

**HOW MUCH IS YOUR WATER BILL?
IS IT FAIR OR FAILING?
AN EVALUATION OF OKLAHOMA'S WATER RATES**

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ABSTRACT

When looking at municipal water schemes, we must look at rates. How can cities set their rates without a statewide comparative analysis? Without a comparative analysis, cities are affecting the city infrastructure blindly. This project will cover a few important questions by examining and comparing water rates in Oklahoma. What effects can the price of rates have on the city's water infrastructure? Are citizens able to pay for their water? This study is important in Oklahoma due to the lack of publications showing state-wide quantitative analysis of water services.

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While some cities have their water rates posted on their website and some on the water bills, some do not have an uncomplicated way of knowing how much water customers are paying. There is currently no publication that has a comprehensive look at the water rates in Oklahoma. Some believe that cities should not compare water rates (Barnes 2019). This could be due to varying salaries of public works employees, water quality, and water distribution.

While these factors due vary, comparing water rates is a good system to see where your city's rate should be. "Increasingly, city utilities are also learning more from each other and collaborating with a variety of public and private partners to adopt a more flexible, forward-looking approach in future projects" (Kane, 2022: n.p.). Collaboration could help these cities alleviate some of their stress by looking at other cities to fix their struggles with information gaps, tight budgets, and infrastructure issues.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are four water rate structures used in Oklahoma (Barnett 1981). The first type of rate structure is block rates. There are two types of block rates used in Oklahoma: increasing and decreasing. Block rates charge a different rate for specified amounts of water. With decreasing block rates, the price per block decreases as the quantity of water use increases. Decreasing block rates are the most popular rate in Oklahoma. This method is used to help attract industry to an area, but it does not provide an incentive for reducing the amount of wasted water. With increasing block rates, a predetermined amount is charged for the first block and the price of additional blocks increases. This rate structure encourages con-

servation by giving economic incentive and creates capacity for expansion. This rate system is rarely used in Oklahoma. The next type of rate structure is flat rate. Flat rate is calculated by dividing total operating and fixed asset cost for a period by the number of customers. This method is usually found in unmetered areas. This rate usually causes wasteful water use. Many object to this type of rate structure due to it not providing a fair method of distribution of cost. The last type of rate structure is uniform rate. Uniform rate is determined by dividing the total quantity of water produced by the annual capital costs needed to supply. It is a constant price for each unit of water, no matter how much is used.

There have been a few illustrative examples in the past years that happened in Oklahoma that have proved that water rates need to be transparent and documented. The first example is the city of Spencer, Oklahoma, installing electric water meters. Switching from mechanical water meters to electric has happened in many parts of Oklahoma. Spencer is an interesting case due to the push-back from the citizens. The electric water meters caused a spike in water bills across the city. Many citizens said that the meters were reading inaccurately, causing a spike in water bills. City of Spencer Councilwoman LaTonya Williams said, “My bill on the average for the summer should typically be anywhere from \$60 to \$80 on the high end, but I received a bill for \$1,300.” (Kaye, 2021: n.p.) The bills did not show the water rate. The mayor stated that the issue with these bills was the calculations in the billing system. If the water rate were more transparent, the citizens would be able to see the problem without confusion. The second example occurred with Oklahoma City capping water utility prices. This was due to the substantial number of citizens dripping their faucets during the large ice storm that occurred in 2020. If a resident used more than 100,000 gallons of water, they would not be paying a higher water rate. A third example has happened across the United States- a general rise in water rates. Water rates have risen more than 3% in the past 4 years in many states (Layne, 2019). There has been some push-back from citizens about these increases.

