

## Water System Revenues

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## Session Objectives

 Understand how to pay for the costs of running your water system

Look more closely at your rates







# Systems Love Low Rates, but...



Job Openings

Citizen Survey Results

Council Agenda

Comprehensive Planning

Community Assessment

E-News Signup





**News Flash - All** 

**News Flash - Home** 

Low Water and Sewer Rates

January 8, 2007

Once again, the City of and sewage rates in/ providers to evalua rates residents p City of is proud to say, based of

household, the City has the third lowest water an proved to have the third lowest bill of \$15.38, and sewage bill of \$10.36. As a result, combined residential water and sewage rates, of the 63 polled.

The commercial rates were also compared among the same providers, based on 150,000 gallons has the lowest sewage, as well as the lowest combined water and sewage of those polled. The average commercial monthly sewage hill is \$222.00, with the combined

"Once again, the [City's] Water

Department proved to have some of the lowest water and sewage rates in the state."







#### What about customers?



# RESIDENTS INCREDIBLY HAPPY ABOUT WATER SERVICE: "I DON'T KNOW HOW THESE FOLKS DO IT – CLEAN WATER WHENEVER I NEED IT FOR ONLY A FEW DOLLARS A DAY!!"



"These people are going to end up rioting about this," says Sheila Tyson, a community activist in Jefferson County, Ala. "If they let this stuff happen they are going to get the biggest riot the South has ever seen . . . I can see it coming."







Are we following the applicable laws?

Will our rates provide sufficient cost recovery?

What exactly does this include?

Will revenues be resilient to changing water demands?

Are we allocating the costs to the right customers?



Do these rates send the right signals to our customers, based on our objectives?

Will our customers understand these rates?

Will our customers be able to pay these rates?







# "Full Cost Pricing"

- Operations & maintenance expenditures
- Taxes and accounting costs
- Contingencies for emergencies
- Principal and interest on long-term debt
- Reserves for capital improvement
- Source water protection







# Ways To Pay

- Pay as you go (current receipts)
- Save in advance and pay
- Pay later (someone loans you money)
- Grants (let someone else pay)







## Grants Aren't Completely Free Money

- Application for the grant can be expensive staff time and money
- Applications can take months to process
- Often lots of strings attached
- Often require a percentage match
- Lots of competition
- Difficult to sustain







# Quick Thought on Grants

 This presentation is about sustainable program finance

Grants are not sustainable finance

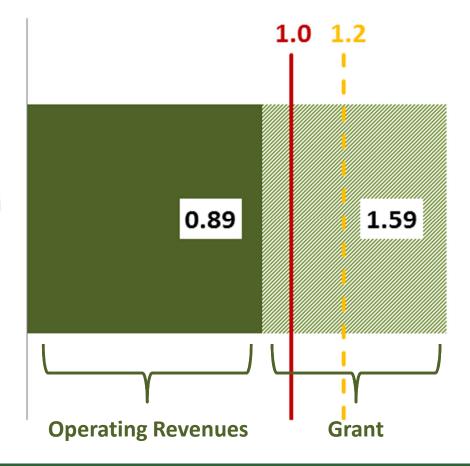






## Grants Can Distort Operating Ratio

Sewer Program from Michigan









#### The Main Source: Your Revenue

- Pay as you go (current receipts)
- Save in advance and pay
- Pay later (someone loans you money)
- Grants (let someone else pay)







#### Non-Rate Revenues

- Penalties
- Cellphone and radio receivers on the tank
- Ads on the tank
- Tap fees
- System development charges







#### Town of Jacksonville

Ve Charge A flat vate of \$ 15,00 most by

Po-Box 133

JACKSONIII

We ART A SMOIL HOWN WE DO NOT GAVE SEWOGE







### Other Places with a Fixed Rate

- Small town in New York state that charges \$120/year, billed twice
- Trailer park in Ohio that includes water in the monthly rent
- HUD-subsidized apartments that must include water in rent









#### The Reef Condos – USVI

- Has residential units and commercial (shops and restaurants)
- Flat rate structure for residents
- Decreasing block for commercial
- Bulk rate for the next condo complex over







## Rank Your Rate Setting Objectives

Full cost recovery/ revenue stability

Encouraging conservation

1.

2.

3.

4.

Fostering business-friendly practices

Maintaining affordability

(keeping rates low
 - to whom?)

Refer to this list and focus on the highest ranked objectives when following the guidelines for selecting the appropriate rate structure design.







