

Text Comparison

Documents Compared

THA I.pdf

THA II.pdf

Summary

439 word(s) added

216 word(s) deleted

3351 word(s) matched

39 block(s) matched

To see where the changes are, scroll down.

The Harrisburg Authority

Overview

Municipal authorities are special-purpose governmental units developed as alternate vehicles for accomplishing public purposes without the direct action of municipalities. These purposes commonly include the acquisition, financing, construction and operation of projects such as water supply and sewer systems, flood control systems, parks and similar entities. A municipal authority is an independent corporate agent of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, exercising governmental, as well as private corporate power, to assist the Commonwealth meet the needs of its citizens. THA is governed by the Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Act 22.

The THA was created in 1957 as the Harrisburg Sewerage Authority to provide financing for the AWTF. The responsibility of THA has since been expanded to include the RRF and the municipal water system. As part of the water system, THA is responsible for the DeHart Dam and the Mountain Line, the 42" water line running from the Dam to the WTP.

THA is governed by a five member Board of Directors, each nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. THA is an autonomous organization, created primarily as a financing mechanism for the City. THA has the authority to set ~~water, sewer and solid waste disposal rates for residents of Harrisburg and the surrounding jurisdictions. Through contract and lease arrangement with the City of Harrisburg, THA has been given rate setting authority for the sewer system. This power allows THA to raise rates as needed to finance significant capital improvements. THA~~ maintains three distinct budgets: Administration, Water and RRF. The budget for ~~Wastewater~~ is set by the City of Harrisburg.

THA has evolved to provide both financing and administrative and engineering services for the aforementioned facilities. It ~~contracts with other local governments to provide water and sewer services.~~ THA contracts with Covanta, Inc. for daily operation of the RRF; THA also contracts with the City of Harrisburg for the daily operation of the WTP, DeHart Dam and the AWTF. Under both arrangements, Covanta and the City are responsible for day-to-day operations and maintenance, while THA is responsible for most capital projects requiring financing. However, staff indicated there were disagreements in the method for determining capital projects, creating some question as to who pays for projects that need funding. Details of each of THA's facilities are included below.

Harrisburg Resource Recovery Facility

The RRF consists of the resource recovery facility, with an 800 Ton per Day (TPD) rating, and an ash landfill. The ash landfill is at capacity, and THA is maintaining the active permit by mining ash and hauling it to other landfills as daily cover to provide room for ash generated by the RRF. The RRF has an electrical generating capacity of 24 megawatts. The RRF was rebuilt in 2008, and resumed operation in 2009 under a 2007 agreement with Covanta, Inc. Covanta is a nationally recognized expert on resource recovery facilities (incinerators) and was retained to guide facility upgrades necessary to bring the RRF into operational status and environmental compliance. Covanta provided funding for capital improvements through a loan to THA and now has operational responsibility for the facility. The facility currently operates at or above design capacity and has significantly decreased the number of air quality violations.

Water Treatment Plant and DeHart Dam

The WTP is a Class A water treatment plant which treats more than five million gallons per day (GPD). The WTP is responsible for all treatment, maintenance, water quality and water distribution for Harrisburg and six surrounding municipalities, serving an estimated total of 66,000 customers.

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Overview

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THA is governed by a five member Board of Directors, each nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. THA is an autonomous organization, created primarily as a financing mechanism for the City. THA has the authority to set water rates and tipping fees under contracts for solid waste. THA maintains three distinct budgets: Administration, Water and RRF. The budget and rates for Wastewater are set by the City of Harrisburg.

THA has evolved to provide both financing and administrative and engineering services for the aforementioned facilities. It provides water service outside of the City; it also provides sewer services under contracts to other local governments. THA contracts with Covanta, Inc. for daily operation of the RRF; THA also contracts with the City of Harrisburg for the daily operation of the WTP, DeHart Dam and the AWTF. Under both arrangements, Covanta and the City are responsible for day-to-day operations and maintenance, while THA is responsible for most capital projects requiring financing. However, staff indicated there were disagreements in the method for determining capital projects, creating some question as to who pays for projects that need funding. Details of each of THA's facilities are included below.

