Overview of Financial Management of NC's Drinking Water & Wastewater Utilities

Jeff Hughes and Shadi Eskaf Environmental Finance Center at UNC School of Government

Presentation to the State Water Infrastructure Authority March 20, 2014 Raleigh, NC





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Examples of School of Government/EFC Water Finance Resources

- Finance and rate analysis 10 years of data and analysis
- NCwater Listserv
- Water finance blog
- Customer usage studies
- Rate, finance and governance guides
- Education programs
- Statewide finance and governance studies

NC Rates Dashboard

<u>http://efc.sog.unc.edu/</u> Find it in Resources / Tools Benchmark your rates and your financial performance



Copyright (c) 2014 Environmental Finance Center at the UNC School of Government. Data sources: EFC / N.C. League of Municipalities Rates Survey, N.C. Local Government Commission, EPA SDWIS, Public Water Supply Section of NCDENR, U.S. Census Bureau, N.C. Department of Commerce, N.C. Rural Center.

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Topics

- Water and wastewater debt among utilities
- Capital planning and financial practices
- How (much) are utilities charging customers
- Relationships between revenues and rates (changing pricing structures, water use)
- Tracking and promoting improved financial performance (benchmarking, credit rating)
- "Troubled systems"

WATER/WASTEWATER DEBT IN NC





Debt and Debt Trends in NC

- Local government utility debt has been increasing steadily over time:
 - \$6.7 billion outstanding debt in 2008
 - \$8.1 billion outstanding debt in 2013





NC outstanding water and sewer debt by bond type as of June 30, 2012



Data analyzed by the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Data Sources: North Carolina Department of State Treasurer State and Local Government Finance Division. Debt shown in millions. Total long-term water and wastewater debt among state and local governments in NC was \$8.1 billion as of June 30, 2012 (\$7.6 billion among local governments).

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Bond issuance type by bond value



Data analyzed by the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Data Sources: North Carolina Department of State Treasurer State and Local Government Finance Division.

NC water and sewer debt allocation among local government owned utilities as of June 30, 2012



Data analyzed by the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Data Sources: North Carolina Department of State Treasurer State and Local Government Finance Division. Debt shown in millions. Total long-term water and wastewater debt among local governments in NC was \$7.6 billion as of June 30, 2012.

NC Outstanding Debt

- Charlotte-Mecklenburg Utilities carries nearly 25% of the state debt, but are far from having the largest long-term debt per account
- 23% of the 498 NC water utilities have no outstanding debt as of June, 2012
- Of the 308 NC utilities with available debt data, 8 have monthly water bills for 5,000 gallons over \$50

CAPITAL PLANNING AND FINANCIAL PRACTICES AMONG NC UTILITIES

NCLM/EFC Financial Practices and Policies Survey

http://efc.sog.unc.edu – Find it in Publications

or http://nclm.org



- Last conducted in Fall 2010
- 277 local government and non-profit utilities responded (51%)
- Systems with <100 accounts – CMUD

NC EAGUE



Results of the 2010 North Carolina Water and Wastewater Financial Practices and Policies Survey

Shadi Eskaf, Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina Chris Nida, North Carolina League of Municipalities Jeff Hughes, Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina

February 2011

INTRODUCTION

Between November 2010 and January 2011, the North Carolina League of Municipalities (NCLM) and the Environmental Finance Center (EFC) at the University of North Carolina's School of Government (SOG) conducted a statewide survey of the financial practices and policies of North Carolina drinking water and wastewater utilities. All local government owned utilities and many not-for-profit utilities were invited to participate. These utilities even the vast majority of residents who are connected to public water and/or wastewater systems. It was requested that the survey be completed by utility managers, finance directors and utility and town staff involved in setting rates and financial policies for the utilities due to their familiarity with the topics covered in this survey. Participants could either complete the survey online, with the ability to pass the online survey to their colleagues, or complete a paper questionnaire and mail or fax in their answers with alternative answer choices when it was evident and certain. The results of the survey are shown in this document.

