

RESOLUTION 22-03

**A RESOLUTION OF NETARTS OCEANSIDE SANITARY DISTRICT
ADOPTING A METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING
SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT CHARGES**

WHEREAS, to provide the necessary funding for capital improvements identified in Netarts Oceanside Sanitary District (“District”) wastewater master plan documents, the Board of Directors began the process of updating the District’s Systems Development Charge (SDC) program; and,

WHEREAS, the Board approved Ordinance No. 22-02 (“Ordinance”) adopting Systems Development Charges on December 15, 2022 with an effective date of January 14, 2023, amending and superseding all previous ordinances regarding Systems Development Charges; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Ordinance and ORS 223.304, the District must adopt a methodology to establish reimbursement fees and improvement fees for collection and expenditure as part of the District SDC program; and,

WHEREAS, in July, 2022, the District began the process of developing a new SDC methodology and sought input from interested stakeholders through meetings and notifications; and,

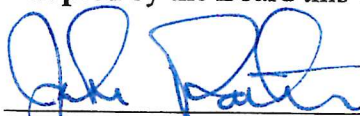
WHEREAS, the District published a draft SDC methodology report for public review in September, 2022, at least 60 days prior to a public hearing on the draft methodology and received no substantive comments,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NETARTS OCEANSIDE SANITARY DISTRICT that:

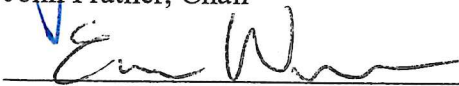
1. The Board finds that the assumptions and methods for calculating wastewater SDCs described in the attached Exhibit A, Methodology Report Sewer System Development Charges dated November 7, 2022 are in the public interest and necessary to serve future needs of the residents of the District; and,
2. All previous resolutions regarding adoption of a methodology for implementation of System Development Charges for the District, is hereby repealed; and,
3. The Methodology Report Sewer System Development Charges, attached as Exhibit A, is hereby adopted.

Effective Date: This Resolution shall be effective upon its approval and adoption.

Adopted by the Board this 19th day of January 2023.



 John Prather, Chair



 Elizabeth Wiperman, Secretary

Final Methodology Report

Sewer System Development Charges

Prepared for Netarts – Oceanside Sanitary District

November 7, 2022

**Changes from the draft report include modifications to the project list and repackaging of tables.*



EXHIBIT A.



NETARTS – OCEANSIDE SANITARY DISTRICT

Wastewater System Development Charges

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Section 1 Introduction

Oregon legislation establishes guidelines for the calculation of system development charges (SDCs). Within these guidelines, local governments have some latitude in selecting technical approaches and establishing policies related to the development and administration of SDCs. A discussion of this legislation follows, along with the recommended methodology for calculating wastewater SDCs for the Netarts – Oceanside Sanitary District (the District), in accordance with state law and industry standard practices.

SDC Legislation in Oregon

In the 1989 Oregon state legislative session, a bill was passed that created a uniform framework for the imposition of SDCs statewide. This legislation (Oregon Revised Statute [ORS] 223.297-223.316), which became effective on July 1, 1991, (with subsequent amendments), authorizes local governments to assess SDCs for the following types of capital improvements:

- Drainage and flood control
- Water supply, treatment, and distribution
- Wastewater collection, transmission, treatment, and disposal
- Transportation
- Parks and recreation

The legislation provides guidelines on the calculation and modification of SDCs, accounting requirements to track SDC revenues and expenditures, and the adoption of administrative review procedures.

SDC Structure

SDCs can be developed around two concepts: (1) a reimbursement fee, and (2) an improvement fee, or a combination of the two. The **reimbursement fee** is based on the costs of capital improvements *already constructed or under construction*. The legislation requires the reimbursement fee to be established or modified by an ordinance or resolution setting forth the methodology used to calculate the charge. This methodology must consider the cost of existing facilities, prior contributions by existing users, gifts or grants from federal or state government or private persons, the value of unused capacity available for future system users, rate-making principles employed to finance the capital improvements, and other relevant factors. The objective of the methodology must be that future system users contribute no more than an equitable share of the capital costs of *existing* facilities. Use of reimbursement fee revenues are restricted only to capital expenditures for the specific system which they are assessed, including debt service.

