000	Average	Moderate	2034

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
WWTP Electrical Panel Box	2002	20	500	Average	Moderate	2034
WWTP Main Disconnect Switch and Power Distribution Panel	2002	20	2000	Average	Moderate	2034
Blower Control Panel	2002	20	3000	Average	Moderate	2034
WWTP Pump 1 and 2 Control Panel	2002	20	5000	Average	Moderate	2034
Blower 1 Disconnect Switch	2002	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
Blower 2 Disconnect Switch	2002	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
Blower 3 Disconnect Switch	2002	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS River Cove - Lift Station Control Panel	2023	20	100000	Good	Moderate	2038
LS River Cove - Generator	2023	20	40000	Good	Moderate	2038
LS River Cove - Generator Transfer Switch	2023	20	2000	Good	Moderate	2038
LS River Cove - Equipment Control Panel	2023	20	10000	Good	Moderate	2038
LS River Cove - Disconnect Switch	2023	20	1000	Good	Moderate	2038
LS River Cove - Power Supply Box	2023	20	500	Good	Moderate	2038
Force Mains						
Force Main	1999	60	179000	Average	Moderate	2054
Force Main	1999	60	32000	Average	Moderate	2054
Force Main	1999	60	15000	Average	Moderate	2054
Force Main	1999	60	155000	Average	Moderate	2054
Force Main	1998	60	355000	Average	Moderate	2054
Force Main	1998	60	88000	Average	Moderate	2054
Force Main	1984	60	116000	Average	Moderate	2054
Force Main	1999	60	359000	Average	Moderate	2054
Force Main	1999	60	64000	Average	Moderate	2054
Force Main	1999	60	55000	Average	Moderate	2054

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
Force Main	1984	60	266000	Average	Moderate	2054
Force Main	1999	60	114000	Average	Moderate	2054
Force Main	2004	60	210000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2004	60	211000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2004	60	18000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2022	60	93000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2022	60	17000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2022	60	14000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2022	60	15000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2022	60	36000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2022	60	17000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2022	60	110000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2004	60	336000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2004	60	126000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2004	60	39000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2004	60	715000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2002	60	127000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2002	60	146000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2004	60	109000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2004	60	85000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2004	60	113000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2022	60	108000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2022	60	100000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2006	60	283000	Good	Moderate	2066

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
Force Main	2002	60	18000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2004	60	438000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2023	60	164000	Good	Moderate	2066
Force Main	2002	60	44000	Good	Moderate	2066
Gravity Mains						
Gravity Main	1998	100	229000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1999	100	869000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1999	100	423000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1999	100	465000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1999	100	299000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1999	100	303000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	469000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	1025000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	1244000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	256000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	202000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	587000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	438000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	171000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	180000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	254000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	447000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	241000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	142000	Average	Moderate	2074

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
Gravity Main	2004	100	34000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	92000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	430000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	263000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	51000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	643000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	1998	100	118000	Average	Moderate	2074
Gravity Main	2004	100	1042000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	64000	Good	Minor	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	127000	Good	Minor	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	31000	Good	Minor	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	55000	Good	Minor	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	898000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	664000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	913000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	220000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	262000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	129000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	161000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	215000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	918000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	110000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	130000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	42000	Good	Moderate	2094

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
Gravity Main	2004	100	317000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	165000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	310000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	566000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	126000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2002	100	643000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2002	100	234000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2002	100	108000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2002	100	575000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2006	100	764000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2006	100	755000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2006	100	597000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2006	100	671000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2006	100	23000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	1999	100	709000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	1999	100	688000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2022	100	965000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2022	100	1210000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2022	100	478000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2022	100	229000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2022	100	376000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2022	100	183000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2022	100	178000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2022	100	242000	Good	Moderate	2094

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
Gravity Main	2022	100	454000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2022	100	564000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2022	100	383000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2022	100	826000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2002	100	717000	Good	Moderate	2094
Gravity Main	2004	100	382000	Good	Moderate	2094
Hydropneumatic Tanks						
Hydropneumatic Tank 1	2020	30	500	Average	Moderate	2039
Hydropneumatic Tank 2	2020	30	500	Average	Moderate	2039
Hydropneumatic Tank 3	2020	30	500	Average	Moderate	2039
Instruments and Controls						
LS Shields Point - RTU/SCADA	2004	20	3000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Ventura 2 - RTU/SCADA	2005	20	3000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Ventura 1 - RTU/SCADA	2005	20	3000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Sundial Estates - RTU/SCADA	2005	20	3000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Kapok - RTU/SCADA	2004	20	3000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Southwoods - RTU/SCADA	2004	20	3000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Monticello Estates - RTU/SCADA	2006	20	3000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS DaLisa - RTU/SCADA	2004	20	3000	Average	Moderate	2034
WWTP - RTU/SCADA	2004	20	3000	Average	Moderate	2034
Blower 1 VFD	2011	20	2000	Average	Moderate	2034
Blower 1 RTU	2011	20	5000	Average	Moderate	2034
Blower 2 RTU	2004	20	5000	Average	Moderate	2034
Blower 2 VFD	2011	20	2000	Average	Moderate	2034

