

# WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2006/07

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Introduction

Water Services in Cape Town faces critical challenges. These include eradicating the backlog of basic services, achieving the essential targets for reducing water demand, meeting the wastewater effluent standards and thereby reducing the impact on the water quality of urban rivers, asset management and ensuring that infrastructure is extended timeously to meet the development growth demands. Financial sustainability of the service is a particular challenge: ensuring full cost recovery and debt management at a fair tariff, and financing of capital investment.

In order to optimally achieve this and thus meet key policy and legislative requirements, new and effective institutional arrangements and other strategies will be put in place.

The national Strategic Framework for Water Services, Sept 2003, is a critical policy document setting out the future approach to the provision of water services. Of the national targets set, the most critical for Cape Town are:

- All people are to have access to functioning basic water supply by 2008
- All people are to have access to functioning basic sanitation by 2010
- Investment in water services infrastructure should total > 0,75% of GDP
- Institutional reform of regional water services providers to be completed by 2013, with Water Services managed and accounted for separately
- Annual reporting on key performance indicators to be started.

The guiding document to date has been the WSDP of June 2002. The 2006/07 update, of which this is the Executive Summary, will be a product of the current IDP process.

### Critical challenges

- Eradication of basic services backlog in a fast-track manner
- Successful implementation of Water Demand Management Strategy and achieving the targeted reduction
- Meeting the Wastewater effluent standards and reducing the impact on the water quality of rivers and water bodies
- Greywater runoff quality in informal settlements
- Timeous provision of infrastructure to meet development growth needs
- Maintenance of infrastructure to ensure continued operation
- High financial requirements
- Financial sustainability of the service and cost recovery and debt management
- Affordability of the Service
- Increased performance and efficiency
- Establishing a new, more effective institutional arrangement

The strategies to face these challenges are dealt with under the following sections.

### What is the backlog of water services?

With the exception of the backlog in informal areas and the relatively small but un-serviced rural farm population, service levels generally meet the National minimum standards as required by the Water Services Act 108 (of 1997).

Out of an estimated total of 115 000 households in informal areas, the equivalent of about 30 000 do not have access to basic water and 73 000 do not have access to basic sanitation. Many of these households in informal settlements share the available on-site facilities or rely on the availability of services from nearby established areas.

The basic level of service is defined as toilets shared at less than 5 households/toilet, container toilets and water taps closer than 200m and shared by less than 25 households/tap.

### What is the status of supply to higher levels of service?

Service levels to all formal developed areas are generally at the highest level of service, ie. a flush toilet and water connection in-house or on-site.

### Cost of eradicating backlogs

In order to eradicate the backlog and to allow for the annual influx the Informal Settlements programme is set out below:

	INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME									
	Financial Year									
	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/9	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
Water backlog eradication (Rm)	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sanitation backlog eradication (Rm)	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water influx sustain (Rm)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Sanitation influx sustain (Rm)	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
<b>TOTAL (Rm)</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>

The total housing backlog is 265 000 (115 000 informal settlements and 150 000 backyard shacks). A possible programme to eradicate the backlog of the full level of service for water and sanitation over a 20 year period is given in the table below:

<b>PROJECTED METRO-WIDE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>										
	Financial Year									
	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/9	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
Water and sanitation backlog eradication (Rm)	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0
Water and sanitation influx sustain (Rm)	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
<b>TOTAL (Rm)</b>	<b>282.0</b>	<b>282.0</b>	<b>282.0</b>	<b>282.0</b>	<b>282.0</b>	<b>282.0</b>	<b>282.0</b>	<b>282.0</b>	<b>282.0</b>	<b>282.0</b>

This programme would be funded through the City's housing programme. Depending on the speed of implementing this programme the informal settlement programme would be changed to align the two.

The general allocation of funds on the 2005/06 budget for servicing of informal areas (backlogs) will be used for 2 072 toilets, 855 taps and Commencement of a Greywater runoff study and implementation. These will be in major projects for Sweethomes (Guguletu), Monwabisi and Enkanini (Khayelitsha), Kosovo (Philippi) and Imizamo Yethu (Houtbay) and minor projects in approximately 33 informal areas.

The fast-track N2 gateway housing project will cater for the Delft sewer and a major upgrade to the Zandvliet WWTW, both to accommodate the development.