The purpose of this survey was to identify trends and characteristics of water and wastewater utilities' financial policy and administration in North Carolina. The questions in this survey include many commonly asked questions that utility personnel regularly ask their peers and technical assistance providers. This survey included questions – many of which have never been asked on surveys – on the following topics:

Current meter reading and billing practices	3
Current rates and fees practices	17
The process of reviewing rates and rate structures	30
Capital improvement planning	37
Various utility characteristic information	48

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank every utility and person that participated in this survey. We also would like to thank all of the individuals who pretested the survey and provided feedback. Thank you to Paul Caldwell for helping to administer this survey. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources' Public Water Supply Section and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency provided funding for this survey. 43) Which statement best describes how your utility pays for future capital improvements? <u>Pick one.</u>



Other: Apply for grant & long term loans; Base rate is used for debt payments associated with capital improvements along with utility impact fees charged to new development; Capacity (Impact) Fees - Set aside; Grants; Impact fees; Impact Fees are charged to all new customer; Loans and grants; Operating rates cover debt service and impact fees are set aside for capital; Percentage of connection fees; Rates are set to cover the debt service of capital projects; Utility Fund, Grants/Loans

44) Based on your experience, how often is your utility able to fund all of the necessary capital improvements? <u>Pick one</u>.





45) With what degree of confidence can you predict how much funds you will need for capital improvements for the next: (Pick one for each row)

	Very confident	Fairly confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident	No Response	
1 year	56%	31%	8%	3%	2%	
3 years	25%	55%	14%	4%	2%	
5 years	11%	54%	24%	8%	4%	
10 years	4%	34%	38%	18%	5%	
20 years	1%	26%	39%	29%	5%	

n = 253

54) What types of projects are in your utility's current CIP? Select all that apply.

n = 174 (excluding "not applicable")





Other: AMR; Dredging; Enlarging water plant; Heavy equipment to conduct repairs, vehicles; New joint intake facility; New Meter Technology; New raw water intake; Rehab in process; Reservoir permitting and mitigation; Security Improvements, New Water Tank; Water packaging facility



Water System Interconnections 30% of community water systems have an interconnection



http://efc.sog.unc.edu/ (go to Programs / Drinking Water / Water System Partnerships) Last updated October 2012

Other possibly relevant questions answered in the survey

- Assistance to customers who can't pay
- Reasons for outside rates
- Reasons for transfers of funds
- Utility priorities when setting rates
- Self-assessment of sufficiency of funds
- Existence of financial policies
- Process of reviewing rates; governing bodies
- Mandatory connections
- and more...

HOW (MUCH) ARE UTILITIES CHARGING CUSTOMERS



2014 Water Utility Finance Numbers

- Operating revenues collected by gov. utilities >\$2.5 billion
- Highest
- Lowest

\$304 million (CMUD) \$29,386 (Boardman)

- Median by utility \$30.01 W, \$36.15 S, \$64.13 C
- Median percentage of customer bill due to base charge at 5,000
 48% W, 41% S
- Percent of utilities that raised rates 48%
 Median increases 5% W, 5% S

Annual NC Water and Wastewater Rates Survey

NC League of Municipalities



Environmental Finance Center at the School of Government



- Collaboration since 2005
- 2014 survey just completed. 367 utilities included.
- Free, online information: tables, summary report, Rates Dashboard, rate sheets at <u>http://www.efc.sog.unc.edu</u> and <u>http://www.nclm.org</u>