The methodology for establishing or modifying an **improvement fee** must be specified in an ordinance or resolution that demonstrates consideration of the *projected costs of capital improvements identified in an adopted plan and list*, that are needed to increase capacity in the

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system to meet the demands of new or expanded development. Use of revenues generated through improvement fees are dedicated to capacity-increasing capital improvements or the repayment of debt on such improvements. An increase in capacity is established if an improvement increases the level of service provided by existing facilities or provides new facilities.

In many systems, growth needs will be met through a combination of existing available capacity and future capacity-enhancing improvements. Therefore, the law provides for a **combined fee** (reimbursement plus improvement component).

Credits

The legislation requires that a credit be provided against the improvement fee for the construction of “qualified public improvements” by a developer or other private party. Qualified public improvements are improvements that are required as a condition of development approval, identified in the system’s capital improvement program, and either (1) not located on or contiguous to the property being developed, or (2) located in whole or in part, on or contiguous to, property that is the subject of development approval and required to be built larger or with greater capacity than is necessary for the particular development project to which the improvement fee is related.

Update and Review

The methodology for establishing or modifying improvement or reimbursement fees shall be available for public inspection. The local government must maintain a list of persons who have made a written request for notification prior to the adoption or amendment of such fees. The legislation includes provisions regarding notification of hearings and filing for reviews. “Periodic application of an adopted specific cost index or... modification to any of the factors related to the rate that are incorporated in the established methodology” are not considered “modifications” to the SDC methodology. As such, the local government is not required to adhere to the notification provisions under these circumstances. The criteria for making adjustments to the SDC rate, which do not constitute a change in the methodology, are further defined as follows:

- “Factors related to the rate” are limited to changes to costs in materials, labor, or real property as applied to projects in the required project list.
- The cost index must consider average change in costs in materials, labor, or real property and must be an index published for purposes other than SDC rate setting.

The notification requirements for changes to the fees that *do* represent a modification to the methodology are 90-day written notice prior to first public hearing, with the SDC methodology available for review 60 days prior to public hearing.

Other Provisions

Other provisions of the legislation require:

- Preparation of a capital improvement program or comparable plan (prior to the establishment of an SDC), that includes a list of the improvements that the jurisdiction

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intends to fund in whole or in part with SDC revenues and the estimated timing, cost, and eligible portion of each improvement.

- Deposit of SDC revenues into dedicated accounts and annual accounting of revenues and expenditures, including a list of the amount spent on each project funded, in whole or in part, by SDC revenues.
- Posting of information related to SDCs on the local government's website
- Creation of an administrative appeals procedure, in accordance with the legislation, whereby a citizen or other interested party may challenge an expenditure of SDC revenues.

The methodology presented in the following section has been prepared in accordance with Oregon SDC requirements.

Section 2 Wastewater SDC Methodology

The general methodology used to calculate wastewater SDCs begins with an analysis of system planning and design criteria to determine growth's capacity needs, and how those needs will be met through existing system available capacity and capacity expansion. Then, the capacity to serve growth is valued to determine the "cost basis" for the SDCs, which is then divided by the total growth capacity units to determine the system-wide unit costs of capacity. The final step is to determine the SDC fee schedule, which identifies how different users of the system will be charged, based on their estimated capacity requirements.

Determine Capacity Needs

Table 2-1 summarizes the existing conditions and expected future conditions for the wastewater system from the Wastewater System Master Plan (Westech Engineering, January 2019). The primary relevant design criteria for the system include the following:

- **Average Annual Flow (AAF):** the average flow at the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTP) during the year.
- **Maximum month dry weather flow (MMDWF):** the maximum month flow at the WTP during the dry weather season, usually defined as May through October. MMDWF is used to evaluate capacity for secondary treatment in the wastewater treatment process.
- **Maximum month Biochemical Oxygen Demand (MMBOD):** The quantity of oxygen used in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in a specified time and at a specified temperature. BOD is a measurement of wastewater strength.
- **Maximum month Total Suspended Solids (MMTSS):** Solids in the wastewater that are removable by laboratory filtering and approximate the quantity of solids that are available to be removed from the wastewater through sedimentation. TSS is a measurement of wastewater strength and is used to evaluate capacity for sludge management facilities.

Table 2-1 shows flows and loads under existing conditions and projected design flows and loads in 2038 (treatment and pumping) and at buildout for gravity collection. The difference between the future capacity requirements and existing conditions is the total projected growth over the planning period.