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Debt issued to provide for improvements to the RRF is the single most significant factor in the City's financial instability. While this Recovery Plan resolves the debt through the sale of the RRF, THA should pursue the forensic audit that is currently underway.

Construction on the WTP began in 1990, and it became operational in 1994. The WTP treats 8.5 to 9 million GPD, with a 20 million GPD maximum treatment capacity. The DeHart Dam holds six billion gallons of water. In addition, THA owns over 8,000 acres surrounding the reservoir. The system is gravity fed from the reservoir to the WTP, then pumped to three holding tanks - two six million gallon tanks and one 16 million gallon tank. From the holding tanks, water is gravity fed throughout the service area to customers, including the City of Harrisburg, portions of Penbrook, Susquehanna, Swatara, and Lower Paxton Townships.

Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility

The AWTF has been in operation since ~~1976~~ and is responsible for maintaining the quality of the water on the Susquehanna and Chesapeake Bay through wastewater processing, including preliminary, primary and advanced secondary treatments. The AWTF has a permitted capacity of 37.7 million GPD and serves an estimated 122,000 residents in Harrisburg, the Boroughs of Paxtang, Penbrook and Steelton, Susquehanna Township and portions of Lower Paxton and Swatara Townships. ~~It currently runs close to capacity, with rain events causing GSOs into the Susquehanna River and Paxton Creek. These GSOs are due to the sewer and stormwater systems being combined.~~ THA is also responsible for the conveyance lines in the sewer system - the largest lines feeding directly into the AWTF.

THA currently has a staff of ~~six~~ FTEs. The Authority is run by an Executive Director; however, as of June 2011 this position ~~is vacant. Current staff include a Facilities Director and Facility Site Manager~~ supervising and working with Covanta at the RRF, an Engineering Director and three administrative support personnel.

Assessment

THA was created as a financing mechanism for major capital improvement needs at one of four facilities: WTP, AWTF, DeHart Dam and the RRF. When capital improvements need to be made, it is the responsibility of THA to secure appropriate funding and construction contracts to implement the necessary improvements. Regulatory compliance dictates many of these improvements. Failure to comply with environmental standards is a significant issue. However, in some cases violations have been inevitable due to limitations of current facilities and operating procedures.

Currently there are two outstanding studies that will directly impact the needs for capital improvements: the Watershed Report, regarding watershed ~~violations~~ issued by the EPA in relation to the Chesapeake Bay Watershed which is anticipated to significantly ~~impacting~~ the AWTF; and the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Report, a preliminary report regarding general EPA/DEP stormwater ~~violations at the RRF~~ and throughout the City. These reports have been released by the EPA/DEP but costs for repairs and mitigation have not been fully determined by THA and the City. The City is in the process of pricing the Watershed Report upgrades and repairs; the current estimates range between \$35 million ~~and \$60~~ million for the needed upgrades. The City has not begun to estimate the needed upgrades for the MS4 Report because of the preliminary nature of the report.

For the RRF, regulatory compliance requires the elimination of air pollution and groundwater pollution in both the incinerator complex and the ash landfill. Both these sites were addressed in the EPA/DEP ~~report, which cited significant violations. In particular, lack of proper filter maintenance has led to offsite groundwater contamination.~~ While air pollution violations have decreased in recent years (down from over 50 to only five), fines are assessed for each violation. It is estimated that

Water Treatment Plant and DeHart Dam

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Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility

The AWTF has been in operation since 1958, upgraded in 1976, and is responsible for maintaining the quality of the water on the Susquehanna and Chesapeake Bay through wastewater processing, including preliminary, primary and advanced secondary treatments. The AWTF has a permitted capacity of 37.7 million GPD and serves an estimated 122,000 residents in Harrisburg, the Boroughs of Paxtang, Penbrook and Steelton, Susquehanna Township and portions of Lower Paxton and Swatara Townships. The plant runs lower than design capacity during dry weather conditions. Because the sewer and stormwater systems are combined, high flow and rain events can cause combined sewer overflows (CSOs) into the Susquehanna River and Paxton Creek. THA is also responsible for the conveyance lines in the sewer system - the largest lines feeding directly into the AWTF.