Water rates have been slowly rising over the years. There are almost 1 million miles of pipes across the United States that give citizens their water with many of these pipes being laid in the early 20th Century. (Kane, 2022) The average life span of these pipelines is 75 to 100 years, and most of these pipes are coming to their retirement age. The American Society of Civil Engineers gave the United States water infrastructure a grade of D in 2017. In 2021, the grade has risen to a C. “By 2019, utilities were replacing between 1% and 4.8% of their pipelines per year on average” (ASCE, 2022: n.p.). While cities are increasing the number of pipelines being replaced, these projects tend to be reactive and not proactive. In the city of Norman Oklahoma, water rates must be approved by voters. The last approved rate increase was in 2015. The latest proposal to increase rates was rejected in April 2022 (Wood, 2022). The City of Norman proposed these increased rates would “help the city finance a \$15 million project to install automatic water meter readers and a \$17 million well-blending initiative to combine groundwater and surface water to better maintain residual chlorine levels” (Phillips, 2021: n.p.). This would also help replace and maintain aging water lines. This proposal was rejected, and now the City of Norman must pull from other budgets to do these infrastructure renewal projects. Why were these proposals not approved?

Many believe that the cost of providing water should be the same, regardless of who or what provides it. But that is not true. Water rates can change due to the demands of upgrading and replacing water infrastructure or salaries of public works employees. Salaries of public works employees can be one of the major operating costs for cities (Barnes, 2019). Some rural areas rely on volunteers to manage and repair one of the most vital resources for their community due to low budgets.

HYPOTHESES

H1: Less populated cities will have a lower water rate.

H2: Families in less populated cities will be less likely to be able pay for their water bill.

METHODOLOGY

Across Oklahoma, there are multiple city utility offices trying to provide water for their communities. Many of them provide their water rates online, but not every office has a website. First, I pulled all the water rates from online sources and calculated how much the minimum rate, 5,000 gallons, and 10,000 gallons would cost. Many of these online sources were Rural Water District websites, so I used their primary office as the city. Next, I called the city utility offices for the missing cities. Not every city in Oklahoma is on the list due to city utility offices not responding and some utility offices providing water to other surrounding cities. While this is not a complete list, it still can show some trends across Oklahoma. For the major list and map of water rates in Oklahoma, please visit www.okainstitute.org. All the sources for this list are located in Appendix A. Data accuracy is contingent upon calculations and city rate changes.

H1: Larger-populated cities will have a lower water rate.

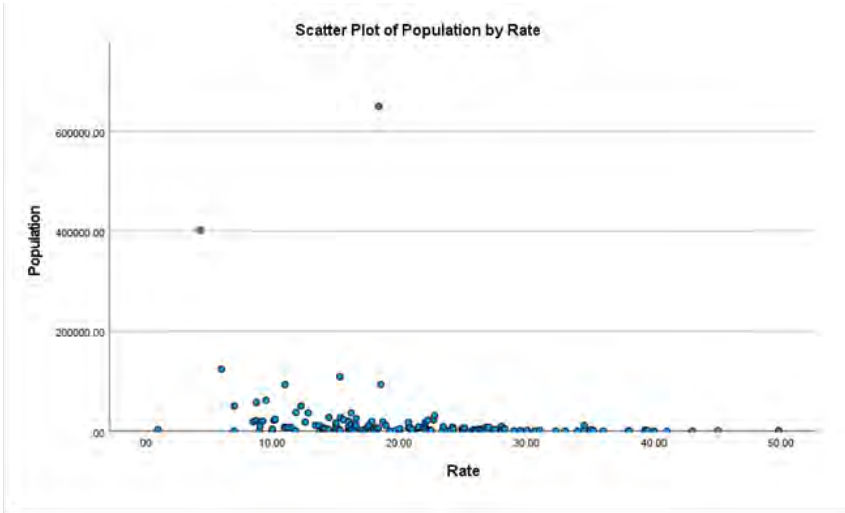
Less populated cities have more unique challenges compared to more populated cities. The water pipelines are more dispersed, cities lack sufficient funding, and smaller cities have higher poverty levels (Haddaway, 2014). “By definition, small utilities have fewer resources to meet those challenges,” said Matthew Holmes, Deputy CEO of the National Rural Water Association (Haddaway, 2014; n.p). These deficiencies can lead to smaller cities not investing in new infrastructure, employee training, and growth in the community. This can cause smaller cities will act reactively and not proactively, resulting in jumps in prices for water consumers. “Water infrastructure is typically paid for by the rates charged to individual users”(Condon, 2019:n.p.) With a smaller population means rural areas will need to either have a higher rate to cover these projects or keep the water rates the same and not be able to

complete the project. There is some federal funding these smaller-populated cities can receive, but many are weary due to not knowing how grant processes work or unable to help to provide the money for the cost-shares.