The eradication of backlogs is but one of the essential infrastructural requirements of the service. The approved 3-year capital budget for 2005/6, 2006/7 and 2007/8 financial years lies at R584M, R423M and R294M but of which not all funding is assured, depending on funding realised from income such as the Bulk Infrastructure Contribution Levy (BICL).

**What is the strategy to eradicate backlogs?**

The strategy has been to provide a very basic (emergency) level of service as quickly as possible to about 95% of the approximately 195 informal settlements. This has resulted in emergency services coverage in informal areas of 95% and 91% for water and sanitation respectively to date. The emergency service is below the basic level of service in terms of distance from household or household ratios/service point (in terms of the RDP standards)

The City prescribes to "the water ladder" concept (as proposed in DWAF's "Strategic Framework for Water Services, September 2003"). So while the City's priority is to first provide an emergency level of service to all households in all settlements, it is also extending the coverage and density of services to the basic level.

Upgrading on an annual basis for informal areas on developable land is proceeding as funds are obtained. A basic service level is being aimed for (the standard being defined by the ratios mentioned above, ideally opting for pour-flush or flush toilets as appropriate). "Greenfields" housing projects are undertaken to receive residents moved from undevelopable land.

A flagship housing project to accommodate the significant number of informal households located along the N2 corridor near the Cape Town International Airport, is the N2 Gateway project, which aims to provide about 22 000 households by end June 2006. Additional housing projects aim to push this total up to 30 000 households.

Cape Town's current plans based on current staffing are to eradicate the water supply backlog by 2007 (ahead of the National target) and the sanitation backlog by 2010 (same as the National target), but additional manpower resources are being sourced to accelerate implementation

### **What is the status of all water infrastructure?**

Existing infrastructure is often stressed significantly during peak periods. The need for new infrastructure due to growth is also pressing. The limited financial situation in the City versus the high demand for new housing has created a scenario where the City is not in a position to maintain existing infrastructure and to provide the required bulk infrastructure for connection of new developments. There is not enough money to address both these issues.

A process under the leadership of the Corporate Development Directorate was started to address the situation in a multi-disciplinary way. A partnership approach with developers was started to ensure that development could continue. Development contributions are calculated for each node or Corridor to fund some of the required infrastructure. There are still a number of challenges such as obtaining bridging finance. The areas where water and sewer infrastructure are severely stressed and are in need of significant upgrades include:

- West Coast / Parklands development corridor
- De Grendel / N7 development node
- Northern development corridor
- Bottelary development corridor
- Fast-track housing projects (e.g. N2 Gateway)
- Maccassar / AECl development node

The existing infrastructure, particularly the sewer system, is increasingly in a poor condition due to under-provision for essential maintenance and replacement of aging infrastructure over several years. Major pipe collapses have occurred over the past year where such pipes are in urgent need of extensive repair or even replacement.

### **Effective management**

The new organisational structure, under revision since 2001, is reaching finalisation currently, with new staff rapidly being appointed in the top levels and current staff being

placed during 2005. However, there are still critical staffing shortages to address at operational level due to the manpower drain that has occurred over the last few years. Internal optimisation of structure and process, inter-departmental coordination, integrated planning, as well as Employment Equity are being given high priority in conjunction with the placement process. New institutional arrangements (refer to section entitled "Institutional Arrangements") that will be fully functional by 1 July 2006 will ensure that these institutional challenges can be met.

### **Socio-economic profile**

The 2001 Census recorded the size of the metropolitan population at 2 893 251 people living in 759 765 households. The City's Integrated Development Plan (IDP 2005/06) puts the current number of households at 875 000, with a population estimate of 3,2M. This, together with a future estimated HIV-incidence rate of 5 % (i.e. one in every 20 people are estimated to be HIV-infected), could constrain future population growth even further, together with an expected reduction of rural immigration.

The economy of the City and its surrounds have shown a robust growth rate of about 3 % since 1994. However, Cape Town's economic growth needs to be accelerated even further to around 6-7% annually, to reduce current unemployment levels. The biggest economic growth constraint is the low skills levels of the labour force. It is estimated that more than 60 % of adults do not have a matric qualification.

Unemployment rates have increased consistently from 1996 to 2001. Approximately 33 % of households are estimated to be earning incomes below the Household Subsistence Level (< R 1 600 per month). This raises the issue of affordability of the service.