THA currently has a staff of five FTEs. The Authority is run by an Executive Director; however, as of June 2011 this position is vacant and is being held on an interim basis by the Engineering Director. Current staff includes a Facility Site Manager supervising and working with Covanta at the RRF, an Engineering Director and three administrative support personnel. Two consultants perform as Facilities Director and interim Finance Director.

Assessment

THA was created as a financing mechanism for major capital improvement needs at one of four facilities: WTP, AWTF, DeHart Dam and the RRF. When capital improvements need to be made, it is the responsibility of THA to secure appropriate funding and construction contracts to implement the necessary improvements. Regulatory compliance dictates many of these improvements. Failure to comply with environmental standards is a significant issue. However, in some cases violations have been inevitable due to limitations of current facilities and operating procedures.

Currently there are two outstanding studies that will directly impact the needs for capital improvements: the Watershed Report, regarding watershed requirements issued by the EPA in relation to the Chesapeake Bay Watershed which is anticipated to significantly impact the AWTF; and the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Report, a preliminary report regarding general EPA/DEP stormwater requirements and throughout the City. These reports have been released by the EPA/DEP but costs for repairs and mitigation have not been fully determined by THA and the City. The City is in the process of pricing the Watershed Report upgrades and repairs; the current estimates range between \$35 million and \$45 million. CSO mitigation is estimated at between \$20 and \$30 million for the needed upgrades. The City has not begun to estimate the needed upgrades for the MS4 Report because of the preliminary nature of the report.

approximately \$5 to \$10 million in additional capital investment would be needed to bring the RRF to peak operating performance.

The WTP is the newest facility and consequently has the fewest maintenance related issues. Operations have also benefited from the high quality of source water from the reservoir. Additionally, THA and the City have worked cooperatively to capitalize on existing technology and approved new capital expenditures at the WTP with the goal of increasing efficiency. Improvements have resulted in reduced staffing levels over night and on weekends at the facility. While it is the newest system, it could benefit from improved technology utilization. Specifically, the WTP has the ability to function as a fully automated facility overnight or during holiday weekends with the proper technological upgrades. These upgrades are currently being discussed by THA and the City.

For the AWTF regulatory compliance means ensuring water released into the Susquehanna River has been properly treated. To comply with changes to the Chesapeake Bay Watershed requirements, the AWTF has identified \$35 to \$60 million in upgrades that are currently being assessed before the mandated completion date of 2014. Funding has not been identified for these Federal and State mandated improvements to the wastewater system. However, a consultant for THA is currently evaluating one of the required modifications, Biological Nitrogen Removal (BNR), which is being required for the environmentally sensitive Susquehanna River Basin. The others modifications have not been priced by the consultant at this time.

One of the major issues for the AWTF is ~~stormwater~~ overflows into the Susquehanna River. The CSO system has been targeted by the Federal Government as a possible source of contamination throughout the Northeast. As such, the EPA mandates are focused on ~~stormwater~~ improvements to eliminate or reduce CSOs into the Susquehanna River, and therefore into the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Stormwater is currently managed and financed through ~~wastewater operations and~~ justified because of the heavy reliance on combined sewers. Nationally this has been replaced by stormwater fees tied to impervious surface area, an indicator much more related to the origin of stormwater management costs and one that impacts both taxable and tax exempt properties equitably. DEP and EPA requirements are going to insist on major improvements to the way stormwater is managed with potentially enormous capital consequences. Improvements at the water and wastewater facilities are also driven by regulatory requirements and will require substantial funding in the next few years.

In summary, THA is facing several large and expensive challenges:

- The DEP/EPA investigation will result in the need for undetermined but significant funding to comply with environmental standards related to stormwater management and combined sewer overflows.
- The water distribution, sewer and stormwater systems lack effective programs for maintenance, repair and replacement.
- The RRF is heavily debt burdened. A report from R.W. Beck indicates that the facility has negative value as an operating ~~entity, without~~ consideration of debt service obligations. Continued operation of the RRF will require significant future capital investment.
- The administrative fee levied by the City on the wastewater system has been challenged by neighboring communities served through contract and is likely to require revision.

