

Capital Planning for Water Systems and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

September 28, 2017 | Great Falls, MT

Montana League of Cities and Towns Annual Conference

www.efcnetwork.org







About the Environmental Finance Center Network (EFCN)

The Environmental Finance Center Network (EFCN) is a university-based organization creating innovative solutions to the difficult how-to-pay issues of environmental protection and improvement. The EFCN works with the public and private sectors to promote sustainable environmental solutions while bolstering efforts to manage costs.

The Smart Management for Small Water Systems Program

This program is offered free of charge to all who are interested. The Program Team will conduct activities in every state, territory, and the Navajo Nation. All small drinking water systems are eligible to receive free training and technical assistance.

What We Offer

Individualized technical assistance, workshops, small group support, webinars, eLearning, online tools & resources, blogs

The Small Systems Program Team

- Environmental Finance Center at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
- Environmental Finance Center at Wichita State University
- EFC West
- New England Environmental Finance Center at the University of Southern Maine
- Southwest Environmental Finance Center at the University of New Mexico
- Syracuse University Environmental Finance Center
- Environmental Finance Center at the University of Maryland
- American Water Works Association (AWWA)

















Areas of Expertise



Asset Management



Rate Setting and Fiscal Planning



Leadership Through Decisionmaking and Communication



Water Loss Reduction



Energy Management Planning



Accessing Infrastructure Financing Programs



Workforce Development



Water Conservation Finance and Management



Collaborating with Other Water Systems



Resiliency Planning



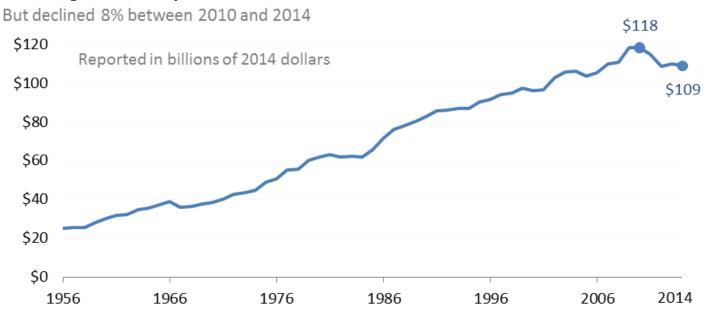
Managing Drought

Outline

- The basics of funding capital projects
- Montana's funding sources
- DWSRF requirements

Total Public Spending Has Grown...

Total federal, state and local government spending on water and wastewater utilities grew steadily over time

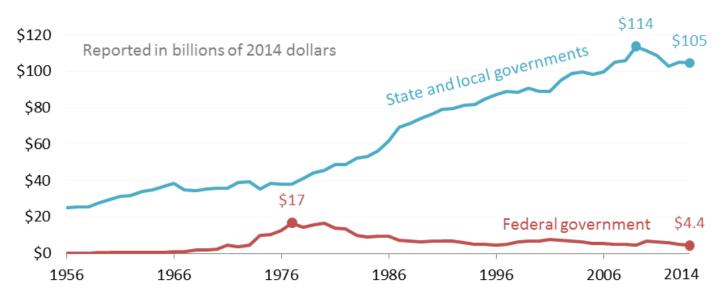


Graphed by the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Source: Congressional Budget Office supplemental data for the *Public Spending on Transportation and Water Infrastructure*, 1956 to 2014 report (March 2015). Displays public spending on supply systems for distributing potable water as well as wastewater and sewage treatment systems and plants. Real spending is shown after adjusting nominal spending to their 2014 dollar equivalent using infrastructure-specific price indexes.

...Mostly from States and Locals

State and local government spending on water and wastewater utilities continued to grow while federal spending declined since the 1980s

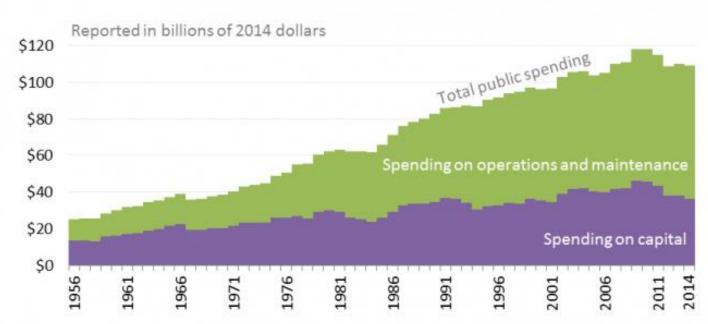
State and local governments spent 24 times as much as the federal government in 2014



Graphed by the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Source: Congressional Budget Office supplemental data for the *Public Spending on Transportation and Water Infrastructure, 1956 to 2014* report (March 2015). Displays public spending on supply systems for distributing potable water as well as wastewater and sewage treatment systems and plants. Real spending is shown after adjusting nominal spending to their 2014 dollar equivalent using infrastructure-specific price indexes.