### **Affordability of the Service**

A free basic service is provided, in the form of the first 6 kl/month water supply and first 4,2kl of sewerage conveyance and treatment free of charge to all consumers per month. In order to assist with making the service sustainable, this policy will be revisited so that only poor households will benefit.

The City's Indigent policy allows for a R20 grant in account reduction/month to qualifying ratepayers. Approximately 220 000 formal households currently qualify based on a property value less than R100 000, but the list is being continually revised to take other factors (such as apparent income) into account, and is anticipated to reduce the list to approximately 155 000 formal households.

The lower steps of the water and sewer tariffs, and the zero fixed sewer charge and R20 grant for property values less than R100 000 are mechanisms to ensure that water and sanitation is affordable to the poor and indigent. Under conditions of no plumbing leaks, they would consume a relatively low quantity of water. The Integrated Leaks Project and the Adhoc Leaks Project is a major initiative to ensure that these

household plumbing leaks are minimized and therefore that the cost of these services is affordable for them.

Affordability of the service will be viewed over the long term. Costs can be reduced in the short term but to the detriment of the maintenance of assets and replacement of aging infrastructure and to an effective WDM Strategy resulting in higher tariffs in the longer term.

The water conservation and demand management strategy, besides being necessary due to the Western Cape being a water scarce region, will also reduce the cost of the service in the long term by postponing new resource and bulk infrastructure schemes. Reductions in water consumption in the higher steps will result in the need for upward adjustments in the tariff steps but, on their own, will not result in an increase in the average water and sewer bill to the consumer.

In terms of the asset management strategy there will be increased costs and therefore higher tariffs in the short term but the strategy will ensure service affordability in the long term.

The Financial and Institutional Strategy will result in improved performance of the Water Services Provider and therefore should result in a reduction in unit costs.

The City's Debt Management and Credit Control policy, updated in 2005, will be augmented by concerted efforts by Water Services to manage debt and ensure income due is received.

### Service level profile

The current provision of water services can be summarised as shown in the Table below.

Household group	Measure		Water	Sanitation
Established areas	Estimated total no. of households		732 000	
	Households with access to basic services	No.	732 000	732 000
		%	100 %	100 %
Informal settlements	Estimated total no. of households		115 000	
	Accessible settlements with access to emergency services or better (basic)	%	95 %	91 %
		Households with access to basic services	No.	85 000
	%		73,9 %	36,5 %
Total	Estimated total no. of households		847 000	

Households with access to basic services	No.	817 000	774 000
	%	96,5 %	94,7 %

### **Water resource profile**

Surface water represents 440,5 Mm<sup>3</sup>/year, or 97,1% of the total yield. The City currently obtains 70 to 75% of its raw water requirements from DWAF and the remainder from its own sources. Approximately 15% of the raw water requirements are obtained from sources within the CMA.

Groundwater resources make up 6,64 Mm<sup>3</sup>/year yield, representing only 1,46% of the total yield.

The total bulk water treated for 2003/04 was 865MI/day, dropping to 776MI/day for 2004/05 as a result of the restrictions triggered by the drought and effective WDM measures. Metered internal consumption came to 555MI/day for 2004/05.