For the RRF, regulatory compliance requires the elimination of air pollution and groundwater pollution in both the incinerator complex and the ash landfill. Both these sites were addressed in the EPA/DEP [report](#). While air pollution violations have decreased in recent years (down from over 50 to only five), fines are assessed for each violation. It is estimated that approximately \$5 to \$10 million in additional capital investment would be needed to bring the RRF to peak operating performance. [THA believes that required environmental performance can be accomplished with a capital investment under \\$5 million.](#)

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- The administrative fee levied by the City on the wastewater system has been challenged by neighboring communities served through contract and is likely to require revision.

Initiatives

While there are some opportunities for improved operations and cost reduction, the major focus of these initiatives is on revenue generation.

THA01.	Expand THA responsibilities to include stormwater management and combined sewers and create a Stormwater Management Utility	
	Target outcome:	Increased revenue
	Five year financial impact:	\$2,400,000
	Responsible party:	THA

The City currently has responsibility for the sanitary and stormwater collection systems. They are poorly maintained and in need of capital investment; over 60% of the lines are ~~over 80 years old.~~ ~~Responsibility for the Stormwater Management Utility~~ shall be transferred to THA to allow for more effective funding and management, and a Stormwater Management Utility shall be created.

Stormwater fee systems are common tools used nationally in funding stormwater-related expenditures. In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, only the City of Philadelphia has had the clear legal authority to implement stormwater management fees, and they have pursued and implemented a fee structure to support their stormwater management efforts. The ability of an Authority to implement a stormwater fee system is less clear, but needs to be aggressively pursued. The creation of such a system would be able to provide funding for reasonable levels of maintenance and capital obligations. It could also contribute to the health of the City's financial position by funding stormwater related services such as street sweeping, half of the required financial support for leaf collection, some level of support for code enforcement, vehicle maintenance and other related water quality activities.

The stormwater fee structure would support both current costs as well as DEP/EPA mandated system improvements. It is not possible to know exactly what these mandated improvements will be at this time since the costs of specific improvements have not been identified by the City. However, creating this mechanism will allow the City and THA to respond in a timelier manner when specific costs are identified.

The financial impact projections below are based on a preliminary estimate of existing stormwater related operating costs including street sweeping and existing maintenance efforts, an administrative contribution to the City and an initial capital program. The financial impact would be increased as capital obligations are identified. For the purpose of budgeting, it is assumed that the initial program would include a basic annual CIP contribution of \$500,000 plus \$500,000 for operating expenses and \$1.5 million in maintenance and administrative costs paid to the City General Fund, for a total annual budget of \$2.5 million. The City currently charges a 15% Sewer Maintenance Fee on each household monthly utility bill. This charge is intended to provide some level of stormwater maintenance for the City. In 2010, this fee generated \$900,000. It is expected that this fee will be discontinued as the new Stormwater fees established by THA are implemented. Therefore, the financial impact on the General Fund is the Maintenance Fee of \$1.5 million less the current fee being charged by the City of \$900,000, or \$600,000 annually. Final numbers should be evaluated as part of a formal rate study process. It is assumed that implementation of stormwater fees would occur in ~~2012.~~

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Stormwater fee systems are common tools used nationally in funding stormwater-related expenditures. In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, only the City of Philadelphia has had the clear legal authority to implement stormwater management fees, and they have pursued and implemented a fee structure to support their stormwater management efforts. The ability of an Authority to implement a stormwater fee system is less clear, but needs to be aggressively pursued. The creation of such a system would be able to provide funding for reasonable levels of maintenance and capital obligations. It could also contribute to the health of the City's financial position by funding stormwater related services such as street sweeping, half of the required financial support for leaf collection, some level of support for code enforcement, vehicle maintenance and other related water quality activities.