...And Mostly for O&M, not Capital

Federal, state and local government spending on water and wastewater utilities, 1956 - 2014



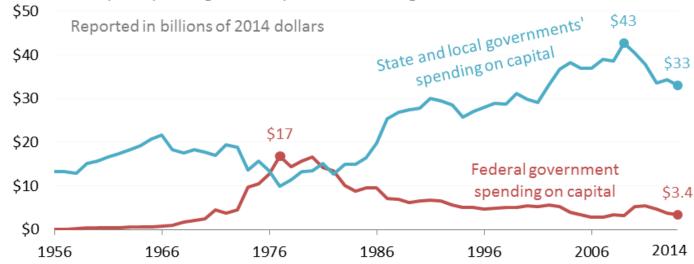
Graphed by the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Source: Congressional Budget Office supplemental data for the *Public Spending on Transportation and Water Infrastructure*, 1956 to 2014 report (March 2015). Displays public spending on supply systems for distributing potable water as well as wastewater and sewage treatment systems and plants. Real spending is shown after adjusting nominal spending to their 2014 dollar equivalent using infrastructure-specific price indexes.

Feds Used to Spend More on Capital

Spending on capital infrastructure for water and wastewater utilities has increasingly been provided by state and local governments while federal spending on capital infrastructure declined since the 1980s





Graphed by the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Source: Congressional Budget Office supplemental data for the *Public Spending on Transportation and Water Infrastructure, 1956 to 2014* report (March 2015). Displays public spending on supply systems for distributing potable water as well as wastewater and sewage treatment systems and plants. Real spending is shown after adjusting nominal spending to their 2014 dollar equivalent using infrastructure-specific price indexes.

http://efc.web.unc.edu/2015/09/09/four-trends-government-spending-water/

Source: Congressional Budget Office supplemental data for the *Public Spending on Transportation and Water Infrastructure*, 1956 to 2014 report (March 2015). Displays public spending on supply systems for distributing potable water as well as wastewater and sewage treatment systems and plants. Real spending is shown after adjusting nominal spending to their 2014 dollar equivalent using infrastructure-specific price indexes.

Four Trends in Government Spending on Water and Wastewater Utilities Since 1956

SEPTEMBER 9, 2015 / SHADI ESKAF / 0 COMMENTS



According to data collected and published by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), federal, state and local governments in the United States spent more than \$2.2 trillion in the last 59 years on operations, maintenance and capital infrastructure of water and wastewater utilities. That equates to more than \$4.131,000,000,000 in 2014 dollars, adjusting for inflation of infrastructure-

Capital Finance 40 Years Ago...

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

The grants were covered through federal taxes and other federal revenue sources.

Capital Finance Today

Today, mostly finance water systems through revenues, loans, and bonds.

In other words, you (your customers) pay directly.

Capital Finance Today

The 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.

How to Pay for Capital Projects

Two Things All Water Systems Should (or Even Must) Do:

Asset Management Planning

&

Capital Improvement Planning

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)

Keep in mind that some projects may need more than one source of funding.

Some projects can be funded by a single source but many require more than one source of funding

Benefits to Multiple Funding

- Can fund a whole project (if one source is not capable)
- Can potentially involve better funding conditions (lower overall interest rates or possibly some grant portion)
- Can allow for a greater range of activities within the project

Challenges with Multiple Funding

- Understanding the funding restrictions for each source
- Determining the deadlines and application process for each funding source
- Completing and submitting applications
- Navigating the reimbursement process

Total Funding Needed



Determine How Much Internal Funding Will Be Used



Replacement Reserves



Utility
Expansion
Charges or
Similar



Determine How Much External Funding Will Be Used



Customer Rates/Revenues

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

The Debt Market

Two types – loans and bonds

- Loans are universally available, typically from banks, or can be from a government-sponsored program such as the DWSRF.
- Bonds are typically only available to large systems with significant revenues and managerial capacity.
 Most common are General Obligation and Revenue Bonds.