#### Elements of Rate Structure Designs

- 1. Customer classes/distinction
- 2. Billing period
- 3. Base charge
- 4. Consumption allowance included with base charge
- 5. Volumetric rate structure
- 6. (If applicable) Number of blocks, block sizes and rate differentials
- 7. Frequency of rate changes







#### Customer Classes/Distinctions

One rate structure for all

Target: All are equal







### Customer Classes/Distinctions

 Separate rate structure for residential, irrigation, commercial, industrial, governmental, or wholesale customers

Target: Specific type of customer







# #3 City of Stockbridge

#### Gallons of Water Metered

#### Residential

0 through 4,000 gallons 4,001 through 9,000 gallons \$ 4.56 Per Thousand \$ 6.99 Per Thousand \$ 4.56 Per Thousand 6.99 Per Thousand

9,001 gallons and up

\$ 9.42 Per Thousand

9.42 Per Thousand

#### Commercial, Apartments and Mobile Home Parks

0 through 10,000 10,000 and up

5.78 Per Thousand

S 5.78 Per Thousand

6.95 Per Thousand

6.95 Per Thousand

#### <u>Irrigation</u>

Per thousand gallons

\$ 9.26

#### Hydrant Meter

Per thousand gallons

9.26







### Customer Classes/Distinctions

 One rate structure, but with different base charges based on meter size

Target: Non-residential or multi-family housing







## #2 Mount Pleasant

Water Meter Size	0 to 2,000 Gallons	Gallons Over 2,000	
Inside Town			
5/8" or 3/4"	\$21.00	\$3:40/1000	
1"	\$39.80	\$3.40/1000	
1 1/2 "	\$112.40	\$3.40/1000	
2" and up	\$218.00	\$3.40/1000	
Outside Town			
5/8" or 3/4"	\$36.75	\$5.95/1000	
1"	\$69.65	\$5.95/1000	
1 ½"	\$196.70	\$5.95/1000	
2" and up	\$381.50	\$5.95/ 1000	







# #3 City of Stockbridge

#### Monthly Minimum Base Charge\*

Mete	<u>r Size</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>sewer</u>
3/4	Most Residential	. \$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
1		\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00
1,5		\$ 37.00	\$ 12.00
2		\$ 100.00	\$ 12.00
3		\$ 175.00	\$ 12.00
4		\$ 225.00	\$ 12.00
6		\$ 300.00	\$ 12.00
8	•	\$ 400.00	\$ 12.00
10		\$ 700.00	\$ 12.00
		•	





COSTAR



#### Customer Classes/Distinctions

 One rate structure for all, but with blocks that implicitly only target nonresidential use

Target: Non-residential







## #4 Union Point

IN TOWN - 1/23/2006		
STEP	RATE	CONSUMPTION
READY TO SERVE STEP 1 STEP 2	\$21.00 3.98 3.84	300,000 999,999,999







#### Customer Classes/Distinctions

 Different rates for customers outside municipal limits/service area boundaries

Target: "Outside" customers







## #2 Mount Pleasant

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#### Customer Classes/Distinctions

 Negotiated rate structure with individual high-use customers (typically an industrial customer)

Target: Only one customer







# Billing Period

More Frequently (e.g.: Monthly)

Less Frequently (e.g.: Quarterly)

Suggestion: Use a monthly billing period if you can afford it

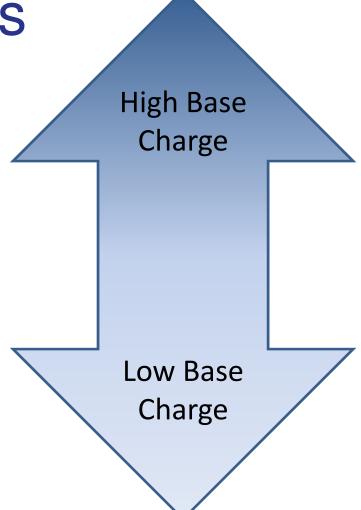






Base Charges

Suggestion:
Smaller utilities
should lean
towards higher
base charges









# Consumption Allowance with Base Charge

Do not include any (0 gallons)

Include some amount (e.g. 1,000 gal/mo)

Include high amount (e.g. 3,000 gal/mo)

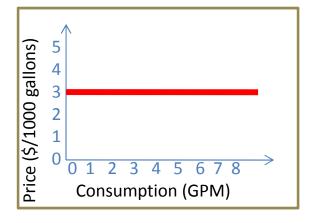
Suggestion: For systems with low base charges, do not include any consumption allowance. For systems with high base charges but wish to encourage conservation, keep consumption allowance low, if any.