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
Blower 3 VFD	2011	20	2000	Average	Moderate	2034
Blower 3 RTU	2011	20	5000	Average	Moderate	2034
WWTP Sodium Hydroxide Remote Telemetry Unit	2010	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
Valve Actuator	2002	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
Valve Actuator	2021	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
Valve Actuator	2021	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
Valve Actuator	2021	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
Valve Actuator	2021	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
Valve Actuator	2023	20	1000	Good	Moderate	2038
Lab Equipment						
Precision Scale	2020	20	2020	Average	Moderate	2034
WWTP Lab Oven	2020	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
WWTP Lab Spectrophotometer	2022	20	7000	Average	Moderate	2034
WWTP Lab pH Meter	2022	15	1000	Average	Moderate	2031
WWTP Lab Dessicator	2022	15	500	Average	Moderate	2031
Manholes						
Manhole	2004	50	14000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	16000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	12000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	11000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	13000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	13000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	8000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	8000	Average	Moderate	2049

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
Manhole	1998	50	9000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	9000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	9000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	9000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	9000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	9000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	12000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	11000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	13000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	13000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	9000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	12000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	15000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	16000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	19000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	25000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	18000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	18000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	14000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	18000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	18000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	14000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	13000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	16000	Average	Moderate	2049

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
Manhole	1998	50	22000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	14000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	24000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	15000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	9000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	23000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	14000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	12000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	12000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	16000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	21000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	16000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	17000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	13000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	11000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1998	50	23000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2002	50	10000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2002	50	10000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2002	50	10000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2002	50	13000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2002	50	21000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2002	50	16000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2002	50	12000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2002	50	8000	Average	Moderate	2049

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
Manhole	2002	50	16000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2002	50	14000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2002	50	13000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	11000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	11000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	17000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	23000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	27000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	27000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	29000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	30000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	27000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	24000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	18000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	12000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	9000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	14000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	15000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	17000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	23000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	19000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2006	50	13000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1999	50	13000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1999	50	10000	Average	Moderate	2049

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
Manhole	1999	50	12000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1999	50	11000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1999	50	11000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1999	50	19000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1999	50	12000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1999	50	11000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1999	50	12000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1999	50	11000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1999	50	12000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1999	50	14000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1999	50	18000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1999	50	11000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1999	50	8000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1999	50	16000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	1999	50	14000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	13000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	19000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	22000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	23000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	18000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	18000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	18000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	12000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	10000	Average	Moderate	2049

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
Manhole	2004	50	30000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	17000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	10000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	19000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	16000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	15000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	13000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	12000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	14000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	15000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	11000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	14000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	11000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	11000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	16000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	19000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	20000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	22000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	14000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	20000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	17000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	15000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	12000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	16000	Average	Moderate	2049

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
Manhole	2004	50	14000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	20000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	11000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	10000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2004	50	22000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole - Sewer Cleanout	2002	50	10000	Average	Moderate	2049
Manhole	2022	50	13000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	12000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	16000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	17000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	18000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	24000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	28000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	26000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	24000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	18000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	17000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	20000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	24000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	24000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	21000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	18000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	16000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	16000	Good	Moderate	2059

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
Manhole	2022	50	14000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	11000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	23000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	20000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	11000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	15000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	34000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	30000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	26000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	26000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	14000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	24000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	23000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	21000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	11000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	18000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	14000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	21000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	27000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	11000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	11000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	2022	50	14000	Good	Moderate	2059
Manhole	1998	50	14000	Poor	Moderate	2039
Manhole	1998	50	13000	Poor	Moderate	2039