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.

Why Borrow?

- Often only way to quickly get funding needed for expensive capital projects.
- If done correctly, could slow down and smooth out the rate increases needed to pay for capital.
- 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.
- Some programs have very low interest rates and additional benefits for some communities.

Loan & Grant Programs in MT

Sourced from: http://dnrc.mt.gov/divisions/cardd/wasact

Updated Mar. 10 2017 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR WATER, WASTEWATER AND SOLID WASTE PROJECTS IN MONTANA Local Match Planning Costs Amount of Funds Funds Special Requirements and										
Updated Mar. 10 Program Name	Eligible Applicants	Eligible Projects	Local Match Required	Planning Costs Covered?	Amount of Funds Available Per Project	Loan Repayment Period	Ranking Criteria	Funding Cycle (Deadline)	Special Requirements and Additional Information	Program Contact
		1/2	MONT	ANA AND FEDERAL	AGENCIES ACCEPTING THE U	NIFORM APPLICATION	20	8 t		3.1
U.S. Rural Development- US Department of Agriculture (USDA) a. Water and Environmental Loan and Grant Program b. Pre-Development Grants c. Search Grants	a., b., c. Counties & Municipalities, Water/Sewer Districts, Federally recognized Indian Tribes and Non Profits - Associations	a. Water, Wastewater, Storm water, and Solid Waste Systems (Construction, Repair, Expansion) b. Planning c. Planning	a. No b. Yes (25%) c. No	Yes, reimbursement as part of total project costs	a. Ratio dependent upon user rates, no limit or maximum for loans, 75% maximum grant b., c. \$30,000	a. 40 years or life of facility	Priority given to: Under 1,000 in population, Low income, Health hazards, and Extended service to additional rural users	Open-cycle	Population <10,000. Applicants must be unable to finance the project by use of commercial credit at reasonable rates and terms www.usdu.gov.	Steven P. Troendle USDA/Rural Development 2229 Boothill Ct. Bozeman, MT 59715 (406) 585-2520 steve.troendle@mt.usda.go
Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DMRC) Renewable Resource Grant & Loan Program (RNGL) & Renewable Resource Grants and Loans b. Project Planning Grants c. Emergency Grant Program	a., b. & c. Governmental Entities (Includes Indian Tribes)	a., b. & c. Renewable Resource Conservation, Management, Development, and Preservation Projects	a., and c. No b. yes, in some cases.	a. & b. Yes c. No	a. Grants (Public) Up to \$125,000 a. Loans (Public) No maximum b. up to \$25,000 c. up to \$30,000	a. (Loans) 20 Years or less.	a. Resource benefits financial feasibility, project management, technical feasibility, b. Resource benefits c. None	a. Applications due on May 15 of even numbered years. b.funding.mt.org c. Open	a. Projects must conserve, manage, develop, or preserve a renewable resource. b. Preliminary engineering, planning, or other activities leading to a renewable resource project. c. Emergency projects that result in property damage or legal liability in that property damage or legal liability in that projects that result in property damage or legal liability in that projects that result in property damage or legal liability in the project of the projec	DNRC – RRGL Program 1625 11th Avenue, PO BOX 201601 Helena, MT 59620-1601 Lindsay Volpe (406) 444-976 Involpe@mr.gov.
Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) a. Water Pollution Control State. Revolving Fund Loan (WPCSBF) b. Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program (DWSBF) Loans	a Municipalities for wastewater projects - Municipalities and private entities for nonpoint source projects. b. All community public water systems.	a. Wastewater projects that solve water quality problems. b. Drinking water projects that achieve compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.	a. No b. No	a. Yes b. Yes	a. 8. b. 100% of eligible project costs can be borrowed; ability to repay loan must be shown. Partial principal forgiveness may apply.	