

# ***San Geronio Pass Water Agency***

**DATE:** December 4, 2023  
**TO:** Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Lance Eckhart, General Manager  
**BY:** Tom Todd, Jr., Chief Financial Officer  
**SUBJECT: COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT (COLA) FOR FY 2023-24**

## **RECOMMENDATION**

The Board authorize a 2.3% cost-of-living adjustment for Staff, retroactive to July 1, 2023.

## **PREVIOUS CONSIDERATION**

- The Board considers a COLA every year as part of the budget cycle.
- Board Meeting – May 22, 2023: the Board authorized a 2.3% COLA for Staff effective July 1, 2023, and agreed to consider an additional 2.3% at year end.

## **BACKGROUND**

A cost-of-living adjustment helps counteract the increases of inflation that employees experience, and helps them maintain the buying power of their salary. Because General Manager compensation is determined and formalized by separate Board action, this action is for Staff.

By providing COLAs, the Agency accomplishes two objectives: 1) encourages employees to remain with the Agency, and 2) maintains competitive salary levels to attract new employees.

A COLA is necessarily a 'make-up' provision. It is awarded after inflation has occurred, because the data needed to determine the adjustment is only available after the fact. So, while an adjustment helps to redress the loss of earning power, inflation (usually) continues the erosion process, even as the loss is mitigated. In essence, each adjustment is playing catch-up, even as inflation (usually) continues to widen the gap.

## **ANALYSIS**

Determination of a COLA percentage is a data-driven process. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) keeps records of consumer prices for the United States, subdivided into

multiple categories and regional areas. The Agency uses this data to determine if a COLA is warranted.

COLA is determined by comparing the consumer price index at a specific point in the year to the same point in the previous year. The Agency has consistently made the calculation in April, using the data from March. By using the same month each year, there is no possibility of under- or over-counting the change in the index.

The Agency also uses the same demographic each year. The index used is the 'All Urban Consumers' and 'All Items.' Until 2017, the Los Angeles area was the geographic identifier. In 2017, the BLS sub-divided the Los Angeles area, and the Agency currently uses the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario statistical area.

In the past, the Board has approved COLAs only if they are warranted. In recent history, from 2007-2010 (recession years), the Board did not approve an adjustment because the increase was minimal, or there was a decrease. The Board also did not grant a COLA in 2015 because it was minimal.

As previously mentioned, adjustments are historical by definition; COLAs are not forward-looking. The index changes on the basis of historical data collected. So, granting a COLA tries to restore buying power, after the negative effects of inflation have already been experienced. The effects of a recession in the future do not change the effects of inflation that have already been experienced in the previous 12 months.

For the years between 2022 and 2023, the index for the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario area, March to March, changed from 122.127 to 127.707. This represents a 4.6% increase in 12 months. By comparison, the U.S. City Average, March to March, changed from 287.504 to 301.863, which represents a 5.0% increase.

The formula for determining the percentage change compared to the previous year is the difference between the years, compared to the previous year. The formula looks like this:

$$\frac{\text{current year value minus previous year's value}}{\text{previous year's value}}$$

This is the calculation for the current fiscal year: 127.707 (value March 2023) minus 122.127 (value March 2022) = 5.58 (difference between the years); 5.58 divided by 122.127 = 4.6%.

Historically, COLA takes effect for Staff on July 1, concurrent with the beginning of the new fiscal year. However, COLA can be considered and authorized at any time. For FY 2023-24, Staff recommended a 4.6% COLA, and the Board chose to enact it in two phases, 2.3% effective July 1, 2023, and consideration of an additional 2.3% in January 2024.

One of the major factors considered by the Board in May was the volatility of the economy, as experienced in inflation, unemployment, job openings, and interest rate increases. A major concern was the potential for a significant shift in any of these factors that would reduce or even reverse inflation. The possibility of a negative correction in the economy was very real.

However, the fears expressed by many economic forecasters have not happened. Inflation has moderated a little in the last few months; it was 3.8% for September 2023. Unemployment has declined, and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has remained surprisingly robust, according to the investment report the Board received in November. The specter of a downturn in the economy does not seem to have materialized.

Taking these factors into consideration, Staff recommend enacting the additional 2.3% COLA retroactively to July 1, 2023.

As always, the Board makes the final determination if a COLA is warranted, and how much of an adjustment to make.

### **FISCAL IMPACT**

The COLA amount the Board authorizes will affect the budget for Staff salaries in the General Fund and in the Debt Service Fund. The amount the Board authorizes may affect Board compensation, depending on a future Board decision. Based on projected budget amounts for these categories, an estimate of the increases due to COLA for the entire fiscal year, based on an increase of 4.6% is as follows:

- General Fund Staff: up to \$21,000
- Debt Service Staff: up to \$14,000

This represents less than 0.1% of the overall budget for FY 2023-24.

### **ACTION**

The Board authorize a 2.3% cost-of-living adjustment for Staff, retroactive to July 1, 2023.

### **ATTACHMENTS**

Consumer Price index tables and calculators for March 2023