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
Manhole	1998	50	15000	Poor	Moderate	2039
Manhole	1998	50	15000	Poor	Moderate	2039
Manhole	2002	50	15000	Poor	Moderate	2039
Manhole	1999	50	11000	Poor	Moderate	2039
Manhole	1999	50	11000	Poor	Moderate	2039
Manhole	1999	50	15000	Poor	Moderate	2039
Manhole	1999	50	15000	Poor	Moderate	2039
Manhole	2004	50	15000	Poor	Moderate	2039
Manhole	2004	50	15000	Poor	Moderate	2039
Motors						
Belt Press Motor 1	2018	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
Belt Press Motor 2	2018	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
Belt Press Auger Motor	2003	20	2000	Average	Moderate	2034
Sludge Pump Motor	2002	20	3000	Average	Moderate	2034
Headworks Bar Screen Motor	2022	20	1000	Good	Moderate	2038
Other Equipment and Tools						
Air Compressor	2003	20	2000	Average	Moderate	2034
Air Compressor	2023	20	2000	Average	Moderate	2034
Air Compressor	2010	20	1500	Average	Moderate	2034
WWTP Modular Desiccant Compressed Air Dryer	2023	20	4000	Good	Moderate	2038
Air Compressor	2022	20	4500	Good	Moderate	2038
Pumps						
LS Ventura 2 - Pump 1	2005	20	27000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Ventura 2 - Pump 2	2005	20	27000	Average	Moderate	2034

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
LS Ventura 1 - Pump 1	2005	20	27000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Ventura 1 - Pump 2	2005	20	27000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Sundial Estates - Pump 1	2005	20	27000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Sundial Estates - Pump 2	2005	20	27000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Kapok - Pump 1	1997	20	2000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Kapok - Pump 2	1997	20	2000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Shield Point - Pump 1	2005	20	25000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Shield Point - Pump 2	2005	20	25000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Southwoods - Pump 1	2002	20	25000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Southwoods - Pump 2	2002	20	25000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Monticello Estates - Pump 1	2006	20	14000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Monticello Estates - Pump 2	2006	20	14000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS DaLisa - Pump 1	1999	20	14000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS DaLisa - Pump 2	1999	20	14000	Average	Moderate	2034
Belt Press Pump	2002	20	2000	Average	Moderate	2034
Sludge Pump	2003	20	5000	Average	Moderate	2034
Lab Vacuum Pump	2022	20	1000	Average	Moderate	2034
WWTP Chemical Booster Pump	2020	20	1200	Average	Moderate	2034
LS River Cove - Pump 1	2022	20	18000	Good	Moderate	2038
LS River Cove - Pump 2	2022	20	18000	Good	Moderate	2038
Sampling Stations						
Headworks Sampling Station	2002	15	3000	Average	Moderate	2031
Chlorine Contact Chamber Sampling Station	2002	15	3000	Average	Moderate	2031
Security Equipment						

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
LS Shields Point - Security Fencing	2004	20	1500	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Ventura 2 -Security Fencing	2005	20	3000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Ventura 1 - Security Fencing	2005	20	2500	Average	Moderate	2034
LS Monticello Estates - Security Fencing	2002	20	2000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS DaLisa - Security Fencing	2002	20	2000	Average	Moderate	2034
WWTP Security Fencing	2002	20	21000	Average	Moderate	2034
WWTP Security Fencing 1	2002	20	60000	Average	Moderate	2034
LS River Cove - Security Fencing	2022	20	5000	Good	Moderate	2038
Storage Tanks						
Chlorine Contact Chambers	2002	50	95000	Average	Major	2049
Digesters 1	2002	50	145000	Average	Major	2049
Aeration Tank 1 - First Stage	2002	50	320000	Average	Major	2049
Aeration Tank 2 - First Stage	2002	50	320000	Average	Major	2049
Aeration Tank 2 - Second Stage	2002	50	305000	Average	Major	2049
Aeration Tank 2 - Second Stage	2002	50	305000	Average	Major	2049
Selector Tank	2002	50	55000	Average	Major	2049
Clarifier 1	2002	50	170000	Average	Major	2049
Clarifier 2	2002	50	170000	Average	Major	2049
Digester 2	2002	50	145000	Average	Major	2049
System Valves						
Force Main Valve	2004	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Shields Point - Pump 2 Isolation Valve	2004	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Shields Point - Pump 1 Isolation Valve	2004	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Shields Point - Discharge Valve	2004	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
LS Ventura 2 - Discharge Valve	2004	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Ventura 2 - Pump 1 Isolation Valve	2004	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Ventura 2 - Pump 2 Isolation Valve	2004	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Ventura 1 - Discharge Valve	2005	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Ventura 1 - Pump 2 Isolation Valve	2005	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Ventura 1 - Pump 1 Isolation Valve	2005	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Southwood - Pump 1 Isolation Valve	2002	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Southwood - Pump 2 Isolation Valve	2002	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Southwood - Discharge Valve	2002	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Monticello Estates - Discharge Valve	2006	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Monticello Estates - Pump 2 Isolation Valve	2006	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS Monticello Estates - Pump 1 Isolation Valve	2006	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS DaLisa - Discharge Valve	1999	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS DaLisa - Pump 1 Isolation Valve	1999	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
LS DaLisa - Pump 2 Isolation Valve	1999	25	800	Average	Moderate	2036
Valve	2002	25	1200	Average	Moderate	2036
Valve	2002	25	1200	Average	Moderate	2036
Valve	2002	25	1200	Average	Moderate	2036
Valve	2002	25	1200	Average	Moderate	2036
Valve	2002	25	1200	Average	Moderate	2036
Valve	2002	25	1200	Average	Moderate	2036
Force Main Valve	2022	25	800	Good	Moderate	2041
LS River Cove - Force Main Valve	2023	25	800	Good	Moderate	2041
LS River Cove - Pump 2 Isolation Valve	2022	25	800	Good	Moderate	2041