a. 30 years or less. Cannot exceed design life. b. 20 years or less. Qualifying disadvantaged communities are eligible for loan terms of up to 30 years and term cannot exceed the design life. a. 8. b. Up to 3 years for interim financing.	a. Impairment of water uses, extent project will restore water qualify, public health improvement and readiness to proceed. b. Protect public health, comply with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, system affordability	a. & b. Open-cycle	a. 8. Projects must be included on the Project Priority List and intended Lise Plans must demonstrate ability to repay Joan. Must meet Rederall David Stock Wage and American Must obe the Stock Wage and American Mismority business Enterprise requirements Marb to require do. Organizational capacity is adequate to maintain compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. www.deg.mt.gov.	DEQ – State Revolving Fund 1520 E 6th Avenue PO 80X 200901 Helena, MT 59620-0901 a. Paul Lavigne (WPCSRF)406) 444-5321 plaviane@mt.cov b. Mark Smith (DWSRF) (406) 444-5325 morks@mt.cov
Montana Department of Commerce (DOC) Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) a. Public Facility Grants b. Community Planning Grants c. Economic Development and Housing Grants (Federal grant administered by Commerce)	incorporated cities and towns, and counties. Note: Counties may apply on behalf of water/sewer district and tribal utility authorities.	Water, wastewater, solid waste, hookup fees and assessments, economic development, housing	Yes a. 25% local match (project grant) b. 1 to 3 match (planning grant - approximately 33% match)	Yes, for costs associated with engineer and grant administration.	a. up to \$450,000 b. up to \$50,000 c. Contact the program	Not Applicable	community planning assessment, project need, concept and technical design, community efforts, financial assistance, benefit to low and moderate income	a. Annual competition-spring of the year b. & c. Contact the program	a. At least 51% of the beneficiaries of a project must be low or moderate income. b. Planning such as PERS & Growth plans. See website for more eligibility options. http://comdev.mt.gov.	Community Development Division Staff 301 5 Park Avenue, PO BOX 2005.23 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 841-2770 daccdbg@mt.goz
Montana Department of Commerce Montana Board of Investments INTERCAP Loan Program Loans	Local government units, Special Purpose Districts, Water/Sewer Districts	Water & Wastewater Systems, Solid Waste (Construction, repair, expansion, equipment, vehicles, planning, interim financing)	Yes	Yes	No limitations	Up to 15 years	No ranking criteria. Board examines applicant's financial profile and repayment ability.	Continuous cycle	www.investmentmt.com	MT DOC Board of Investment PO BOX 200126 Helena, M1 59620 Julie Flynn (406) 444-0257 ifflynn2@mt.gov Louise Welsh, (406) 444-089: Iwelsh@mt.gov
Montana Department of Commerce Treasure State Endowment Program (TSEP) a. Construction Grants b. Infrastructure Planning Grants C. Irmergency Grants	Incorporated cities and lowns, counties, water, sewer and solid waste districts, and federally recognized tribal governments.	Drinking water systems, wastewater treatment, sanitary or storm sewers, solid waste systems, and bridges.	a. Yes, typically 50%, which can include other grants b. Yes, 50% c. local participation required.	a. Yes, for costs associated with engineer and grant administration.	a. Up to\$750,000 b. Up to \$15,000 c. Typically, no more than \$10,000 determined on a case by case basis	Not Applicable	Health and Safety, financial need, technical design, planning and management, other funding for the project, economic development, and community support.	a. Spring of even numbered years. b & c. Applications accepted in spring in odd numbered years until appropriation is gone. c. Apply anytime	a. Funding approved by the Legislature. b. Funding Approved by Commerce. Infrastructure planning grants (PER or CIP). C. Funding approved by Commerce. Projects intended to respond to emergency situation. http://comdex.mt.gox	Community Development Division 301 S. Park Avenue PO BOX 200523 Helena, MT 59620 (406) 841-2770 doctsep@mt.gov