In Figure 1, I plotted all of the minimum rates and compared that to the population of cities. Oklahoma's state average for the minimum water rate is \$21.46 and the average population is 16,019. When dividing the population of cities into those above-average population and those below-average population we find that there are 135 below the average and 33 above the average of 16,019. When analyzing the average minimum rates of these cities we find that above-average sized cities have an average minimum rate of \$13.98 per household per month. Smaller cities, however, have an average minimum rate of \$22.89 per household per month. This difference in means is statistically significant at the $p < .001$ with a t-test value of 5.765.

Further, we can analyze the number of small and large cities in relationship to whether they have low or high rates. This can be seen in Figure 2. A chi-square analysis show that the most common combination is for a below-average sized city to have an above average minimum water bill for a household. There are 72 cities in this category whereas there are only 4 above average cities with an above average minimum water bill. The data shows that hypothesis 1 is supported.

Figure 1



H2: Families in less populated cities will be less likely to be able to pay their water bill.

Water rates have been steadily rising over the years. But has it been fair, or has it caused issues within the community? According to the U.S. Census, the average salary in Oklahoma is \$51,868. We learned in our study for Hypothesis 1, that the average rate for the minimum, not including infrastructure or sewer, amount of water is \$21.46. In a year, that would be a total of \$257.52 for just water. The average family in Oklahoma spends around \$22,008 for the rest of the house utilities, including the average price for a house mortgage according to the U.S. Census. When combined with the water rate, this would be 43.6% of a family of four’s annual salary. Many believe that utilities and mortgages should be 30% of a family’s pay. “The 30% rule is based on how much a family can reasonably spend on housing and still have enough money left over to afford everyday expenses like food and transportation” (Leonhardt, 2021: n.p.). This means that there would need to be some cutbacks in the utility bills to be a fair amount of utility and home bills. Many believe that just the utilities should be about 10% of a

household’s salary (Leonhardt, 2021). Now, 43.6% is the average for the whole state of Oklahoma. What about the delineation of rural and populated areas?

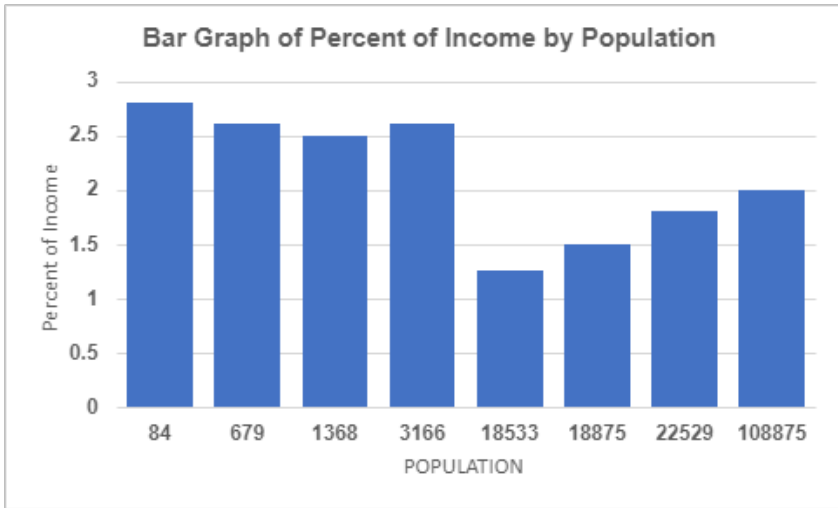
Using a random number generator, I chose 4 cities above the average city population and below the average city population for a total of 8 cities. Then I gathered the information on the city’s population and median household income from the U.S. Census Bureau. Then, I looked at the city’s water rate for 10,000 gallons. I chose 10,000 because this is closer to the average amount of water a family uses in a month (EPA, n.d.) Next, I calculated the percentage for how much a citizen would pay for water for a year based on the median household income. Then, I compared this to the population and found the percentages of how much of their salary is dedicated to their water bill. This can be seen in Figure 3.