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
LS River Cove - Pump 1 Isolation Valve	2022	25	800	Good	Moderate	2041
LS River Cove - Discharge Valve	2022	25	800	Good	Moderate	2041
LS Sundial Estates - Pump 1 Isolation Valve	1998	25	1200	Poor	Moderate	2031
LS Sundial Estates - Pump 2 Isolation Valve	1998	25	1200	Poor	Moderate	2031
LS Sundial Estates - Discharge Valve	1998	25	1200	Poor	Moderate	2031
Treatment Equipment						
Headworks and Splitter Box	2002	25	50000	Average	Moderate	2036
Dewatering Unit and Belt Filter Press	2002	25	75000	Average	Moderate	2036
Polymer Chemical Feed System	2018	25	15000	Average	Moderate	2036
Blower 1	2002	25	20000	Average	Moderate	2036
Blower 2	2002	25	20000	Average	Moderate	2036
Blower 3	2002	25	20000	Average	Moderate	2036
WWTP Sodium Hydroxide Tank	2010	25	1000	Average	Moderate	2036
WWTP Sodium Hydroxide Chemical Pump	2010	25	1000	Average	Moderate	2036
LS River Cove - Blower	2023	25	3000	Good	Moderate	2041
LS River Cove - Mixer	2023	25	1000	Good	Moderate	2041
Waste Handling						
Rapid Infiltration Basin 1	2002	25	300000	Average	Moderate	2036
Rapid Infiltration Basin 2	2002	25	300000	Average	Moderate	2036
Wet Wells						
Lift Station Ventura 1- Wet Well	2005	50	182000	Average	Major	2049
Lift Station Southwoods - Wet Well	2002	50	140000	Average	Major	2049
Lift Station Monticello Estates - Wet Well	2006	50	213000	Average	Major	2049
Lift Station Shields Point - Wet Well	2004	50	142000	Average	Major	2049

MASTER ASSET LIST						
Name	Installed	Design Life	Replacement Cost	Condition	Consequence of Failure	EOL
Lift Station Rivers Cove - Wet Well	2022	50	260000	Good	Major	2059
Lift Station Ventura 2- Wet Well	2005	50	122000	Poor	Major	2039
Lift Station DaLisa - Wet Well	1999	50	206000	Poor	Major	2039
Lift Station Kapok - Wet Well	1998	50	85000	Poor	Moderate	2039
Lift Station Sundial Estates - Wet Well	1998	50	217000	Poor	Major	2039