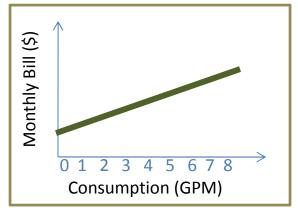


## Volumetric Rate Structure

Uniform ("Flat") Rates

Fair and simple











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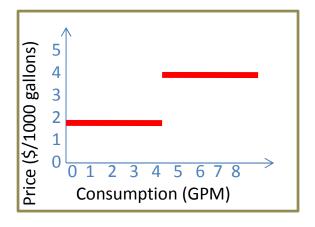


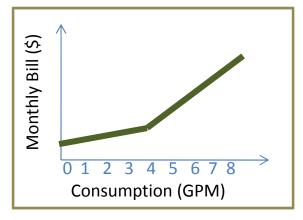
#### Volumetric Rate Structure

Increasing Block Rates

 Conservationoriented

Consider large families











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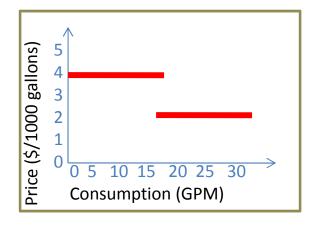


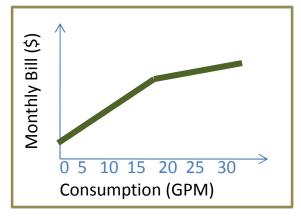


### Volumetric Rate Structure

Decreasing Block Rates

- Provide price break for large users (e.g.: commercial)
- Do not use for residential











## #4 Union Point

IN TOWN - 1/23/2006		
STEP	RATE	CONSUMPTION
READY TO SERVE STEP 1 STEP 2	\$21.00 3.98 3.84	300,000 999,999,999







# (If Applicable) Block Designs

For block rate structures to be effective:

- Decide on the correct number of blocks
- Decide on where the blocks should end/start
- Set significant rate differentials between blocks







# (If Applicable) Block Designs

For block rate structures to be effective:

- Keep in mind your base charge and consumption allowance
- Meter reading must be punctual, and meters must be replaced frequently
- Think about large families







# #5 – Too Many Blocks!

	Per 1000 gal.	water	Per 1000 gal.	sewer	combined
fixed 1000	rate	11.66	rate	13.10	24.76
2000	2.43	14.09	3.67	16.77	30.86
3000	4.85	18.94	7.41	24.18	43.12
4000	5.65	24.59	7.72	31.90	56.49
5000	5.78	30.37	8.06	39.96	70.33
6000	6.04	36.40	8.21	48.18	84.58
7000	6.23	42.63	8.40	56.58	99.20
8000	6.43	49.06	8.61	65.19	114.24
9000	6.63	55.68	8.79	73.97	129.65
10000	6.63	62.31	8.79	82.76	145.07
11000	6.63	68.93	8.79	91.55	160.48
12000	6.63	75.56	8.79	100.34	175.90
13000	6.63	82.18	8.79	109.13	191.31
14000	6.63	88.81	8.79	117.92	206.72
15000	6.63	95.43	8.79	126.71	222.14
15001-99999999	6.51	102.27	8.99	135.69	237.96







# Frequency of Rate Changes

- Always review your rates annually (recommended)
- Review your financial health indicators annually, and then review your rates if any of the indicators reflect poor financing
- Raise rates each year automatically based on inflation







# #8 Village of Richmond

#### SECTION 3.27 ANNUAL INCREASE OF RATES AND FEES

The following fees: Water and Sewer Service, Building Permit Fees, School Impact Fees, Fire Prevention and Life Safety Donations and Municipal Impact Fees as set forth by Village ordinance are subject to an annual increase to be applied by the Village Treasurer by May 1 of each year using the following prescribed formula:

The above rates and Fees will be increased by the amount of the percentage increase of the Consumer Price Index (hereinafter defined) for the previous calendar year. Consumer Price Index ("CPI") means the U.S. City Averages for all Urban Consumers, All Items, (1982-1984=100) of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI for any calendar year shall be determined by averaging the monthly indices for that year. If the Bureau of Labor Statistics substantially revises the manner in which the CPI is determined, an adjustment shall







# Frequency of Rate Changes

• Important: Avoid maintaining low rates at the expense of your utility's financial health. It will either lead to a sudden, massive rate increase in the future or to failing systems and endangering public health.





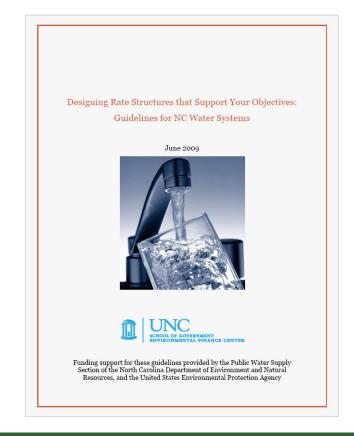


# Designing Rate Structures That Support Your Objectives

Free guide written for system managers

Available at:

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









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