Figure 3 shows that lower population cities use more of their income towards water usage compared to higher populations. While the percentages are still below 10% of a person’s salary, rural areas tend to have a higher percentage of their utility bills dedicated to water. This would make it harder for families in smaller populated cities to pay for all their utilities due to the imbalance of finances. The data shows that hypothesis 2 is supported.

Figure 2

	Low Water Rate	High Water Rate
Low Population	63	72
High Population	29	4

Figure 3



CONCLUSION

Overall, this project allowed data to show if the Oklahoma water rates are fair or failing based on a comparative analysis of the population and average salary of a city. Without a comparative analysis, cities are blindly affecting their community. This project should be able to help guide cities to make sense of their infrastructure and culture around utility bills, by looking at examples around them.

My hope is this project is able to affect Oklahoma’s water rate in a positive manner. This will help the cities be able to show citizens that rates need to be increased, but not to the point the citizens are unable to afford them. This project will help the cities be able to see how the rates are affected by the population. These factors can help cities show citizens and local governments how important rates can affect their city, not just in infrastructure but overall. I hope this project will be able to fill the lack of comparative analysis of Oklahoma’s water rates.

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Appendix A

CITY	SOURCE OF RATE DATA
ADA	580.436.8140
ADAIR	https://mayesrwd5.com/rates-and-policies
AGRA	https://www.rwsd4lincolncounty.com/rates-and-policies
ALBION	918.563.4318
ALTUS	https://www.altusok.gov/152/Utility-Rates
ALVA	https://www.alvaok.org/vimages/shared/vnews/stories/5c76c66c42e19/Approved%20Utility%20Rate%20Schedule2017.pdf
AMBER	https://gerwd6.com/rates-and-policies
ANADARKO	http://cms1files.revize.com/revize/anadarkook/Copy%20of%20proposed%20Customer%20Rate%20Sheet%20Effective%20oct%201%202021.pdf
ANTLERS	580.298.3274
ARDMORE	https://sowcwater.com/rates-and-policies
ATOKA	580.889.3341 ext.22
BARTLESVILLE	https://www.cityofbartlesville.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Utility-Rate-2022.pdf
BEAVER	580.625.3331
BERNICE	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
BETHANY	https://www.cityofbethany.org/government/city_departments/customer_service___utility_billing/index.php
BIG CABIN	https://mayesrwd6.com/rates-and-policies
BIXBY	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
BLACKWELL	https://irp-cdn.multiscreensite.com/b204b320/files/uploaded/ORDINANCE%202020-16%20WATER%20RATES.pdf
BLANCHARD	405.485.9322

BRADLEY	http://www.bradley-ok.us/Water/waterrateschedule.htm
BRISTOW	https://static1.squarespace.com/static/60478a85a0a3ed5aaf77eece/t/604b9ef801627a770cca97ac/1615568633009/Municipal+Authority+Rates.pdf
BROKEN ARROW	https://www.brokenarrowok.gov/government/utility-billing/utility-rates
BROKEN BOW	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
BUFFALO	https://www.buffalooklahoma.com/UtilityInfo.html
BURNS FLAT	580.562.3144
CACHE	https://www.cachegov.com/public-works-and-utilities/#:~:text=Utility%20Rates%20according%20Ordinance%2021,to%2010%2C000%20gallons%2D%244.30
CADDO	https://atokacorwd3.myruralwater.com/rates-and-policies
CARNEGIE	https://www.caddoruralwater.org/
CASHION	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
CATOOSA	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
CHICKASHA	https://www.chickasha.org/540/Utility-Billing-Fee-Schedule
CHOCTAW	https://mychoctaw.org/232/Utility-Billing
CHOUTEAU	https://rwdno2.com/rates-and-policies
CLAREMORE	https://www.rwd3rogers.com/documents/331/2020-01-01_SingleRateChart.pdf
CLEVELAND	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
CLINTON	https://clintonok.gov/utilities/utility-rates/
COALGATE	http://www.cityofcoalgate.com/about/municipal_services
COLLINSVILLE	https://www.cityofcollinsville.com/207/Utilities

