



## Financial Management for Small Drinking Water Systems Workshop

Stacey Isaac Berahzer Tulsa, OK April 2, 2015







This program is made possible under a cooperative agreement with EPA.



## Long Term Capital Planning





### Uh oh! How Do You Pay for This?



Emergency repair

VS.

Preventative rehab./
replacement (capital planning)





### Session Objectives

 Learn about two aspects of long-term system planning: asset management and capital planning

Figure out how to pay for the future needs





### In the Old Days...

 Water systems took advantage of the federal government's ambitious construction grants program of the 1970s and 1980s

Everybody loved their "free" money





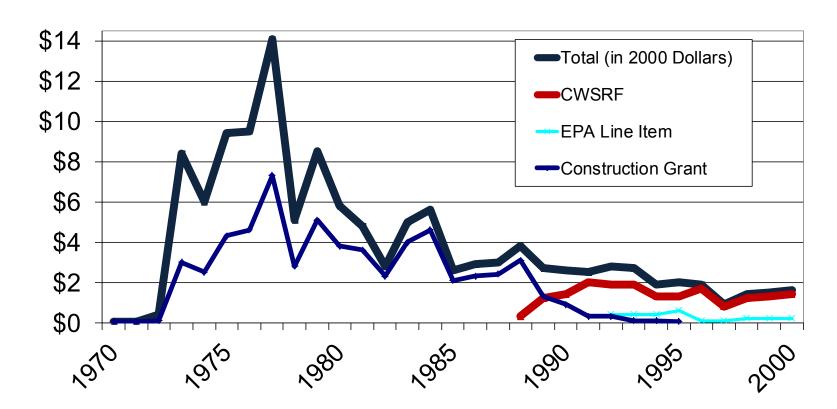
## Capital Finance Today

 The money never really was "free"—it came from tax dollars

 Today, the financial burden has been shifted away from federal and state tax dollars (grants) to funds raised by the water system itself (customer sales and loans). For example...

# Grants Have Been Replaced by Loans

EPA Wastewater Spending by Type (billions of dollars)







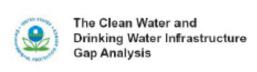
### Capital Finance Today

- In other words, you pay
- The harsh reality is that water and wastewater infrastructure is expensive, regardless of the size of your system. Smaller or poorer systems will likely have a hard time paying for capital improvements





# Nationwide, We Are Behind Where We Should Be





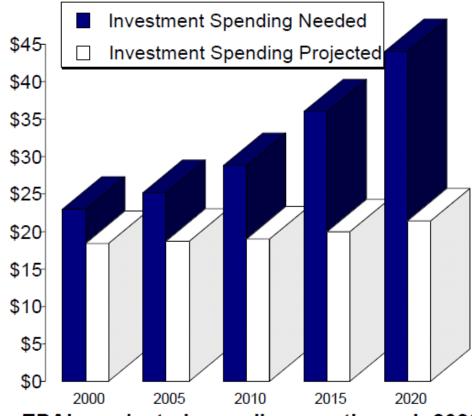
# EPA Report on "Infrastructure Gap":

http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/gapreport.pdf



And That Gap Is Growing

**Every Year** 



EPA's projected spending gap through 2020





### Poor Investment -> Poor Infrastructure





### REPORT CARD Ports C Public Parks C-Aviation D Rail C+ Bridges C+ Roads D Dams D Schools D **Drinking Water** Solid Waste B-Energy D+ Transit D Hazardous Waste Wastewater **D** Inland Waterways D-

Levees D-





http://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/



### ASCE Gives Drinking Water a D

 Bad news: ... much of our drinking water infrastructure is nearing the end of its useful life. ... estimated 240,000 water main breaks per year in the US. Assuming every pipe would need to be replaced, the cost ... could reach more than \$1 trillion, according to AWWA.



## ASCE Gives Drinking Water a D

 Good news: The quality of drinking water in the United States remains universally high. Even though pipes and mains are frequently more than 100 years old and in need of replacement, outbreaks of disease attributable to drinking water are rare. (ASCE)





### Two Related Concepts:

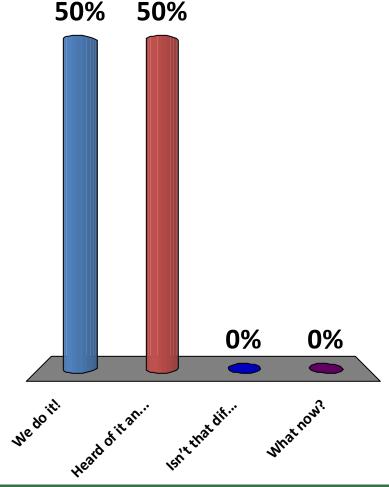
# Asset Management & Capital Planning





### Asset Management

- 1. We do it!
- 2. Heard of it and might be interested
- 3. Isn't that difficult software stuff?
- 4. What now?