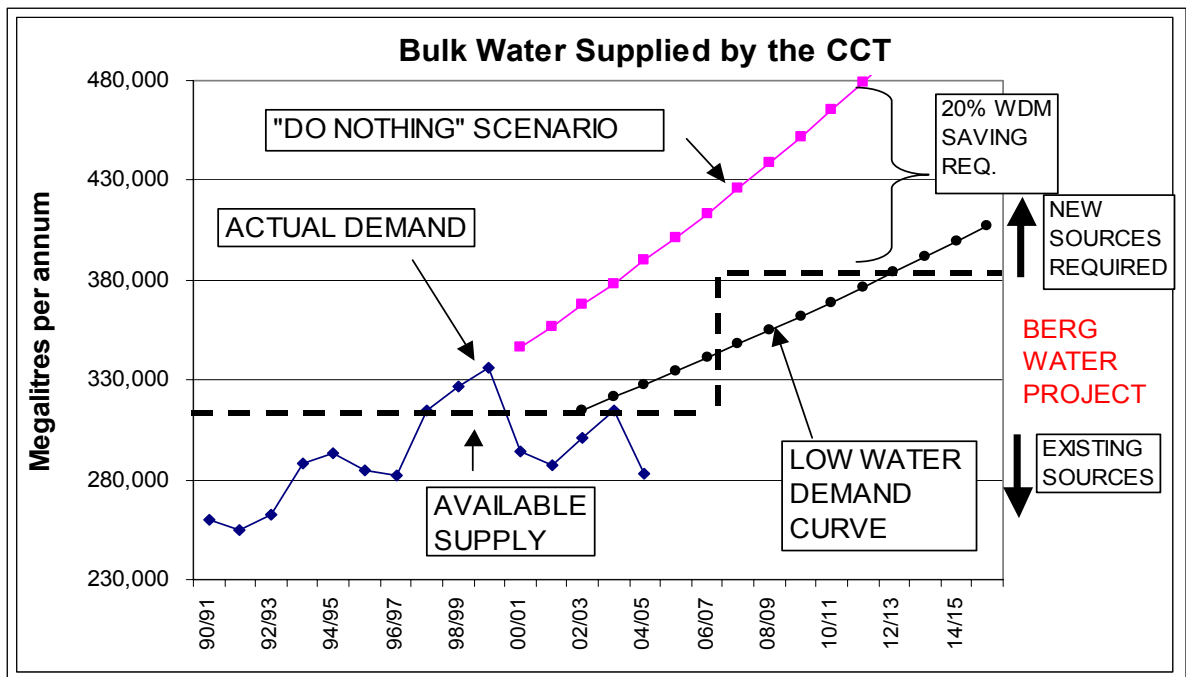
With the current implementation by DWAF of the Berg River Scheme, the existing water resources supplying water to Cape Town will be sufficient at least until 2013.

To reduce over-exposure to climate change and the potential decrease in system yield due to environmental reserve requirements, the strategy is to diversify water resources to lessen the dependence on surface water schemes. Schemes to be pursued under this strategy are Table Mountain Group Aquifer, other ground water schemes, desalination, and treated wastewater effluent re-use.

As part of this diversification strategy the City will strengthen its partnership with Department of Water Affairs and Forestry in the process of reviewing and updating the Western Cape Systems Analysis ("Reconciliation" Study)

### **Water conservation and demand management**

The City's aim, as set out in the IDP, is to reduce the actual demand for water by 20% from the projected unconstrained demand scenario by the year 2010 (low water demand curve – 2% per annum growth). Planning for future water and sewer infrastructure is currently based on the City achieving this goal.



The responsible management of water resources has become increasingly critical in the City and is supported by the implementation of a Water Demand Management strategy. Since 2000/2001 Water Services has implemented its Water Demand Management Strategy and has managed to remain below the targeted low water demand curve (2% per annum growth in demand). However, prior to the 2004/05 restrictions, there was concern that the underlining growth was back to the unrestricted growth of between 3 and 4%. In December 2004 the Council approved a more comprehensive Water Demand Management Strategy (10 Point Plan) to ensure that demands remain below the low water demand projection.

The ten-point strategic plan is to:

- Reduce Network and Commercial Losses
- Reduce low-income household leaks
- Reduce Council consumption
- Ensure equitable tariffs
- Control water wastage through by-laws and ensure that all new developments are water-wise
- Promote retrofitting and capacity-building programmes
- Communicate, educate and provide Informative Billing
- Promote alternative technologies and launch water-saving campaigns
- Conserve CCT's water supply
- Create an enabling environment for long term effective WC/WDM

Due to the current unaffordable capital infrastructure programme, Water Services Management decided to intensify the WDM Strategy and aim for the 1% WDM curve. This is an enormous challenge but if successful will have the effect of postponing future water resource augmentation to 2020 from 2013.

A stepped tariff structure with high top steps is an important measure to discourage high usage.

### **Wastewater effluent and the impact on the water quality of rivers and water bodies**

Certain Wastewater Treatment Plants do not comply with DWAF effluent standards due to aging infrastructure over a number of years. Where investment has taken place, benefits are notable from the improved works for example at Macassar, Zandvliet, Wildevoëlvelei and Kraaifontein Wastewater Treatment Works effluent quality is now more compliant with permit requirements. This in turn improves the re-use potential of wastewater effluent.