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Financial Impact

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
\$0	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$2,400,000

THA02.	Negotiate payment in lieu of tax (PILOT) agreements with the City of Harrisburg	
	Target outcome:	Increased revenue
	Five year financial impact:	\$3,255,830
	Responsible party:	THA and Mayor

THA and the City shall negotiate a PILOT on the Water and Sewer plants equal to the tax payments that would be made if the plants were private businesses. PILOTs are a commonly used mechanism for the recovery of City service costs from tax-exempt entities. Examples would include such things as police and fire service, contribution toward street improvements and maintenance and other services generally paid through local property taxes. PILOTs are generally assessed in addition to reasonable administrative fees for specific direct services.

PILOTs are not directly regulated in the Commonwealth and are generally negotiated between a city and tax-exempt properties within the corporate boundaries. Harrisburg has a number of these arrangements currently in place. While PILOTs are negotiated, they are at least primarily based on the imposition of the local tax rate against the valuation of the tax-exempt entity.

Financially, the cost of the PILOT has been estimated based on the value of the AWTF and the WTP facility multiplied by the property tax rate for structures in the City of Harrisburg. The proposed PILOT is estimated at \$325,583 for each facility, totaling \$651,166 in payments to the City. These numbers were based upon 2008 Annual Report financial statements, the most current available for review. The PILOT would be assessed for services that the WTP and AWTF use but do not pay for such as police and fire protection, roads and other City services. The PILOT fee will not replace the current transfers from these utilities to the City for administrative services.

Financial Impact

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
\$651,166	\$651,166	\$ 651,166	\$ 651,166	\$ 651,166	\$3,255,830

financial impact on the General Fund is the Maintenance Fee of \$1.5 million less the current fee being charged by the City of \$900,000, or \$600,000 annually. Final numbers should be evaluated as part of a formal rate study process. It is assumed that implementation of stormwater fees would occur in 2012, after the creation of a Stormwater Management Utility.

Financial Impact

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
\$0	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$2,400,000

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THA03.	Expand the Stormwater Management Ordinance regarding discharges	
	Target outcome:	Reduce cost of stormwater management and occurrence of overflow violations
	Five year financial impact:	Not available
	Responsible party:	City Engineer

The City has adopted a comprehensive stormwater management ordinance that applies to direct stormwater discharges. ~~This ordinance shall be expanded~~ to include provisions for discharges to combined sewers as part of the process to comply with pending DEP and EPA requirements. The ordinance shall require detention and retention of stormwater on-site for new developments. Effective management of stormwater at the source can have a significant impact on bypasses and the capital costs of system improvement. By slowing or stopping stormwater before it reaches the AWTF, significant costs can be avoided. This is predominately a best practice although it has the potential to gradually decrease the total volume of wastewater treated at AWTF.

THA04.	Develop a capital plan for THA to ensure the viability of assets	
	Target outcome:	Extended asset life and sustain infrastructure
	Five year financial impact:	(\$26,969,275)
	Responsible party:	THA

The City and THA shall work with the Act 47 Coordinator to develop a detailed capital plan for THA facilities, including the RRF, the WTP, the Dehart Dam and the AWTF. This capital plan will be designed to ensure the long term viability and sustainability of THA's assets. As the infrastructure of the City continues to age, it is critically important for the City of Harrisburg that THA maintain a strong Capital Improvement Program for its facilities. THA must take a long term view of the City's infrastructure and plan accordingly.

As previously described in the Capital Improvement Program chapter of this Recovery Plan, separate CIPs should be maintained for the City and THA. However, the two entities must work cooperatively to identify all current and future capital needs. Coordinating work will assure that important projects will be identified and budgeted. This joint planning will also ensure appropriate staging and phasing of construction (see the CIP chapter for additional discussion on CIP development and implementation).

The Water Treatment Plant has a well-developed CIP currently with over \$9 million in projects planned for the next five years. These projects are both plant related and water line related.

There are an estimated \$35 to \$60 million worth of needed repairs and upgrades at the AWTF in relation to the Chesapeake ~~Bay Watershed~~. These upgrades will need to be completed over the next five years.