Working smarter not harder is the essence of Effective Management / Asset Management









Mike Daly, White Cliffs, NM Video Profile







Asset Management
Helps You Have the
Most Impact in Your
System By Spending
Your Limited Dollars in
the Best Way Possible



### What you want to do....

Replace all the assets



New tank
New pipe
New pump
New filter





\$5 Million





Second Choice: \$3 M

ecision-Makers Still Say Replace Some of the Asset





### Now What?

Repair and Rehabilitate





## Rehab Option: \$1 M

Rehab Assets



Reduced risk almost as low as new assets for 1/5 the cost





# What does this type of analysis take?

- Nothing more than following a systematic approach for managing the assets
- 5 core components of Asset Management



# Five Core Components of AM





**Current State of the Assets** 



**Level of Service** 



Criticality



**Life Cycle Costing** 







### **Current State of the Assets**

- What do I own?
- Where are the assets?
- What condition are they in?
- How much useful life is remaining?
- What is the replacement value?



Involve Customers

Measurable

Goals: Internal

and External

Track Progress

Towards

**Meeting Goals** 

Involve Staff



What would my customers





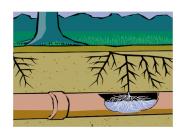


### **Asset Criticality**

What is the probability or likelihood that a given asset will fail?

How do my assets fail?

What's the condition of my assets?











### **Asset Criticality**

## What is the consequence if the asset does fail?



Are there legal consequences, environmental consequences, social consequences?

Are there redundant assets?



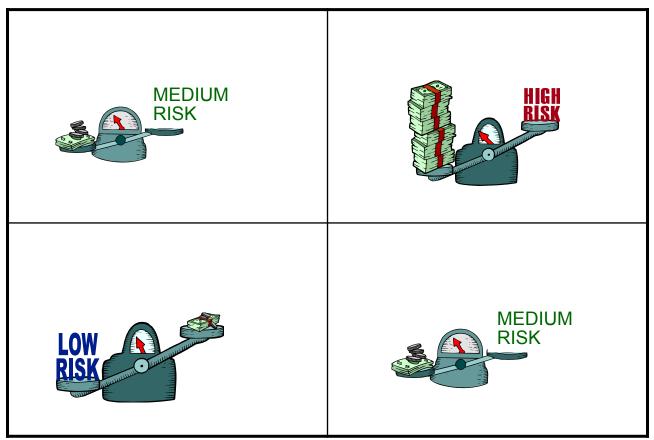






### **Asset Criticality**

**Consequence of Failure** 

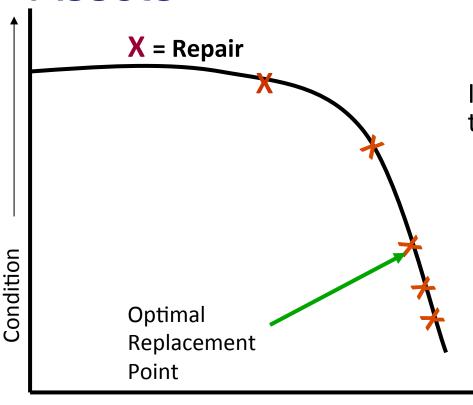


Which category of assets do I care the most about? The least?



Probability of Failure

# Life Cycle Costing: Replacement of Assets



In Theory, there is an exact right time to replace an asset

Not possible to know the optimal time to replace every asset

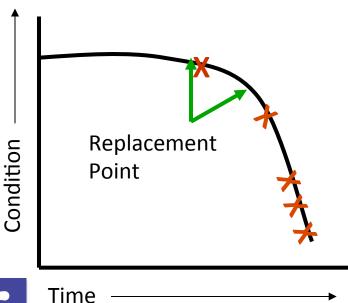
So... need to use the concept of risk

Time

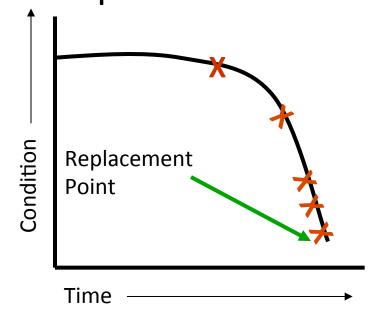


## Life Cycle Costing & Risk

High risk: replace assets early, before failure



Low risk assets: run to failure and replace afterwards







### Long Term Funding

This is where capital planning comes in

 Once you figure out how to get the longest life out of your assets, plan to have the money you need to replace them when necessary