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Table 2-1 Wastewater System Planning Assumptions

Capacity Parameter	2020	2038	Buildout	Growth		Growth Share of Future
				2038	Buildout	
Wastewater Flow (mgd)						
AAF	0.31	0.46		0.15		32.6%
MMDWF	0.51	0.69		0.18		26.1%
PHF - Pumping & Treatment	2.27	2.86		0.59		20.6%
PHF - Gravity Collection	2.70		4.00		1.30	32.5%
Loadings (ppd)						
Max Month BOD	773	1,162		389		33.5%
Max Month TSS	773	1,162		389		33.5%
Max Month Ammonia	77	116		39		33.6%

Source: Wastewater System Master Plan Tables 5-4, 5-5 and 5-7

Available Capacity

The total capacity needs of growth will be met in part by existing system available capacity, as well as future capacity expansion. Table 2-2 provides a summary of the existing capacities by major treatment function and for each of the District's lift stations and compares the capacity to existing flows and loads in order to determine the portion of available capacity by component and facility type.

Table 2-2 Wastewater System Capacity Assumptions

	Existing Capacity	Current Requirements	Future Capacity	Available Capacity	Growth Share
Treatment					
Headworks (mgd)	4.00	2.27		1.73	43.3%
Secondary Treatment (mgd)	0.58	0.51		0.07	12.1%
Equaliz. Basin & UV Disinfect. (mgd)	2.86	2.27		0.59	20.6%
Effluent Pump Station & Outfall (mgd)	2.86	2.27		0.59	20.6%
Sludge Storage Lagoons (ppd)	1,162	773		389	33.5%
				<i>Average</i>	<i>26.0%</i>
Pumping (gpm)					
Main Pump Station	1,800		2,600	800	30.8%
Netarts	705		1,400	695	49.6%
Happy Camp	132		225	93	41.3%
Collection (mgd)					
	4.00	2.70		1.30	32.5%

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SDC Cost Basis

As discussed in Section 1, the reimbursement fee is intended to recover the costs associated with the growth-related capacity in the existing system; the improvement fee is based on the costs of capacity-increasing future improvements needed to meet the demands of growth. The value of capacity needed to serve growth in aggregate within the planning period is referred to as the “cost basis”.

Reimbursement Fee

The reimbursement fee is based on the costs of capital improvements already constructed or under construction. Table 2-3 shows the total, net value, and growth share of the wastewater system based on the District’s asset report and the percentages from Table 2-2. The net value reflects adjustments for ifts or grants from federal or state government or private persons, and outstanding debt principal.

Table 2-3 Reimbursement Fee Cost Basis

Description	Year	Total Value ¹	Adjustments ²	Net Value	Growth Share %	Growth Share \$
Interceptor						
Interceptor	1979	\$1,148,235	\$1,148,235	\$0	32.5%	\$0
Subtotal		\$1,148,235	\$1,148,235	\$0		\$0
Treatment						
Land & improvements		\$228,295	\$0	\$228,295	26.0%	\$59,382
Plant	1979	\$1,412,853	\$1,412,853	\$0	0.0%	\$0
Improvement	1980	\$3,741	\$0	\$3,741	26.0%	\$973
Improvement	1999	\$30,364	\$0	\$30,364	26.0%	\$7,898
Improvement	2000	\$69,776	\$0	\$69,776	26.0%	\$18,149
Influent Sampler	2004	\$5,870	\$0	\$5,870	26.0%	\$1,527
New Plant	2012	\$21,531,877	\$7,768,727	\$13,763,150	26.0%	\$3,579,918
Blower room heating	2015	\$6,385	\$0	\$6,385	26.0%	\$1,661
Ocean Outfall	1979	\$867,722	\$867,722	\$0	20.6%	\$0
Outfall	2010	\$5,934,206	\$2,847,751	\$3,086,455	20.6%	\$636,716
Outfall		\$19,820		\$19,820	20.6%	\$4,089
Subtotal		\$30,110,909	\$12,897,053	\$17,213,856		\$4,310,313
Pumping						
Pumping Stations	1979	\$343,905	\$343,905	\$0	20.6%	\$0
Improvements		\$812		\$812	20.6%	\$168
Happy Camp	2006	\$3,797,886	\$1,380,871	\$2,417,015	41.3%	\$999,033
Main Street	2012	na		\$0	20.6%	\$0
Capes #1 and #2	1993/94	na		\$0	20.6%	\$0
Ocean Highlands	2006	na		\$0	20.6%	\$0
Subtotal		\$4,142,603	\$1,724,776	\$2,417,827		\$999,200
Collection						
Improvements	1979	\$1,569,814	\$1,569,814	\$0	32.5%	\$0
Improvements	1984	\$198		\$198	32.5%	\$64
Improvements	1985	\$9,549		\$9,549	32.5%	\$3,103
Improvements	1989	\$90,058		\$90,058	32.5%	\$29,269
Improvements	1990	\$797		\$797	32.5%	\$259