APPENDIX C: RevPlan Recommended Scenario

Sundial Utilities Inc. of Milton															
Sundial Utilities FY 24															
Fiscal Year: 2024															
Wastewater Revenue Requirements															
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Revenue Requirements:															
Operating Expenses	\$405,500	\$417,700	\$430,200	\$443,100	\$456,400	\$470,100	\$484,200	\$498,700	\$513,700	\$529,100	\$545,000	\$561,300	\$578,200	\$595,500	\$613,400
Debt Service	\$223,500	\$219,100	\$214,700	\$210,300	\$780,600	\$776,000	\$771,300	\$766,500	\$761,700	\$756,700	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900
Other Expenses/Transfers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Expenditures	\$139,400	\$139,400	\$294,000	\$358,000	\$422,000	\$486,000	\$550,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000
Gross Revenue Requirements	\$768,400	\$776,200	\$938,900	\$1,011,400	\$1,659,000	\$1,732,100	\$1,805,500	\$1,879,200	\$1,889,300	\$1,899,800	\$1,733,900	\$1,750,200	\$1,767,100	\$1,784,400	\$1,802,300
Less: Other Revenue	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500
Net Revenue Requirements	\$524,900	\$532,700	\$695,400	\$767,900	\$1,415,500	\$1,488,600	\$1,562,000	\$1,635,700	\$1,645,800	\$1,656,300	\$1,490,400	\$1,506,700	\$1,523,600	\$1,540,900	\$1,558,800
Existing Rate Sufficiency:															
Revenue from Existing Rates	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$662,000
Revenue Surplus/(Deficiency)	\$137,100	\$129,300	-\$33,400	-\$105,900	-\$753,500	-\$826,600	-\$900,000	-\$973,700	-\$983,800	-\$994,300	-\$828,400	-\$844,700	-\$861,600	-\$878,900	-\$896,800
Proposed Rate Sufficiency:															
Revenue from Proposed Rates	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$763,300	\$878,400	\$946,200	\$1,019,600	\$1,098,900	\$1,184,600	\$1,277,000	\$1,376,400	\$1,457,300	\$1,543,700	\$1,634,800	\$1,731,100	\$1,833,700
Increase in Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$101,300	\$216,400	\$284,200	\$357,600	\$436,900	\$522,600	\$615,000	\$714,400	\$795,300	\$881,700	\$972,800	\$1,069,100	\$1,171,700
Cumulative %															
Residential															
Base Charges	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	21.00%	24.63%	28.37%	32.22%	36.19%	40.27%	44.48%	48.81%	53.28%	57.88%	62.61%	67.49%
Usage Charges	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	21.00%	24.63%	28.37%	32.22%	36.19%	40.27%	44.48%	48.81%	53.28%	57.88%	62.61%	67.49%
Commercial															
Base Charges	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	21.00%	24.63%	28.37%	32.22%	36.19%	40.27%	44.48%	48.81%	53.28%	57.88%	62.61%	67.49%
Usage Charges	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	21.00%	24.63%	28.37%	32.22%	36.19%	40.27%	44.48%	48.81%	53.28%	57.88%	62.61%	67.49%
Santa Rosa County Leachate Sewer															
Base Charges	0.00%	0.00%	3.00%	6.09%	9.27%	12.55%	15.93%	19.41%	22.99%	26.68%	30.48%	34.39%	38.42%	42.58%	46.85%
Usage Charges	0.00%	0.00%	3.00%	6.09%	9.27%	12.55%	15.93%	19.41%	22.99%	26.68%	30.48%	34.39%	38.42%	42.58%	46.85%
Current Year %															
Residential															
Base Charges	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Usage Charges	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Commercial															
Base Charges	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Usage Charges	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Santa Rosa County Leachate Sewer															
Base Charges	0.00%	0.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Usage Charges	0.00%	0.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Revenue Surplus/(Deficiency)	\$137,100	\$129,300	\$67,800	\$110,500	-\$469,300	-\$469,000	-\$463,100	-\$451,100	-\$368,900	-\$279,900	-\$33,100	\$36,900	\$111,300	\$190,200	\$274,900

Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan

Sundial Utilities Inc. of Milton															
Sundial Utilities FY 24															
Fiscal Year: 2024															
Debt Service Coverage															
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Revenue:															
Revenue from Proposed Wastewater Rates	\$662,000	\$662,000	\$763,300	\$878,400	\$946,200	\$1,019,600	\$1,098,900	\$1,184,600	\$1,277,000	\$1,376,400	\$1,457,300	\$1,543,700	\$1,634,800	\$1,731,100	\$1,833,700
Miscellaneous Revenue - Wastewater	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500	\$243,500
Total Revenue	\$905,500	\$905,500	\$1,006,800	\$1,121,900	\$1,189,700	\$1,263,100	\$1,342,400	\$1,428,100	\$1,520,500	\$1,619,900	\$1,700,800	\$1,787,200	\$1,878,300	\$1,974,600	\$2,077,200
Operating Expenses:															
Wastewater	\$405,500	\$417,700	\$430,200	\$443,100	\$456,400	\$470,100	\$484,200	\$498,700	\$513,700	\$529,100	\$545,000	\$561,300	\$578,200	\$595,500	\$613,400
Total Operating Expenses	\$405,500	\$417,700	\$430,200	\$443,100	\$456,400	\$470,100	\$484,200	\$498,700	\$513,700	\$529,100	\$545,000	\$561,300	\$578,200	\$595,500	\$613,400
Net Revenue	\$500,000	\$487,800	\$576,600	\$678,700	\$733,300	\$793,000	\$858,200	\$929,400	\$1,006,800	\$1,090,800	\$1,155,800	\$1,225,800	\$1,300,200	\$1,379,100	\$1,463,800
Debt Service:															
Wastewater	\$223,500	\$219,100	\$214,700	\$210,300	\$780,600	\$776,000	\$771,300	\$766,500	\$761,700	\$756,700	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900
Total Debt Service	\$223,500	\$219,100	\$214,700	\$210,300	\$780,600	\$776,000	\$771,300	\$766,500	\$761,700	\$756,700	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900
Debt Service Coverage	2.24	2.23	2.69	3.23	0.94	1.02	1.11	1.21	1.32	1.44	2.01	2.13	2.26	2.40	2.55
Net Revenue Less Debt Service	\$276,500	\$268,700	\$361,800	\$468,500	-\$47,300	\$17,000	\$86,900	\$162,900	\$245,100	\$334,100	\$580,900	\$650,900	\$725,300	\$804,200	\$888,900
Capital Expenditures:															
Wastewater	\$139,400	\$139,400	\$294,000	\$358,000	\$422,000	\$486,000	\$550,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000
Total Capital Expenditures	\$139,400	\$139,400	\$294,000	\$358,000	\$422,000	\$486,000	\$550,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000
Other Expenses/Transfers:															
Wastewater	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Other Expenses/Transfers	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Revenue Surplus/(Deficiency)	\$137,100	\$129,300	\$67,800	\$110,500	-\$469,300	-\$469,000	-\$463,100	-\$451,100	-\$368,900	-\$279,900	-\$33,100	\$36,900	\$111,300	\$190,200	\$274,900

Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan

Sundial Utilities Inc. of Milton																
Sundial Utilities FY 24																
Fiscal Year: 2024																
Unrestricted Fund Balance																
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	
Utility Reserve Funds:																
Beginning of Year Balance	\$2,811,600	\$2,948,700	\$3,078,000	\$3,145,800	\$3,256,300	\$2,786,900	\$2,317,900	\$1,854,900	\$1,403,700	\$1,034,900	\$755,000	\$721,900	\$758,800	\$870,100	\$1,060,300	
Addition to Current Year	\$137,100	\$129,300	\$67,800	\$110,500	-\$469,300	-\$469,000	-\$463,100	-\$451,100	-\$368,900	-\$279,900	-\$33,100	\$36,900	\$111,300	\$190,200	\$274,900	
End of Year Balance	\$2,948,700	\$3,078,000	\$3,145,800	\$3,256,300	\$2,786,900	\$2,317,900	\$1,854,900	\$1,403,700	\$1,034,900	\$755,000	\$721,900	\$758,800	\$870,100	\$1,060,300	\$1,335,200	

Sundial Utilities Inc. of Milton																
Sundial Utilities FY 24																
Fiscal Year: 2024																
CIP Schedule																
Description	Funding Source	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
Lift Station Improvements	Wastewater Revenues	\$42,700	\$42,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Miscellaneous Equipment	Wastewater Revenues	\$96,700	\$96,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wastewater Asset Management Reserve	Wastewater Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$294,000	\$358,000	\$422,000	\$486,000	\$550,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000
WWTP Expansion Project	Future Loan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,615,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Funding Source	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
	Wastewater Revenues	\$139,400	\$139,400	\$294,000	\$358,000	\$422,000	\$486,000	\$550,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000
	Future Loan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,615,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$139,400	\$139,400	\$294,000	\$358,000	\$10,037,000	\$486,000	\$550,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000	\$614,000

Sundial Utilities Inc. of Milton																
Sundial Utilities FY 24																
Fiscal Year: 2024																
Debt Service Schedule																
Debt	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	
Existing Debts:																
SunTrust Bank Loan	\$223,500	\$219,100	\$214,700	\$210,300	\$205,700	\$201,100	\$196,400	\$191,600	\$186,800	\$181,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Anticipated Debts:																
WWTP Expansion Project - SRF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	
Total	\$223,500	\$219,100	\$214,700	\$210,300	\$780,600	\$776,000	\$771,300	\$766,500	\$761,700	\$756,700	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	
Wastewater	\$223,500	\$219,100	\$214,700	\$210,300	\$780,600	\$776,000	\$771,300	\$766,500	\$761,700	\$756,700	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	\$574,900	