- USDA
- DNRC
- DEQ (SRFs)
- DOC
- US EDA
- USACE
- US IHS
- US EPA

Source: W2ASACT

The Montana W²ASACT



For information about W2ASACT and their workshops, contact Alice Stanley of the Montana Dept. of Natural Resources & Conservation: 406-444-6687, astanley@mt.gov

Montana's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program

http://deq.mt.gov/Water/TFA/srf/dwsrf

Contact Mark Smith for details: 406-444-5325 marks@mt.gov

Administered by the DEQ and DNRC.





DWSRF characteristics

- Available to all community water systems and non-profit, non-community water systems
- Direct loan or refinancing
- Open application period (but get on Project Priority List before May)
- Up to 20 year loan at or below market interest rates (currently 2.5%)
 - Planning costs covered
 - No local match required
- Disadvantaged communities get extra benefits
- DEQ prepares the Environmental Review documents

Additional Benefits for Disadvantaged Communities

- If water+wastewater bill >2.3% MHI (or water-only bill >1.4% MHI).
- Up to half of the loan principal forgiveness, other half at regular interest rate
- Up to a maximum of \$500,000 principal forgiveness
- Could have a loan for up to 30 years instead of 20 years

Types of Projects Funded by DWSRF

- DW projects to achieve SDWA compliance
 - Source development
 - Acquisition of land
 - Treatment
 - Source water protection
 - Storage
 - Distribution
 - Consolidation
 - Engineering
- Priority for protecting public health (documented or potential health risks), proactive measures to comply with SDWA, regionalization, affordability concerns

Applying

- 1. Complete the DWSRF Survey Form (anytime but preferably before May)
- 2. Get placed on the DWSRF Project Priority List. DEQ makes determination of allocation of funds in June.
- 3. Complete the Uniform Application to request SRF (and other?) funding

DWSRF Requirements

- Technical, managerial, and financial resources must be available to maintain compliance with SDWA
- Ability to repay the loan must be shown
- Project must be on the Priority List & Intended Use Plan
- Complete the Uniform Application & supporting documents
- Revenue Bond requires debt service reserve and coverage of 110%

Financial Requirements

- Financial capability to properly operate the system and to repay the loan
- Loan secured by a Bond or Note
- Different bonding & security options exist (Revenue, general obligation, SID, RSID, tax increment)
- Revenue Bond requires debt service reserve and coverage of 110%
- Maintain financial records

How Show Ability to Repay Debt?

- Part of the Uniform Application. See instructions and examples on pages 22-30.
- Show current rates, changes to number of dwelling units, debt service payment calculation (including buffer), changes to expenses, and then dividing the changes onto customers and determining new rates.

Visit the EFCN Website – www.efcnetwork.org

for more information on upcoming events, funding, and resources.



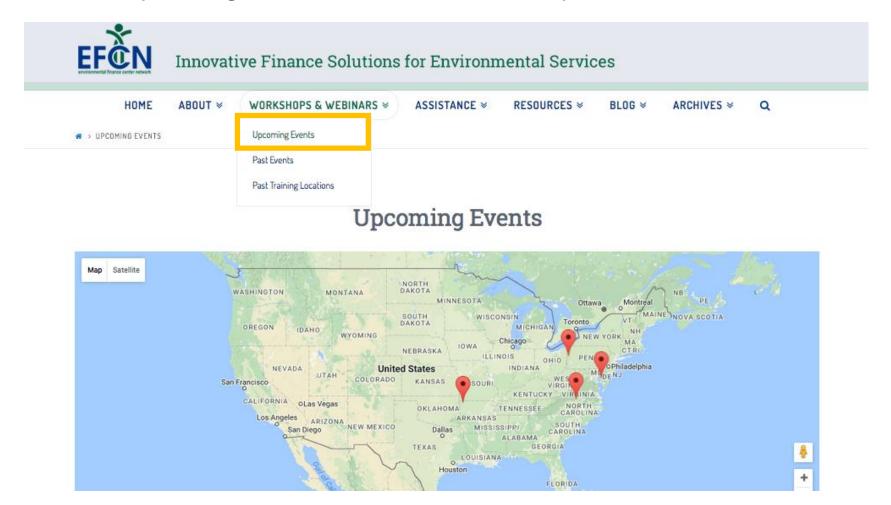






Upcoming Events Calendar

Select "Upcoming Events" under the Workshops & Webinars Tab.