THA03.	Expand the Stormwater Management Ordinance regarding discharges	
	Target outcome:	Reduce cost of stormwater management and occurrence of overflow violations
	Five year financial impact:	Not available
	Responsible party:	<u>Mayor, City Council and City Engineer</u>

The City has adopted a comprehensive stormwater management ordinance that applies to direct stormwater discharges. The City shall expand its ordinance to include provisions for discharges to combined sewers as part of the process to comply with pending DEP and EPA requirements. The ordinance shall require detention and retention of stormwater on-site for new developments. Effective management of stormwater at the source can have a significant impact on bypasses and the capital costs of system improvement. By slowing or stopping stormwater before it reaches the AWTF, significant costs can be avoided. This is predominately a best practice although it has the potential to gradually decrease the total volume of wastewater treated at AWTF.

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As previously described in the Capital Improvement Program chapter of this Recovery Plan, separate CIPs should be maintained for the City and THA. However, the two entities must work cooperatively to identify all current and future capital needs. Coordinating work will assure that important projects will be identified and budgeted. This joint planning will also ensure appropriate staging and phasing of construction (see the CIP chapter for additional discussion on CIP development and implementation). The City, THA and the Act 47 Coordinator shall study, analyze and evaluate the possibility of THA becoming a true operating authority. If this change is feasible and beneficial to the City, an implementation/transition plan to THA as an operating authority should be developed. Benefits to the City of the transition should emphasize cost savings and improvement of the management of the utilities and service to customers.

The Water Treatment Plant has a well-developed CIP currently with over \$9 million in projects planned for the next five years. These projects are both plant related and water line related.

Several critical projects have been identified to improve the efficiency of RRF operations. Specifically, a damaged turbine blade must be repaired, estimated at \$1.3 million. To improve pollution controls, there is a computer SIMS system that needs to be upgraded, estimated at \$600,000. Also, there is a steam line that currently is inoperable and causing a reduction in efficiency at the RRF. The repair cost is \$15 million. The current ash landfill needs to be expanded, estimated at \$2.5 million. There is currently no ash house at the RRF. If one is built, the landfill expansion will not be necessary because ash can be transported directly from the ash house to local landfills without the intermediate step at the ash landfill. The cost for an ash house has not been determined.

The table below identifies the current capital investments needed in THA facilities.

THA Capital Requirements

	Total Required	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<u>Water-</u>						
DCS Telemetry System Upgrade	\$900,000	\$63,857	\$63,857	\$63,857	\$63,857	\$63,857
Filtered Media Replacement	\$920,000	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$230,000	
Repaving Dehart Complex	\$642,000	\$44,940	\$44,940	\$44,940	\$44,940	\$44,940
Backwash Water Tank	\$333,000				\$333,000	
Fluoride System Boiler	\$28,000				\$28,000	
Instrumentation Replacement	\$70,000	\$70,000				
Raw Water PRV	\$35,000	\$35,000				
Emergency Power Connection	\$300,000	\$21,286	\$21,286	\$21,286	\$21,286	\$21,286
North 23rd Street Water Main Install	\$55,000	\$55,000				
Elmerton Ave/Edgement Extension	\$2,500,000	\$177,381	\$177,381	\$177,381	\$177,381	\$177,381
Edward Street Main Install on 500 Block	\$56,000	\$56,000				
Industrial Road Main Replace	\$702,000	\$49,809	\$49,809	\$49,809	\$49,809	\$49,809
Market Street Road Main Replace	\$222,000	\$15,751	\$15,751	\$15,751	\$15,751	\$15,751
Progress Ave. Main Extension	\$1,326,000				\$90,083	\$90,083
Walnut Street Main Install	\$67,000			\$67,000		
Valve Replace-Multiple Locations	\$77,000			\$77,000		
Paxton Street Bridge						
Main Replace	\$165,000			\$165,000		
Woodbine St. Main Replace	\$201,000			\$201,000		
GIS Mapping System	\$150,000	\$10,643	\$10,643	\$10,643	\$10,643	\$10,643

There are an estimated \$35 to \$60 million worth of needed repairs and upgrades at the AWTF in relation to the Chesapeake [Bay Watershed and other requirements](#). These upgrades will need to be completed over the next five years.