#### **FINAL EFFLUENT QUALITY COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARD (%)**

CAPACITY >15 MI/d	YEAR TO MAY 2005			
	Susp Solids	Chem Ox Demand	Ammonia	E.coli
Athlone	96	98	96	0
Bellville	86	82	66	2
Borcherds Quarry	98	96	77	74
Cape Flats	44	48	100	100
Macassar	96	94	85	75
Mitchells Plain	92	92	88	32
Potsdam ASP	92	90	94	2
Potsdam BIO	88	10	12	0
Zandvliet	98	98	98	96

**MORE THAN 90% COMPLIANCE**

**75% - 90% COMPLIANCE**

**LESS THAN 75% COMPLIANCE**

Planning commenced during 2002/2003 for the introduction of an Environmental Management System (EMS) at Potsdam Wastewater Treatment Works that will integrate treatment process requirements and operational control with environmental protection. There are plans to complete EMS for 3 wastewater plants per annum.

Although it was previously an urgent requirement to adhere to the proposed 2010 standards, the implementation of these standards is currently being delayed by DWAF and each application for upgrading is being assessed on its merit and the reserve determination of the receiving water body.

Water Services will ensure that 90% of treated effluent is in compliance with current DWAF standards (1984 standards) by 2010.

## Grey Water in Informal Settlements

Conveyance of grey water, which has been a problem in informal settlements, is receiving attention for health and amenity reasons through a pilot project which, if successful, will be rolled out to other informal settlements.

## Water services Infrastructure profile

The replacement value of the water and sewer infrastructure, determined in May 2003 as part of the Section 78(1) evaluation, was about R17,5B, made up as follows:

<b>Water Supply Infrastructure</b>	Replacement Value R mil
Dams and catchments	932
Treatment Works	1 021
Water Reticulation	8 073
Water Pump Stations	314
Reservoirs	1 268
Depots (shared)	30
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>11 638</b>
<b>Wastewater Infrastructure</b>	
WW treatment works	1 420
Sewer Reticulation	4 159
Sewer Pump Stations	284
Depots (shared)	30
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>5 893</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 531</b>

Currently maintenance of infrastructure is done in a “firefighting mode”. Water Services is implementing an asset management strategy with the assistance of the Pragma AmiP (Asset Management Improvement Programme) and the SAP Plant Maintenance Module, and this situation is gradually being turned around. This improvement process is being driven through the Asset Care Centre which was established in March 2004. The ACC is currently being managed through a bureau arrangement with Pragma whose contract has been extended to September 2006 to allow for a skills transfer process to train municipal staff to take over the ACC function.

The water and sewer reticulation network make up R12.2 (approximately 70%) of the total R17.5 billion replacement value. In terms of minimizing the long term costs of owning the assets, therefore, the replacement programme for these networks is very significant. Therefore condition records of the networks will be dramatically improved. Meticulous records of burst mains and blockages, on a Metro basis, will be introduced and maintained. From these records, investigations and tools such a CCTV cameras for sewer pipes, a comprehensive pipe replacement programme will be developed.

It is likely that the Programme will identify that more funds will need to be allocated to maintenance of infrastructure and replacement of aging infrastructure.

### **Water balance**

The last accurate water balance was possible for the 2001/2002 financial year, made up from data of the 6 previous Local Authorities and bulk data from the CMC. It showed unaccounted-for water (UAW) at 18%, which looked favourable in comparison to the figure of 23% calculated by the "Integrated Water Resource Planning Study" the year before.

Since 2001/2002 the financial system of Council has been migrated to the new unified SAP environment. A calculated UAW for the 2003/2004 financial year is not considered reliable due to various uncertainties in the data, while a figure of approximately 23% was found for 2004/05 but with uncertainties in the relative proportion on Bulk Water and Reticulation sides respectively. The process should be complete prior to the end of 2005 when updated values for "Non-Revenue water" and "Water losses" could be presented.

### **Water services institutional arrangements**

The decision to set up a separate Water Services Authority (WSA) and a ring-fenced Water Services Provider (WSP) was reconfirmed by Council in June 2004. The process has been delayed due to the delays in the transformation process.

The key to addressing the challenges that Cape Town Water Services face and achieving Water Services' vision and goals is to ensure that Water Services is structured financially and institutionally to achieve enhanced operational and financial performance. The foundation of the Water Services Strategy is therefore to effectively separate the Authority and Provider roles and to structure the provider in a way that achieves this. This will result in sustainable funding and sustainable institutional mechanisms.