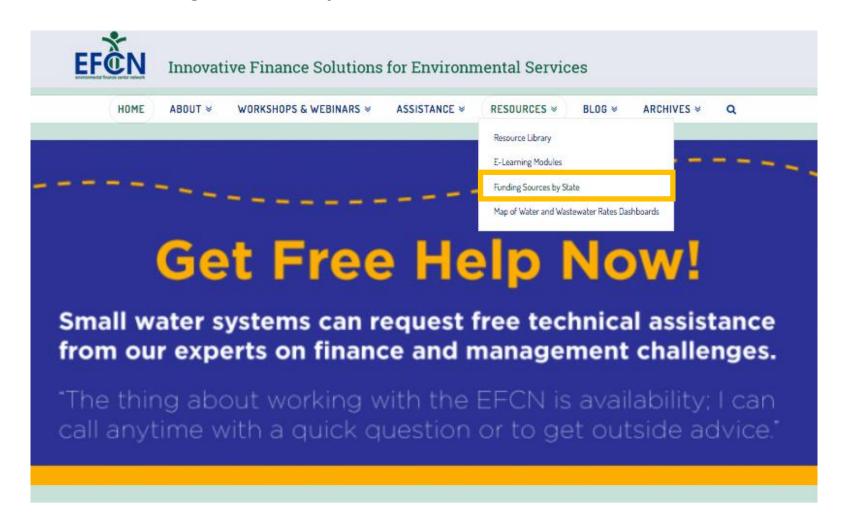




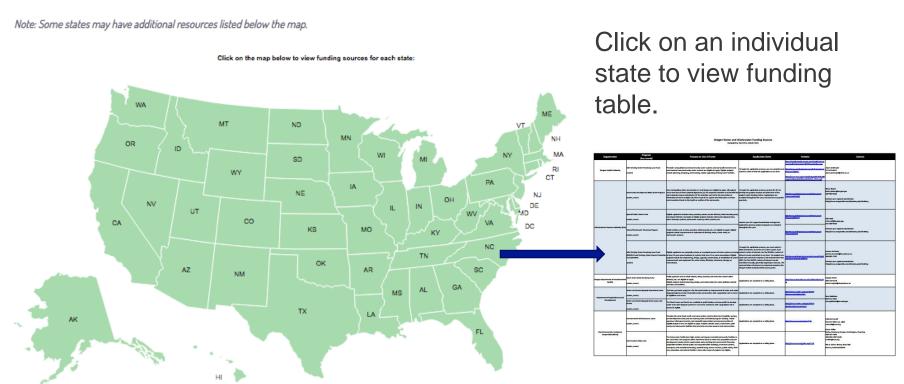
Туре	Date/Time	Event
-	03/09/2017 2:00 pm - 3:00 pm	WEBINAR I Preparing Winning Financing Applications for Water Infrastructure Projects
-	03/22/2017 2:00 pm - 3:00 pm	WEBINAR I Water Audits and Water Loss Control: Entering Your Data into the Spreadsheet
		Maryland I Rates and Finance Workshop for Small Water Systems Easton Utilities, Easton MD
-	04/04/2017 1:00 pm - 2:00 pm	WEBINAR: Workforce Development: An Overview of Key Components
		Virginia I Rates and Finance Workshop for Small Systems The Institute for Advanced Learning and Research, Danville Virginia
		Arkansas I Rates and Finance Workshop for Small Water Systems Beaver Water District, Lowell AR
		Pennsylvania I Rates and Finance Workshop for Small Water Systems Pennsylvania American Water Co, New Castle PA

Funding Tables By State

Select "Funding Sources by State" under the Resources Tab.



Funding Sources by State



Request Technical Assistance

Select "Request Assistance" under the Assistance Tab off the EFCN homepage to access and submit the TA request form electronically.

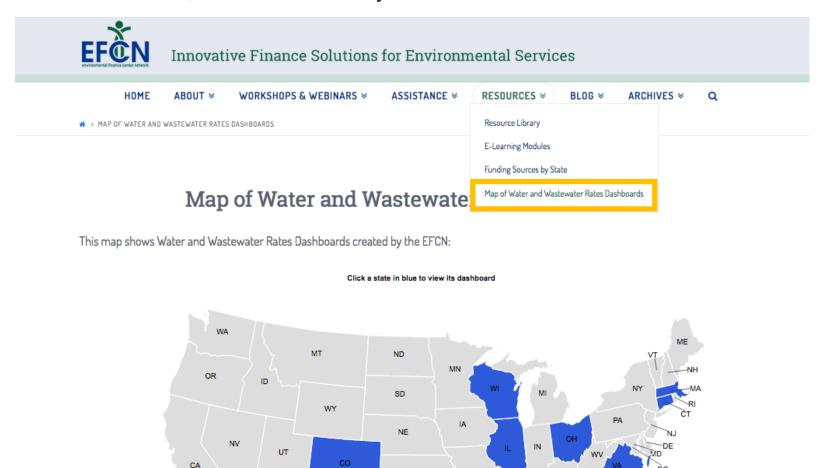


REQUEST ASSISTANCE



Rates Dashboards

Select "Map of Water and Wastewater Rates Dashboards" under the Resources Tab, and click on any state in blue to view its dashboard.



