



Utility Rate Setting & Financial Planning Training

Stacey Isaac Berahzer Macon, GA March 10, 2016







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 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).





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



The Clean Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure Gap Analysis



EPA Report on "Infrastructure Gap":

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





And That Gap Is Growing Every Year Investment Spending







Poor Investment \rightarrow Poor Infrastructure







Smart Management fo

Small Water Systems

The American Society of Civil Engineers is committed to protecting the health, safety, and welfare of the public, and as such, is equally committed to improving the nation's public infrastructure. To achieve that goal, the Report Card depicts the condition and performance of the nation's infrastructure in the familiar form of a school report card—assigning letter grades that are based on physical condition and needed investments for improvement.

ESTIMATED INVESTMENT Needed by 2020:









www.etcnetwork.org

Smart Management for Small Water Systems

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





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









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











Second Choice: \$3 M

Replace Some of the Official Say Markets Still S







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

Long-Term Funding





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?











What would my customers want?

www.efcnetwork.org

UNC ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE CENTER



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?

What is the cost of the repair?

Are there legal consequences, environmental consequences, social consequences?

Are there redundant assets?











Asset Criticality



category of assets do I care the about? The



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

afterwards

to failure and replace

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









Smart Management for Small Water Systems

Shawn McLean, City of Somersworth, NH



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



27



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



28





Capital Improvement Program -Timelines

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



29



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.



Δ1





Example Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)

	P	<u>'lanning Y</u>	<u> </u> '				
Project Name	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	Future	Total
Water Supply 1 Treatment	├ ───┦				'		
	├ ───┦		├───┤	 	'	<u> </u> '	
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
					'		
Water Treatment Total	::::: : 4:380:	::::::4:094:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::5;850;	(:::: :::::: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::	8,530	28,354

Smart I

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







Annual Changes to the Construction Cost Index and to CPI-U ("Inflation")



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 more 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







 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...





www.efcnetwork.org

Source: Adapted from Steve Allbee, USEPA





Software: CUPSS (EPA)









Last updated: February 2011

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



Smart Management for

Small Water Systems

Excel, 802 Kb) Enter in all capital projects and this tool will

Calculator, 03/20/2014 (MS

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

Support pro Department together ma water and w creation of a Managemen

Blog Post on "Using an Index to Future"

Road a chort blog post on colocting an

		14. A.	sset Mar. + Vot	500 CHR	WS Cape	PWS LOW	DWQ CONS	395-23 CDA	Loans and Ri	ana teonon ca	Sovernme		OWR LOCA
is project in	Categories Goal statement/Introduction to your capital plan	1 8.	12	04	05	01	6.7	- 3 ⁵		100	~ «·	- 3 ⁴ -	
na project, p	Date of documentation of capital plan	Ø			Ø						Ø		Ø
pport project	Capital planning time period	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		ø	Ø	Ø
ether many	Description of systems			Ø	Ø	Ø		Ø	Ø			Ø	ø
ter and was	Existing capacity and demand			Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø			Ø	Ø
ation of a C	Description of customers			Ø	Ø	ø	ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		Ø	ø
nagement P	Inventory of existing assets (details on each asset)	Ø		Ø	Ø	Ø			Ø			Ø	Ø
inagement	Condition of systems			Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		Ø	Ø
	Project-specific details (complete for each project in every year)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		ø		Ø
	Financial planning (complete for each year in time period)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø			Ø
ndex to I	Long-term planning descriptions (may be not project-specific)			Ø	Ø	Ø	ø		Ø			Ø	Ø
	Approvals		Ø		Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		Ø		
on oppropris	Updating the capital plan	Ø		Ø					Ø		ø		Ø
	Ties or links to other studies	Ø			2	Ø	ø	Ø	Ø			Ø	

Summary of "What to Include in Your Capital Plan: A Reference Guide for NC Water and Wastewater Utilities"

Created by the Environmental Finance Center at the UNC School of Governme

www.efcnetwork.org

1

ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE CENTER

User-Friendly Capital Improvement Plan (C.I.P.) for Water & Wastewater Utilities Tool

Free, simplified CIP tool using only MS Excel, developed by the Environmental Finance Center at UNC.



Download the latest version at <u>http://efc.sog.unc.edu</u>. Find it in Resources / Tools.

Tool development was funded by the Public Water Supply Section of DWR/ NCDENR and partly by the USEPA.





What the Tool Does

Summarizes your utility's capital needs in the next 20 years, and estimates rate increases needed to fully fund the capital projects, based on debt and/or cash funding requirements