Asset Management and Fiscal Sustainability Plan

Sundial Utilities Inc. of Milton																			
Sundial Utilities FY 24																			
Fiscal Year: 2024																			
Operating Expense Projection																			
Fund Name	Type of Expense	Description	Historical 2023	Budget 2024	Escalation Factor	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
539-32	O&M	Accounting & Auditing	\$1,100	\$1,300	CPI	\$1,300	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,700	\$1,700	\$1,800	\$1,900	\$1,900	\$2,000
539-39	O&M	Bad Debts	\$2,500	\$3,100	CPI	\$3,200	\$3,300	\$3,400	\$3,500	\$3,600	\$3,700	\$3,800	\$3,900	\$4,000	\$4,100	\$4,300	\$4,400	\$4,500	\$4,600
539-42	O&M	Postage & Shipping	\$2,000	\$2,000	CPI	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,200	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,400	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,600	\$2,700	\$2,800	\$2,900	\$2,900	\$3,000
539-42-02	O&M	Utility Services - Wastewater	\$36,900	\$45,000	CPI	\$46,400	\$47,700	\$49,200	\$50,600	\$52,200	\$53,700	\$55,300	\$57,000	\$58,700	\$60,500	\$62,300	\$64,200	\$66,100	\$68,100
539-45	O&M	Insurance & Bonds	\$10,700	\$12,300	CPI	\$12,700	\$13,000	\$13,400	\$13,800	\$14,200	\$14,700	\$15,100	\$15,600	\$16,000	\$16,500	\$17,000	\$17,500	\$18,000	\$18,600
539-46-02	O&M	R&M - Wastewater	\$73,100	\$90,000	CPI	\$92,700	\$95,500	\$98,300	\$101,300	\$104,300	\$107,500	\$110,700	\$114,000	\$117,400	\$121,000	\$124,600	\$128,300	\$132,200	\$136,100
539-46-05	O&M	R&M - Lift Stations Improvements	\$0	\$17,000	CPI	\$17,500	\$18,000	\$18,600	\$19,100	\$19,700	\$20,300	\$20,900	\$21,500	\$22,200	\$22,800	\$23,500	\$24,200	\$25,000	\$25,700
539-49	O&M	Misc. Expenditures	\$30	\$400	CPI	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600
539-49-05	O&M	Misc. Expenditures - Landfill Tipping Fee	\$23,000	\$35,000	CPI	\$36,000	\$37,100	\$38,200	\$39,400	\$40,600	\$41,800	\$43,000	\$44,300	\$45,700	\$47,000	\$48,400	\$49,900	\$51,400	\$52,900
539-49-06	O&M	Misc. Expenditures - Pipes, Valves & Fittings	\$200	\$25,000	CPI	\$25,800	\$26,500	\$27,300	\$28,100	\$29,000	\$29,900	\$30,700	\$31,700	\$32,600	\$33,600	\$34,600	\$35,600	\$36,700	\$37,800
539-49-16	O&M	Misc. Expenditures - Laboratory Svc	\$7,200	\$7,100	CPI	\$7,300	\$7,500	\$7,800	\$8,000	\$8,200	\$8,500	\$8,700	\$9,000	\$9,300	\$9,500	\$9,800	\$10,100	\$10,400	\$10,700
539-49-18	O&M	Misc. Expenditures - Bank Charges	\$0	\$100	CPI	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200
539-49-34	O&M	Misc. Expenditures - Fire Assessment Fee	\$2,100	\$2,100	CPI	\$2,200	\$2,200	\$2,300	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,500	\$2,600	\$2,700	\$2,700	\$2,800	\$2,900	\$3,000	\$3,100	\$3,200
539-49-41	O&M	Misc. Expenditures - IT Expense	\$6,900	\$11,000	CPI	\$11,300	\$11,700	\$12,000	\$12,400	\$12,800	\$13,100	\$13,500	\$13,900	\$14,400	\$14,800	\$15,200	\$15,700	\$16,200	\$16,600
539-49-42	O&M	Misc. Expenditures - Administrative Costs	\$46,800	\$58,100	CPI	\$59,900	\$61,700	\$63,500	\$65,400	\$67,400	\$69,400	\$71,500	\$73,600	\$75,800	\$78,100	\$80,500	\$82,900	\$85,400	\$87,900
539-49-43	O&M	Misc. Expenditures - W&S Labor Fees	\$20,000	\$30,000	CPI	\$30,900	\$31,800	\$32,800	\$33,800	\$34,800	\$35,800	\$36,900	\$38,000	\$39,100	\$40,300	\$41,500	\$42,800	\$44,100	\$45,400
539-51	O&M	Office Supplies	\$200	\$1,000	CPI	\$1,000	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,300	\$1,300	\$1,300	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,500	\$1,500
539-52-02	O&M	Operating - Wastewater	\$46,700	\$65,000	CPI	\$67,000	\$69,000	\$71,000	\$73,200	\$75,400	\$77,600	\$79,900	\$82,300	\$84,800	\$87,400	\$90,000	\$92,700	\$95,500	\$98,300
539-52-06	O&M	Operate Supply - Sewer	\$7,800	\$0	CPI	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
539-73	Debt service	Other Debt Service Costs	\$20,100	\$0	CPI	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total			\$307,600	\$405,500		\$417,700	\$430,200	\$443,100	\$456,400	\$470,100	\$484,200	\$498,700	\$513,700	\$529,100	\$545,000	\$561,300	\$578,200	\$595,500	\$613,400