E-Learning Modules

Select "E-Learning Modules" under the Resources Tab off the EFCN homepage.



As part of its continued effort to provide resources and training to small water systems, the Environmental Finance Network is creating E-Learning modules on finance and management topics for system managers.

E-Learning modules provide training through pre-recorded content. You will be able to access the content, watch presentations, complete quizzes and exercises, and access tools and resources at your own pace.

Financial Sustainability for Small Systems

Click Here to Access the Course on AWWA's website

This eLearning course is made possible through a USEPA grant for small systems training in conjunction with the EFCN's training partner, AWWA.

Resource Library

Select "Resource Library" under the Resources Tab off the EFCN homepage.



View All Tools I View All Publications I View All Posts

For an overview of some of the tools and resources available in our Resource Library, please view our Tools and Resources flyer.

What does your system need help with?

+ We treat more water than we sell.

Resource Library Continued...

Click on a what your system needs help with to reveal tools and publications related to that topic.

×	We have	insufficier	nt revenue	to cove	r our o	costs.

Tools

February 16, 2017

Online Water Rate Checkup Tool

February 17, 2016

Water Utility Customer Assistance Program Cost Estimation Tool

September 3, 2014

Water & Wastewater Residential Rates Affordability Assessment Tool

December 16, 2012

Plan to Pay: Scenarios to Fund your C.I.P.

November 15, 2012

Dashboard for Using Capital Reserve Fund to Avoid Rate Shock

November 7, 2016

Modelo de Análisis para las Tarifas de Agua y Aguas Residuale

January 26, 2016

Financial Health Checkup for Water Utilities

August 15, 2013

Rates and Financial Benchmarking Dashboards

November 20, 2012

Water & Wastewater Rates Analysis Model

November 4, 2012

Loan Analysis Tool

Publications

April 14, 2014

Rural and Small Systems Guidebook to Sustainable Utility Management

August 29, 2013

Setting Small Drinking Water System Rates for a Sustainable Future

August 29, 2013

August 27, 2013

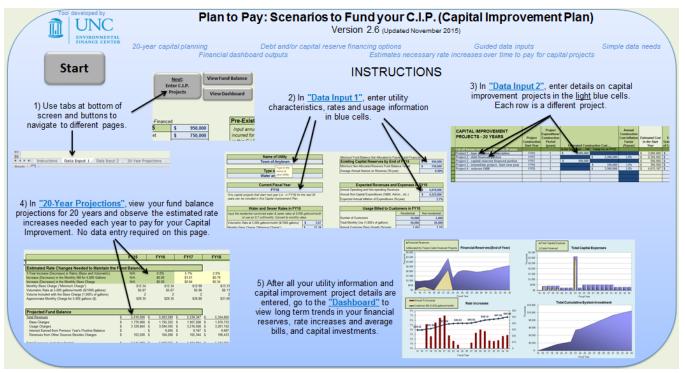
Asset Management: A Handbook for Small Water Systems

Designing Rate Structures that Support Your Objectives

Plan to Pay: Scenarios to Fund your C.I.P.

<u>http://efc.sog.unc.edu</u> or <u>http://efcnetwork.org</u>
Find the most up-to-date version in Resources / Tools

Free, simplified Excel tool allowing you to list your capital projects and plans for funding them, and automatically estimates rate increases



Small Systems Blog

Learn more about water finance and management through our Small Systems Blog! Blog posts feature lessons learned from our training and technical assistance, descriptions of available tools, and small systems "success stories."

efcnetwork.org/small_systems_blog/



Blog



Magdalena, New Mexico: A Success Story from the Smart Management for Small Water Systems Project

Written by: Allison Perch Allison Perch as a Program Coordinator with the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina. What can a small town do when the financial health of its water system is at risk? This is the question that Stephanie Finch, the town clerk and treasurer for the ...



The Virtuous Cycle: Internal Energy Revolving Funds for Small Water Systems

Written by: David Tucker David Tucker is a Project Director with the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina. How can small (and large) water systems pay for energy efficiency and renewable energy, helping cut utility costs? As energy is often the largest variable expense in a water system's operating.



Smart Management for Small Water Systems Program Newsletter I Fall 2015



Thank you.

Shadi Eskaf

Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

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