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Table 2-3 Reimbursement Fee Cost Basis

Description	Year	Total		Net Value	Growth Share	
		Value ¹	Adjustments ²		%	\$
Improvements	1992	\$10,926		\$10,926	32.5%	\$3,551
Improvements	1993	\$1,398		\$1,398	32.5%	\$454
Improvements	2001	\$154,587		\$154,587	32.5%	\$50,241
Improvements	1984	\$9,218		\$9,218	32.5%	\$2,996
Manhole Rehab	2015	\$9,975		\$9,975	32.5%	\$3,242
Oregon St. Sewer	2014	\$268,344		\$268,344	32.5%	\$87,212
Capes Engineering	1993	\$52,277	\$52,277	\$0	32.5%	\$0
Subtotal		\$2,177,141	\$1,622,091	\$555,050		\$180,391
General						
Master Plan		\$2,216		\$2,216		\$0
Shop (50%)		\$292,322		\$292,322	26.0%	\$76,035
Telemetry		\$587,026		\$587,026	20.6%	\$121,100
Subtotal		\$881,564		\$881,564		\$197,135
Total		\$38,460,452	\$17,392,155	\$21,068,296	14.8%	\$5,687,040

¹Source: Federal Asset Report (6/30/2020)

²Adjustments include reductions for developer funding, outstanding debt principal and asset replacements.

³Oceanside, Happy Camp, Netarts

Improvement Fee Cost Basis

The cost of future capacity-increasing improvements (the improvement fee cost basis) is based on the SDC project list shown in Table A-1 of the Appendix. The improvements are based on costs identified in master plan, updated to January 2022 using inflation factors from the Engineering News Record (ENR) Construction Cost Index (CCI) for Seattle (12,555).

Each improvement was reviewed to determine the portion of costs that expand capacity for growth versus remedy an existing deficiency, provide maintenance, or replace existing capacity. An increase in system capacity may be established if a capital improvement increases the level of performance or service provided by existing facilities or provides new facilities.

Many improvements provide capacity for growth and for existing customers (through upgraded or replaced facilities). The new sequencing batch reactor (SBR) sludge basins and new collection system facilities needed to extend the system to new growth areas are allocated 100 percent to growth. Projects that are likely to be funded directly by developers (to serve individual developments) are excluded from the cost basis.

Overall, the improvement fee cost basis includes almost \$6.3 million for the District's portion of the planned improvements.

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Unit Costs

System-wide unit costs of capacity are determined by dividing the reimbursement fee and improvement fee cost bases by the aggregate growth-related capacity requirements from Table 2-1. The system-wide unit costs are multiplied by the capacity requirements per equivalent dwelling unit (EDU) to yield the fees per EDU. Table 2-4 shows these calculations.

Table 2-4 Unit Cost Calculations

	System Component			Total
	Treatment	Pumping	Gravity	
Cost Basis				
Reimbursement	\$4,386,348	\$1,120,300	\$180,391	\$5,687,040
Improvement	\$1,496,513	\$4,173,234	\$611,493	\$6,582,547
Planning Criterion	MMDWF	PHF – P&T	PHF - GC	
Growth Capacity (mgd)	0.18	0.59	1.30	
Unit cost (\$/mgd)				
Reimbursement	\$24,368,602	\$1,898,814	\$138,763	
Improvement	\$8,313,962	\$7,073,277	\$470,379	
Capacity per EDU ¹ (mgd)	0.000211	0.000692	0.001040	
Reimbursement Fee per EDU	\$5,148	\$1,315	\$144	\$6,608
Improvement Fee per EDU	\$1,756	\$4,898	\$489	\$7,144
Total per EDU	\$6,905	\$6,213	\$634	\$13,752

¹Determined by dividing the growth capacity for each parameter by the projected growth in EDUs from the Master Plan.

Compliance Costs

Local governments are entitled to expend SDC revenue on the costs of complying with the SDC statutes. Compliance costs generally include costs associated with developing the SDC methodology and project list (i.e., a portion of master planning costs). Table 2-5 (next page) shows the calculation of the compliance charge per EDU.