Sundial Utilities Inc. of Milton																
Sundial Utilities FY 24																
Fiscal Year: 2024																
Typical Monthly Bill, Residential Inside City, 5,000 Gallons																
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	
Wastewater																
Base Charge	\$50.39	\$50.39	\$55.43	\$60.97	\$62.80	\$64.69	\$66.63	\$68.62	\$70.68	\$72.80	\$74.99	\$77.24	\$79.55	\$81.94	\$84.40	
Usage Charge, 5,000 Gallons	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Subtotal	\$50.39	\$50.39	\$55.43	\$60.97	\$62.80	\$64.69	\$66.63	\$68.62	\$70.68	\$72.80	\$74.99	\$77.24	\$79.55	\$81.94	\$84.40	
Combined Bill	\$50.39	\$50.39	\$55.43	\$60.97	\$62.80	\$64.69	\$66.63	\$68.62	\$70.68	\$72.80	\$74.99	\$77.24	\$79.55	\$81.94	\$84.40	

Sundial Utilities Inc. of Milton																
Sundial Utilities FY 24																
Fiscal Year: 2024																
Rate Schedule																
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	
Wastewater																
Residential																
Base Charges Inside City																
5/8-inch	\$50.39	\$50.39	\$55.43	\$60.97	\$62.80	\$64.69	\$66.63	\$68.62	\$70.68	\$72.80	\$74.99	\$77.24	\$79.55	\$81.94	\$84.40	
Commercial																
Base Charges Inside City																
5/8-inch	\$28.75	\$28.75	\$31.63	\$34.79	\$35.83	\$36.91	\$38.01	\$39.15	\$40.33	\$41.54	\$42.78	\$44.07	\$45.39	\$46.75	\$48.15	
Usage Charges Inside City																
0 to 3,000 gallons	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3,001 gallons or more	\$8.66	\$8.66	\$9.53	\$10.48	\$10.79	\$11.12	\$11.45	\$11.79	\$12.15	\$12.51	\$12.89	\$13.27	\$13.67	\$14.08	\$14.50	
Santa Rosa County Leachate Sewer																
Base Charges Inside City																
5/8-inch	\$27.14	\$27.14	\$27.95	\$28.79	\$29.66	\$30.55	\$31.46	\$32.41	\$33.38	\$34.38	\$35.41	\$36.47	\$37.57	\$38.70	\$39.86	

Sundial Utilities Inc. of Milton	
Sundial Utilities FY 24	
Fiscal Year: 2024	
System Summary	
System Statistic	Value
Number of Wastewater Connections	1,011
Wastewater Treatment (gallons/day)	149,100.00

Sundial Utilities Inc. of Milton			
Sundial Utilities FY 24			
Fiscal Year: 2024			
Capital Financing Plan			
	Allocation	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023
(a) Operating Revenues			
Drinking Water Rate Revenues	100% Water	\$0.00	\$0.00
Wastewater Rate Revenues	100% Wastewater	\$452,128.00	\$509,554.00
Subtotal		\$452,128.00	\$509,554.00
(b) Interest Income	100% Wastewater	\$5,427.00	\$79,773.00
(c) Other Incomes			
Sundial Sewer Connects	100% Wastewater	\$1,528,511.00	\$389,377.00
Fixed Assets - Land	100% Wastewater	\$112,085.00	\$0.00
(d) Total Revenues		\$2,098,151.00	\$978,704.00
(e) Operating Expenses (excluding interest on debt, depreciation, and other non-cash items)	100% Wastewater	\$233,070.00	\$307,563.00
(f) Net Revenues (f = d – e)		\$1,865,081.00	\$671,141.00