Several critical projects have been identified to improve the efficiency of RRF operations. Specifically, a damaged turbine blade must be repaired, estimated at \$1.3 million. To improve pollution controls, there is a computer SIMS system that needs to be upgraded, estimated at \$600,000. Also, there is a steam line that currently is inoperable and causing a reduction in efficiency at the RRF. The repair cost is \$15 million. The current ash landfill needs to be expanded, estimated at \$2.5 million. There is currently no ash house at the RRF. If one is built, the landfill expansion will not be necessary because ash can be transported directly from the ash house to local landfills without the intermediate step at the ash landfill. The cost for an ash house has not been determined.

The table below identifies the current capital investments needed in THA facilities.

THA Capital Requirements

	Total Required	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<u>Water-</u>						
DCS Telemetry System Upgrade	\$900,000	\$63,857	\$63,857	\$63,857	\$63,857	\$63,857
Filtered Media Replacement	\$920,000	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$230,000	\$230,000	
Repaving Dehart Complex	\$642,000	\$44,940	\$44,940	\$44,940	\$44,940	\$44,940
Backwash Water Tank	\$333,000				\$333,000	
Fluoride System Boiler	\$28,000				\$28,000	
Instrumentation Replacement	\$70,000	\$70,000				
Raw Water PRV	\$35,000	\$35,000				
Emergency Power Connection	\$300,000	\$21,286	\$21,286	\$21,286	\$21,286	\$21,286
North 23rd Street Water Main Install	\$55,000	\$55,000				
Elmerton Ave/Edgement Extension	\$2,500,000	\$177,381	\$177,381	\$177,381	\$177,381	\$177,381
Edward Street Main Install on 500 Block	\$56,000	\$56,000				
Industrial Road Main Replace	\$702,000	\$49,809	\$49,809	\$49,809	\$49,809	\$49,809
Market Street Road Main Replace	\$222,000	\$15,751	\$15,751	\$15,751	\$15,751	\$15,751
Progress Ave. Main Extension	\$1,326,000				\$90,083	\$90,083
Walnut Street Main Install	\$67,000			\$67,000		
Valve Replace-Multiple Locations	\$77,000			\$77,000		
Paxton Street Bridge	<u>\$165,000</u>			<u>\$165,000</u>		

	Total Required	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Misc. Improvements	\$400,000		\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Distribution System Improvements	\$1,250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Wastewater/Water-EPA/DEP Upgrades	\$60,000,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000
RRF-Turbine Blade Repair	\$1,300,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000
RRF-SIM System Upgrade	\$600,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000
RRF-Steam Line Made Operational	15,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
RRF-Ash Landfill Expansion	2,500,000	\$177,381	\$177,381	\$177,381	\$177,381	\$177,381
RRF-Ash House	Unknown					
Total	\$72,299,000	\$6,589,048	\$6,473,048	\$6,983,048	\$6,924,131	\$6,333,131

Financial Impact

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
\$0	(\$6,589,048)	(\$6,473,048)	(\$6,983,048)	(\$6,924,131)	(\$26,969,275)

	Total Required	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<u>Main Replace</u>						
Woodbine St. Main Replace	\$201,000			\$201,000		
GIS Mapping System	\$150,000	\$10,643	\$10,643	\$10,643	\$10,643	\$10,643
Misc. Improvements	\$400,000		\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Distribution System Improvements	\$1,250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Wastewater/Water-EPA/DEP Upgrades	\$60,000,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000
RRF-Turbine Blade Repair	\$1,300,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000
RRF-SIM System Upgrade	\$600,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000
RRF-Steam Line Made Operational	15,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
RRF-Ash Landfill Expansion	2,500,000	\$177,381	\$177,381	\$177,381	\$177,381	\$177,381
RRF-Ash House	Unknown					
Total	\$72,299,000	\$6,589,048	\$6,473,048	\$6,983,048	\$6,924,131	\$6,333,131

Financial Impact

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
\$0	(\$6,589,048)	(\$6,473,048)	(\$6,983,048)	(\$6,924,131)	(\$26,969,275)