# Comments from a Few Practitioners







Jim Smith, City of Louisville, KY





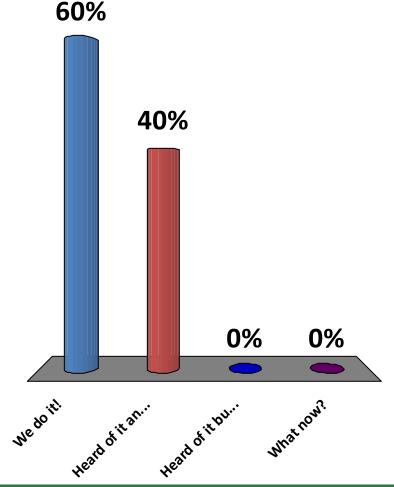


Shawn McLean, City of Somersworth, NH



# Capital Planning

- 1. We do it!
- 2. Heard of it and might implement
- 3. Heard of it but not interested so far
- 4. What now?







## Long Term Capital Planning

This is strongly related to asset management

 An official multi-year document that identifies and prioritizes capital projects, identifies funding sources, and sets timelines





# Capital Improvement Program

- Identify regulatory deficiencies (discuss with regulatory agencies, look at proposed regulations, talk to consultants), in a 10-20 year window
- Identify growth needs, expansion





# Capital Improvement Program

- Identify deferred maintenance problems or where current service is inadequate
- Prioritize based on need realizing that "hidden" infrastructure tends to be ignored





# Capital Improvement Program - Timelines

 Use Asset Management Plan to plan for capital expenses in the long term (~20 years)





# Capital Improvement Program - Timelines

Create a Capital Improvement Plan
with a narrower timeline (~5 years) in
more detail. Specify the projects and
accurate estimates of cost. Plan where
money will come from.





# Capital Improvement Program - Timelines

Create a Capital Improvement
 Budget with an even narrower timeline
 (1 – 2 years) committing funds for the
 planned capital projects. Get it
 approved/adopted.



## Example Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)

	F						
Project Name	FY 02	Planning Y FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	Future	Total
Water Supply & Treatment							
Water Treatment Objective							
Lime pumps and slakers	740						740
Chemical Enclosures		500					500
Filter 7-18 Control			330				330
Filter Gallery Rehab	1,140						1,140
High Service Pumps		1,500					1,500
Upgrade or Replace Reclaim System Drier	200						200
New Membrane Skids				5,700			5,700
Sodium Hypochlorite Plant	2,000						2,000
Additional Storage Tanks					5,000	3,300	8,300
Repair R/O Capacity		150					150
Filter Gallery Mech Parts	300						300
MMIS						150	150
VFDs - HSP		344					344
Membrane Replacement		1,600					1,600
Painting of Water Plant						3,000	3,000
Phase II Emergency Power Generator						1,500	1,500
Portable Generator - South Well Field				150			150
Repalcement of Fuel Tanks			170				170
Upgrade of Existing Control System @WTP						580	580
VI/star Transment Total							
Water Treatment Total	4,380	4,094		5,850	5,000:	8,530	<u>:::::28,354</u>



#### Where Can You Find the Prices?

- Call a vendor. Actually, call a few.
- Ask other systems
- Look at past expenses but adjust for increases in costs



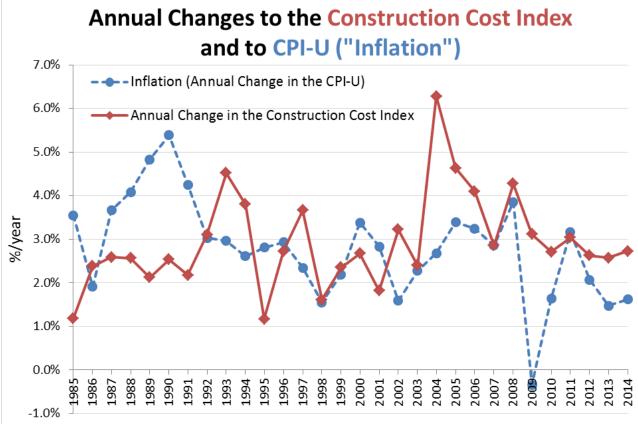
### Measures of Inflation

- Consumer Price Index (CPI)—measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services
- Construction Cost Index (CCI)—average prices for labor and key construction materials from 20 cities across the United States









Data analyzed by the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Data Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Engineering News-Record ENR.com, InflationData.com, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services.

http://efc.web.unc.edu/2012/09/26/using-an-index-to-help-project-capital-costs-into-the-future/







### Drive Down the CIP Cost

- Is it possible to
  - Eliminate projects?
  - Defer projects?
  - Repair or refurbish instead of replace?
  - Find a non-asset solution?
  - Find collaboration/partnerships alternatives with neighboring systems?
  - Improve balance of cash vs. debt-financed?
- Re-evaluate water demands of your customers. Many systems are now noticing that total demand is decreasing over time.