SDC study costs are 100 percent related to new growth, and master planning costs are allocated in proportion to the growth share of total project costs from Table A-1. Growth costs are annualized by dividing the estimated cost for each item by the estimated number of years before update (5 years for SDC study, and 10 years for master planning). The total annual costs are then divided by the estimated annual number of new EDUs which yields a fee of approximately \$99 per EDU.

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Table 2-5 Compliance Charge

Component	Years	Total	Growth	Annualized
SDC Study	5	\$10,000	100%	\$2,000
Master Planning	10	\$50,000	33%	\$1,672
Auditing/Accounting/Legal/Development	1	\$1,000	100%	\$1,000
Total Annual Costs		\$61,000		\$4,672
Estimated Annual EDUs				47
Compliance Charge/EDU				\$99

SDC Schedule

Table A-2 in the Appendix shows the calculated wastewater SDCs per EDU based on the updated cost bases and projected growth capacity requirements. The total SDC per EDU is \$13,850. The SDCs for multi-unit dwelling structures or lodging are applied per dwelling unit, hotel/motel room or recreational vehicle space, according to EDU factors shown in the table. EDU factors are reflective of estimated wastewater flows relative to that of a single-family dwelling unit. Nonresidential SDCs are assessed based on water meter size.

Inflationary Adjustments

In accordance with Oregon statutes, the SDCs may be adjusted annually based on a standard inflationary index. Specifically, the District intends to use the Engineering News Record Construction Cost Index as the basis for adjusting the SDCs annually.

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Appendix

Table A-1 SDC Project List

Project No.	Project Type	Project Cost	Inflated Cost	Assumed Developer Funding	SDC Portion	
					%	\$
Priority 1 (Immediate)						
T-1	Sludge Storage Lagoon Truck Dump Station	\$10,000	\$11,550	\$0	33.5%	\$3,867
T-2	UV Channel Gravity Drain	\$10,000	\$11,550	\$0	20.6%	\$2,383
G-1	Netarts Pump Trunk Sewer – Manhole #300 to Manhole #378	\$96,000	\$110,880	\$0	32.5%	\$36,036
G-2	Pearl Street Sewer Reconstruction – Manhole #307 to Manhole #309	\$88,000	\$101,640	\$0	32.5%	\$33,033
G-3	Netarts Street Sewer Rehabilitation – Manhole 121 to Manhole 173	\$68,000	\$78,540	\$0	32.5%	\$25,526
P-1	Oceanside Pump Station Power Supply Improvements	\$245,000	\$282,980	\$0	32.5%	\$91,969
P-2	Happy Camp Pump Station Valve Vault Improvements	\$7,000	\$8,090	\$0	0%	\$0
P-5	Capes #1 Pump Station Hydrogen Sulfide Control System	\$42,000	\$48,510	\$0	32.5%	\$15,766
P-6	Capes #2 Pump Station Hydrogen Sulfide Control System	\$42,000	\$48,510	\$0	32.5%	\$15,766
F-1	Netarts Forcemain Fabricated PVC Bend Replacement	\$21,000	\$24,260	\$0	49.6%	\$12,043
Priority 1 Subtotal		\$629,000	\$726,510		32.5%	\$236,387
Priority 2 (Within Planning Period)						
T-3	Equalization Basin Cover	\$200,000	\$231,000	\$0	20.6%	\$47,654
T-5	SBR Basin #4	\$1,249,000	\$1,442,610	\$0	100.0%	\$1,442,610
G-4	Main Pump Station Trunk Sewer Rehab – Man 571 to Man 110	\$297,000	\$343,040	\$0	32.5%	\$111,488
P-3	Happy Camp Pump Station Control System Upgrade	\$98,000	\$113,190	\$0	41.3%	\$46,785
P-7	Netarts Pump Station Control System Improvements	\$140,000	\$161,700	\$0	49.6%	\$80,273
P-9	Ocean Highlands Control System Improvements	\$84,000	\$97,020	\$0	32.5%	\$31,532
Priority 2 Subtotal		\$2,068,000	\$2,388,560		73.7%	\$1,760,341