The process of separating of the WSA and WSP will begin immediately with the view that a separate Water Services Authority and ring-fenced Water Services Provider will be fully operational by 1 July 2006. Accountability for the ring-fenced WSP will rest with the Director: Water Services who will then expected to deliver on the city's strategic goals through a Service Provision Agreement (SPA) and a 3-year rolling business plan. The WSDP and annual updates thereof, will form the basis for the 3-year rolling business plan.

The new arrangement is expected to contribute a great deal towards ensuring sufficient funds are available, while maintaining an affordable business model.

### Customer service profile

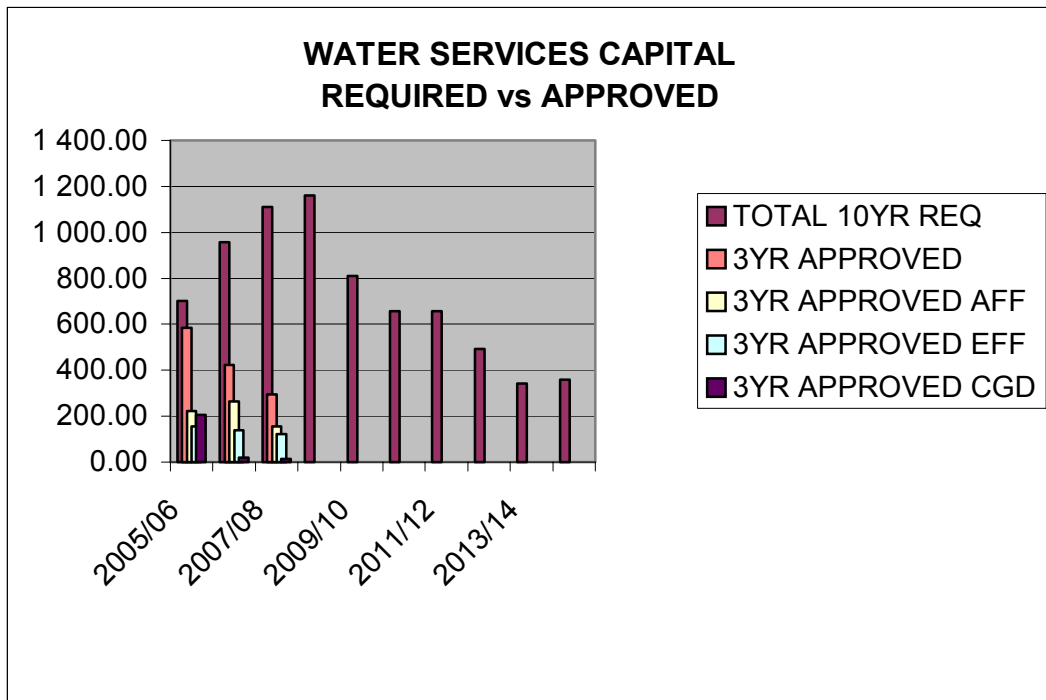
The number of serviced formal erven of all land uses is currently around 560 000 with about 540 000 of these registered and billed as consumers on SAP. In addition there are about 115 000 households in informal areas.

Current research, which takes into account demographic shifts, including the impact of HIV/AIDS and immigration of people to Cape Town, shows that demand for water will continue to grow in the future.

### Financial profile

A summary of the overall 10-year capital requirement estimate for the service is enclosed, shown in the graph below. Note that these estimates will be updated once the 2006/07 budget is finalised.

The graph below also shows the huge gap between the required and the approved capital. Without the required capital Water Services cannot meet its service delivery obligations. The new institutional arrangements will ensure that the Water Services Provider is structured in a way that attracts the necessary funding.



It is envisaged that an aggressive Water Demand management Strategy and a re-evaluation of the approach to treated effluent standards will reduce the high capital requirement.

The total debt owed to Water Services is R 1 billion and growing annually. This reduces Water Services ability to afford the necessary capital programmes to maintain

existing infrastructure and develop new infrastructure for the growth in the City. Recent debt management initiatives have proven successful but more effort needs to be put into this.

The Integrated Leaks and the Adhoc Leaks Project will contribute significantly to reducing the increase in debt.