COMANCHE	580.439.8832
COMMERCE	918.675.4373
COOKSON	https://www.cherokee13.com/rates-and-policies
COWETA	https://ruralwater5.com/rates-and-fees
CRESCENT	https://logancorwd2.myruralwater.com/rates-and-policies
CROMWELL	https://seminolerwd3.myruralwater.com/rates-and-policies
CUSHING	918.225.0277 ext. 0
DAVIS	https://library.municode.com/ok/davis/munidocs/munidocs?nodeId=46f67e6a99d61
DEER CREEK	https://deercreekwatercorp.com/rates-and-policies
DEL CITY	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
DEWEY	https://www.cityofdewey.com/utilities/pages/water-service#:~:text=Base%20rate%20for%20water%20service,per%201%2C000%20gallons%20is%20charged.
DISNEY	https://rwd3mayesco.com/rates-and-policies
DUNCAN	580.251.7739
DURANT	https://www.bryancountyruralwater5.com/rates-and-policies
EDMOND	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
EL RENO	https://www.ccwah2o.com/rates-and-policies
ELGIN	580.654.2318
ELK CITY	580.225.3230
ENID	https://www.enid.org/services/utility-services/utility-rates
ERICK	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
EUCHA	https://www.rwd12.com/rates-and-policies
EUFAULA	https://mcintoshrwd8.myruralwater.com/rates-and-policies
FAIRLAND	https://rwd10.myruralwater.com/rates-and-policies

FORT COBB	https://img1.wsimg.com/blobby/go/0cb34eee-ce6e-4022-86dc-0de63fbf83e8/downloads/Water%20Rates.pdf?ver=1660653335351
FORT GIBSON	https://www.fortgibson.net/2185/Rates-Rules
FORT SUPPLY	580.766.3211
FORT TOWSON	https://forttowson.us/fort-towson-public-works
FOYIL	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
FREDERICK	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
GERTY	https://hughesrwd6.com/rates-and-policies
GLENCOE	https://www.stwnewspress.com/news/local_news/glencoe-sewer-and-water-rates-hiked/article_7f02e4a7-8eeb-591b-a719-225608308b12.html
GLENPOOL	https://www.glenpoolonline.com/324/Water-Sewer-Rate-Schedule
GORE	https://townofgore.com/public-works/
GRANT	https://www.rwsdlcc.com/rates-and-policies
GROVE	https://www.cityofgroveok.gov/sites/default/files/fileattachments/utility_services/page/237/gmsa_rate_structure_updated_2018-add_fire_hydrant_meter.pdf
GUTHRIE	https://www.loganrwd1.org/documents/682/Water_Rates_August_2018.pdf
GUYMON	https://www.guymonok.org/fresh-water
HARRAH	405.454.2951 ext. 115
HARTSHORNE	918.297.2544
HASKELL	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
HASTINGS	https://jeffersonrwd1.org/documents/529/20150715113734291.pdf
HEAVENER	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
HENNESSEY	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf

HENRYETTA	https://cityofhenryetta.com/index.php/government/public-works-utilities/wastewater-treatment-trash-service
HOLLIS	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
HOOKER	https://www.hookeroklahoma.net/services-rates-fees
HYDRO	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
IDABEL	https://www.idabel-ok.gov/Portals/0/Content/City-Documents/IPWA/Rates/Water%20and%20Sanitation%20Rates%202020.pdf
JENKS	https://www.jenks.com/161/Water-Rates
KANSAS	https://www.sdcrwa.com/rates-and-policies
KIOWA	https://kiowaoklahoma.com/water-rates-and-policies
KONAWA	580.925.3775
LAVERNE	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
LAWTON	https://pecanvalleyrwd.com/rates-and-policies
LEEDEY	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
LEXINGTON	https://www.cityoflexington.com/city-services/utilities/
LONE WOLF	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
LUTHER	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
MADILL	https://mcwatercorp.ruralwaterusa.com/rates-and-policies
MANGUM	580.782.2250
MANNFORD	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
MARLOW	https://scrwd5.myruralwater.com/rates-and-policies
MCALESTER	https://www.cityofmcalester.com/residents/utilities/utility_billing__collection/utility_rates.php
MEAD	https://www.ruralwater2.com/