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Table A-1 SDC Project List

Project No.	Project Type	Project Cost	Inflated Cost	Assumed Developer Funding	SDC Portion	
					%	\$
Priority 3 (Growth driven beyond 20 years)						
G-5	Avalon Area Gravity Sewers	\$351,000	\$405,410	\$0	100.0%	\$405,410
G-6	Norwester Road Sewer	\$134,000	\$154,770	\$154,770	0.0%	\$0
G-7	Radar Road Trunk Sewers	\$762,000	\$880,120	\$880,120	0.0%	\$0
G-8	Cape Mears Loop Sewer Extension	\$86,000	\$99,330	\$99,330	0.0%	\$0
G-9	Whisper Ridge Sewer Extensions	\$442,000	\$510,520	\$510,520	0.0%	\$0
G-10	Grand Avenue Sewer Extension	\$119,000	\$137,450	\$137,450	0.0%	\$0
G-11	Capes East Basin Trunk Sewer	\$599,000	\$691,850	\$691,850	0.0%	\$0
G-12	Upper Happy Camp Basin Trunk Sewers	\$484,000	\$559,030	\$559,030	0.0%	\$0
G-13	Ohara Creek Sewer Extension	\$244,000	\$281,820	\$281,820	0.0%	\$0
P-4	Happy Camp Pump Station Capacity Upgrades	\$564,000	\$651,430	\$0	41.3%	\$458,962
P-8	Netarts Pump Station Capacity Upgrades	\$875,000	\$1,010,640	\$0	49.6%	\$996,305
P-10	Main Pump Station Capacity Upgrades	\$1,812,000	\$2,092,890	\$0	30.8%	\$930,173
P-11	Avalon Pump Station	\$840,000	\$970,210	\$0	100.0%	\$970,210
P-12	Radar Road Pump Station	\$910,000	\$1,051,060	\$1,051,060	0.0%	\$0
P-13	WWTP Entrance Road Pump Station	\$910,000	\$1,051,060	\$1,051,060	0.0%	\$0
P-14	Capes East Pump Station	\$2,450,000	\$2,829,780	\$2,829,780	0.0%	\$0
F-2	Netarts Forcemain Improvements	\$784,000	\$905,530	\$0	49.6%	\$449,531
F-3	Radar Road Pump Station Forcemain	\$1,310,000	\$1,513,070	\$1,513,070	0.0%	\$0
F-4	Avalon Pump Station Forcemain	\$64,000	\$73,920	\$0	100.0%	\$73,920
Priority 3 Subtotal		\$13,740,000	\$15,869,890	\$9,759,860	27.0%	\$4,284,511
TOTAL		\$16,437,000	\$18,984,960	\$9,759,860	33.1%	\$6,281,239

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Table A-2 SDC Schedule

Meter Size	Reimbursement SDC	Improvement SDC	Compliance Charge	Total SDC	EDU Factor
Residential (\$/ Unit)					
Single Family Dwelling (detached)	\$6,608	\$7,144	\$99	\$13,850	1.00
Multi Family					
First Dwelling Unit	\$6,608	\$7,144	\$99	\$13,850	1.00
Each Additional Dwelling Unit	\$5,287	\$5,716	\$79	\$11,081	0.80
Condominium/Townhouse – Each Dwell Unit	\$6,608	\$7,144	\$99	\$13,850	1.00
Mobil Home Park					
Office and/or Residence	\$6,608	\$7,144	\$99	\$13,850	1.00
Each Residence Space	\$5,947	\$6,430	\$89	\$12,465	0.90
Hotel or Motel (per room)	\$6,608	\$7,144	\$99	\$13,850	1.00
Recreational Vehicle Park					
Office and/or Residence	\$6,608	\$7,144	\$99	\$13,850	1.00
Each Overnight Space	\$3,303	\$3,572	\$49	\$6,924	0.50
Each Permanent Residence Space	\$6,608	\$7,144	\$99	\$13,850	1.00
Nonresidential (Meter Size)					
3/4"	\$6,608	\$7,144	\$99	\$13,850	1.00
1-inch	\$11,013	\$11,907	\$165	\$23,084	1.67
1 1/2-inch	\$22,025	\$23,813	\$329	\$46,167	3.33
2-inch	\$35,240	\$38,101	\$526	\$73,868	5.33
3-inch	\$77,088	\$83,346	\$1,152	\$161,586	11.67
4-inch	\$132,151	\$142,879	\$1,974	\$277,004	20.00
6-inch	\$275,315	\$297,665	\$4,113	\$577,092	41.67
8-inch	\$396,453	\$428,637	\$5,922	\$831,012	60.00