As mentioned under “Institutional Arrangements” the Water Services Provider will be structured in a way that enhances operational and financial performance.

### **List of projects**

Refer to the approved 3-year capital expenditure programme for water and sewer infrastructure: *2005\_2006\_Capital\_Budget\_3yr\_ExecSummary.xls*

### **Notes**

*This document has been compiled in accordance with DWAF's WSDP guideline headings (Revision 9, January 2005) for the WSDP Executive Summary.*

## Water Services : 10 year Capital Requirement

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
	2005/ 06	2006/ 07	2007/ 08	2008/ 09	2009/ 10	2010/ 11	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15		TOTAL 10yr
<b><i>New Infrastructure</i></b>	<b>233.82</b>	<b>490.35</b>	<b>720.52</b>	<b>838.07</b>	<b>554.85</b>	<b>381.21</b>	<b>454.59</b>	<b>282.59</b>	<b>137.34</b>	<b>97.79</b>		<b>4 191.13</b>
Bulk Water	10.06	81.30	276.44	543.27	391.38	249.41	304.43	165.45	40.47	40.49		2 102.69
Wastewater Treatment ("extensions")	66.20	107.10	116.80	92.50	73.10	50.50	65.50	46.00	28.00	9.00		654.70
Reticulation Water	30.73	45.10	63.29	22.83	15.80	14.65	15.65	14.65	11.43	8.00		242.12
Reticulation Sewer	79.29	193.45	166.21	123.40	26.50	18.50	20.40	18.40	19.20	9.00		674.34
Basic Water	6.84	5.67	5.85	6.05	6.05	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.20		61.22
Basic Sewer	20.20	21.54	24.30	25.38	25.20	25.20	25.47	25.65	25.80	24.60		243.34
Water Meters	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50		5.00
Water Demand Management	20.00	35.70	67.12	24.15	16.33	16.31	16.51	5.81	5.81	0.00		207.71
Support Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
<b><i>Replacement Infrastructure</i></b>	<b>278.97</b>	<b>238.16</b>	<b>253.88</b>	<b>228.71</b>	<b>227.80</b>	<b>252.36</b>	<b>192.65</b>	<b>208.07</b>	<b>211.56</b>	<b>257.59</b>		<b>2 349.76</b>
Bulk Water	29.52	23.07	15.71	13.62	14.39	18.81	15.62	16.48	21.39	18.35		186.95
Wastewater Treatment (from Amass model)	29.88	44.94	19.76	41.19	43.98	58.90	9.16	22.23	36.23	29.28		335.55
Reticulation Water	48.10	30.49	42.24	30.49	30.13	37.89	35.46	36.06	29.89	52.01		372.76
Reticulation Sewer	117.68	89.35	133.34	99.46	98.92	98.57	94.92	95.81	86.56	119.75		1 034.36
Basic Water	0.70	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60		6.10
Basic Sewer	2.00	2.10	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50		24.00
Water Meters	28.79	25.91	23.03	20.15	17.27	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40		187.14
Water Demand Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Support Services	22.30	21.70	16.80	20.70	20.00	20.70	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.70		202.90
												0.00
<b><i>Enhancement Infrastructure</i></b>	<b>155.44</b>	<b>191.25</b>	<b>104.74</b>	<b>68.58</b>	<b>58.83</b>	<b>55.64</b>	<b>37.85</b>	<b>32.87</b>	<b>20.58</b>	<b>28.80</b>		<b>754.58</b>
Bulk Water	2.05	3.56	7.20	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.30		14.59
Wastewater Treatment ("upgrades")	65.48	71.48	47.15	56.25	56.50	53.40	36.00	31.00	18.50	27.00		462.76
Reticulation Water	33.00	35.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		92.00
Reticulation Sewer	44.75	58.70	18.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		131.45
Basic Water	2.79	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		4.59
Basic Sewer	2.67	12.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		15.15
Water Meters	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Water Demand Management	0.00	0.47	0.90	0.62	0.60	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.00		3.59
Support Services	4.70	7.76	7.49	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50		30.45
												0.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>668.22</b>	<b>919.76</b>	<b>1079.14</b>	<b>1135.36</b>	<b>841.48</b>	<b>689.21</b>	<b>685.10</b>	<b>523.53</b>	<b>369.49</b>	<b>384.18</b>		<b>7 295.46</b>