### The Debt Market

Why Borrow?

 Water infrastructure has a long useful life. You may wish to amortize the loan over the life of the equipment so that the people who benefit from the system pay for it



# When You Need Cash Now: The Debt Market

 Lenders will look at your creditworthiness, your ability to repay the debt, in determining whether to loan to you and your interest rate





### The Debt Market

Two types—Loans and Bonds

- Loans are universally available
- Bonds are typically only available to large systems with significant revenues and managerial capacity





#### Loans

Typically from a bank

 Can be from a government-sponsored program such as the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund



#### **Bonds**

 A written promise to repay borrowed money (on a definite schedule and usually at a fixed rate of interest for the life of the bond)

- Different types exist:
  - General Obligation (GO)
  - Revenue



Source: bettermondays.com

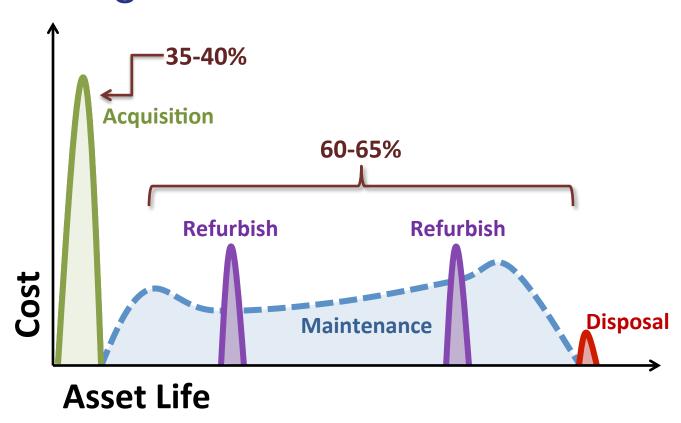




# Reminder: Life Cycle Costing

Purchase Price ≠ Total Price

# Capital Investments are Just the Tip of the Iceberg...





Source: Adapted from Steve Allbee, USEPA





## Resource Webpage for Capital **Planning**

UNC SCHOOL of GOVERNMENT

About the School | Courses and Resources | Library | MPA | Publications

Programs

#### **Mission Statement**

We work to enhance the ability of governments and other organizations to provide environmental programs and services in fair, effective and financially sustainable ways.

#### **Project Tools**

**User-friendly Capital Improvement** Plan (CIP) Tool for Water & Wastewater Utilities



Calculator, 03/20/2014 (MS Excel, 802 Kb) Enter in all capital

projects and this tool will

project your fund balance (revenues, expenses and reserves), and necessary rate increases for the next 20 years, and more!

What to Include in your Capital Plan:

#### PROJECT

CAPITAL PLANNING AND WASTEWATER



This project, p Support project Department of together many water and wast creation of a C

Management P

Blog Post on "Using an Index to Future"

Read a short blog post on selecting an appropri

Q search this site

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Description of customers			<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		2	<b>2</b>
Inventory of existing assets (details on								_				_
each asset)	Ø		Ø	Ø	Ø			Ø			Ø	Ø
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For updates and to view details in each category, go to http://www.efc.unc.edu/projects/capitalplanning.html

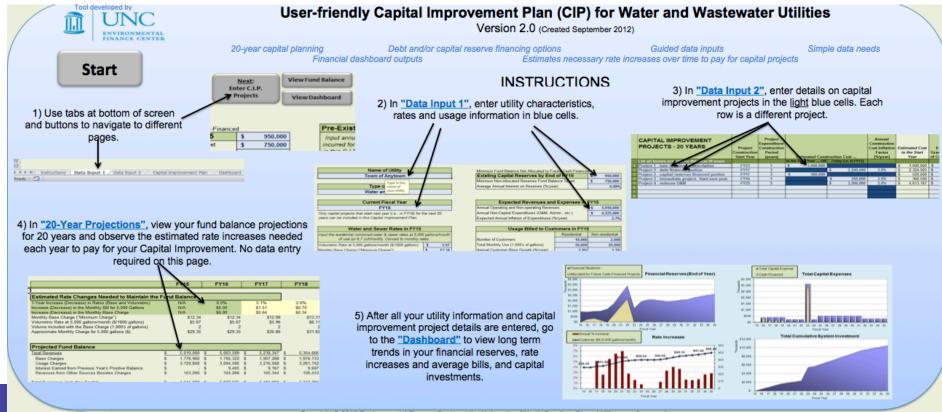




### EFC C.I.P. Tool

http://efc.sog.unc.edu/

Free, simplified CIP tool using only MS Excel (EFC @ UNC)









## Software: CUPSS (EPA)



http://www.epa.gov/cupss/