MEDFORD	580.395.2823
MIAMI	918.542.6685
MIDWEST CITY	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
MINCO	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
MOORE	https://www.cityofmoore.com/departments/public-utilities/utility-billing/utility-rates
MORRIS	https://okmulgeecountyrwd4.myruralwater.com/rates-and-policies
MOUNDS	https://rwd6okmulgee.com/rates-and-policies
MUSKOGEE	https://www.muskogeeonline.org/departments/city_clerk/water_services/rates.php
MUSTANG	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
NEW CORDELL	580.832.3825
NEWCASTLE	https://cityofnewcastleok.com/city-services/public-works/utility-rates
NOBLE	https://cityofnoble.org/services/rates-payment/
NORMAN	https://www.normanok.gov/your-government/departments/finance/utility-rates-and-information
NOWATA	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
OKEMAH	https://okfuskeerwd2.com/rates
O K L A H O M A CITY	https://www.okc.gov/departments/utilities/customer-service/rates-fees
OKMULGEE	918.756.4060
OSAGE	918.766.2627
OWASSO	https://www.cityofowasso.com/254/Utility-Rates
PAULS VALLEY	405.238.1300
PERRY	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
PIEDMONT	https://www.piedmont-ok.gov/167/Water-Rates
POCOLA	https://www.leflorerwd2.com/rates-and-policies

PONCA CITY	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
POTEAU	918.647.4191
PRAGUE	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
PRESTON	https://prestonwater.com/rates-and-policies
PRYOR CREEK	https://mubpryor.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/WATER-FEB-2022.jpg
PURCELL	https://www.cityofpurcell.com/DocumentCenter/View/556/Utility-Rates-2022
RALSTON	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
REYDON	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
RINGWOOD	https://townofringwood.municipalimpact.com/water-rates-and-policies
ROCKY	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
SALINA	https://mayesrwd9.com/rates-and-policies
SALLISAW	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
SAND SPRINGS	https://sandspringsok.org/217/Utilities
SAPULPA	https://www.sapulpaok.gov/vnews/display.v/SEC/Departments%7CUtility%20Billing
SCHULTER	https://okmulgeerwd1.com/rates-and-policies
SEILING	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
SHATTUCK	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
SHAWNEE	https://files4.1.revize.com/shawneeok/Fees%20and%20Rates%20Info%202020.pdf
SKIATOOK	https://www.rwd15.com/rates-and-policies
SMITHVILLE	https://kiamichirwd6.com/rates-and-policies
SPIRO	https://www.lefloreruralwater14.com/rates-and-policies

STILLWATER	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
STONEWALL	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
STRATFORD	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
STUART	https://hughesrwd2.com/rates-and-policies
SULPHUR	https://www.murrayrwd1.com/rates-and-policies
TAHLEQUAH	https://img1.wsimg.com/blobby/go/9824986a-4190-45ef-9ebc-8878dc9b1a82/downloads/Water%20Rates%20and%20Fees.pdf?ver=1660337243176
TALIHINA	https://rwd21c.myruralwater.com/rates-and-policies
TECUMSEH	405.598.8706
TERRAL	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
TISHOMINGO	https://jcrwd3.myruralwater.com/rates-and-policies
TULSA	https://www.cityoftulsa.org/government/departments/finance/utilities/rates/
TUPELO	580.845.2412
TUTTLE	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
TWIN OAKS	https://delawarerwd11.com/rates-and-policies
TYRONE	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
VICI	580.995.4442
WAGONER	https://www.wagonerok.org/Departments/Wagoner-Public-Works-Authority/Utility-Rates
WAURIKA	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf
WAYNE	https://townofwayneok.org/wayne-public-works/water-rates/
WEATHERFORD	580.772.7451
WILBURTON	https://www.cityofwilburton.com/Welcome/NewsAnnouncements/tabid/101/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/66/Increased-Water-and-Sewer-Rates.aspx

WOODWARD	580.254.8507
WYNNEWOOD	https://rwd6gc.com/rates-and-policies
YUKON	https://oml.neocities.org/Uploads/2019_-_2020_Utility_Cost_Survey.pdf