Factual Report and Data Tables

http://efc.sog.unc.edu – Find it in Programs / Drinking Water Or http://nclm.org

	NC DNMENTAL FINANCE CENTER		
Water and Wastewater Rates and Rate Structures First Published: March 7, 2014	in North Carolina	regebic health to Base Charges)	NCLEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES
TABLES OF RATE STRUCTURES AND COMPUT	ED BILLS	tion Levels (Includes Development 15,000 Gamma (2,005 cf)	
Please click on the following hyperlinks to one of 11 tables in this document. This	a document contains 140 pages.	Justified and the Various Consumption control Gallons (1,337 C) Inside Outside	
List of Participating Utilities and Rate Structures Table		TER Bills at Vote 4,000 Gallons (668 c) (668 c	Water and Wastewater Rates and Rate Structures in North Carolina
Rate Structure Details	Computed Monthly-Equivalent Bills	3,000 Gallons (535 cf) Inside \$44,55 \$40,35 \$40,35 \$40,35	Shadi Eskaf, David Tucker, and Jacob Mouw: Environmental Finance Cente
Residential Water Rate Table 1	Rate Table 2	(401 C) Ustide Inside \$59,75 \$12,33 \$27,35 \$103,44 \$58,22 \$1,501,88	Chris Nida: North Carolina League of Municipalitie
Residential Wastewater Rato Table 3	Rate Table 4	e 1100000 \$113.50 \$17.23 \$14.35 \$70.44 \$51.72 \$99.69 \$113.50 \$123.00	E.L
Residential Irrigation Rate Table 5	Rate Table 6	1.45 \$22.14 \$11.75 \$63.84 \$35.22 \$15.50 \$15.50 \$88.00 \$84.50 \$49.00	February 2014
Commercial/Non-Residential Water Rate Table 7	Rate Table 8	\$11.10 \$28.62 \$57.24 \$39.25 \$49.06 \$37.00 \$53.00 \$65.00 \$28.00 \$28.00	Click on any of the following questions:
Commercial/Non-Residential Wastewater Rate Table 9	Rate Table 10	37.44 \$27.35 \$27.35 \$27.35 \$27.30 \$27.00	Tools for Comparisons • How many and which utilities and types of rates are analyzed in this report? • Where can I find tools and tables I can use to help me evaluate our rates?
Her tables completes a report writes at the conclusion of a using of P22013-14 autre, index documents and any of Andready and any of P22013-14 autre, index documents and any of Andready and any of P22013-14 autre, index documents and any of Andready and any of P22013-14 autre, index documents and any of Andready and any of P22013-14 autre, index documents and any of P22013-	Bit Division 1.85 Bit Division 1.21 Bit Division 1.25 Bit Division 1.21 Bit Division 1.26 Bit Division 1.21 Bit Division 1.26 Bit Division 1.26 Bit Division 1.26 Bit Division 1.26 Bit Division 1.21 Bit Division 1.21 Bit Division 1.17 Social 1.17 Social 1.17 Bit Division 1.12 Bit Division 1.13 Bit Division 1.13 Bit Division 1.13 Bit Division 1.13 <th>$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</th> <th>Current Rate Structure Designs • What are the utilities' base charges? • How much consumption is included in these base charges? • What are the most common rate structure differ between commercial and residential customers? • How do rate structures differ between commercial and residential customers? • How do rate structures differ between commercial and residential customers? • How do rate structures differ between commercial and residential customers? • How do rate structures differ between commercial and residential customers? • How much to duilties charge per 1,000 gallons near the average consumption level? • What does the State recommend for residential rate structures? • How much is charged for residential consumption? • How much is charged for residential rigation water? • How much is charged for residential rigation water? • How do rates differ for customers inside or outside municipal boundaries? • How often do utilities change their rates? • How often do utilities change in the past year? • By how much did utilities raise their residential rates last year? • Did the price for high levels of consumption increase last year? • By how much did utilities raise their residential rates last year? • By how much did utilities raise their residential rates last year? • By how much did utilities raise their residential rates last ye</th>	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Current Rate Structure Designs • What are the utilities' base charges? • How much consumption is included in these base charges? • What are the most common rate structure differ between commercial and residential customers? • How do rate structures differ between commercial and residential customers? • How do rate structures differ between commercial and residential customers? • How do rate structures differ between commercial and residential customers? • How do rate structures differ between commercial and residential customers? • How much to duilties charge per 1,000 gallons near the average consumption level? • What does the State recommend for residential rate structures? • How much is charged for residential consumption? • How much is charged for residential rigation water? • How much is charged for residential rigation water? • How do rates differ for customers inside or outside municipal boundaries? • How often do utilities change their rates? • How often do utilities change in the past year? • By how much did utilities raise their residential rates last year? • Did the price for high levels of consumption increase last year? • By how much did utilities raise their residential rates last year? • By how much did utilities raise their residential rates last year? • By how much did utilities raise their residential rates last ye
Calories Canon Canton Cane Fear Public Usity Authority	12267 61191 1	\$18.50 \$37.00 \$21.00 \$258.95 \$253.09 \$22.26 \$42.20 \$68.75 \$3000 \$156.00 \$21.90 \$258.95 \$27.45 \$23.26 \$42.20 \$68.75 \$3000 \$1500 \$21.90 \$258.95 \$20.34 \$27.45 \$43.94 \$59.23 \$68.75 \$3000000000000000000000000000000000000	Financial Oprices reflect the true cost of water services in North Carolina?
Carolina Beach Water Service, Inc.	61191	\$10.00 \$20.85 \$18.42 \$32.61 \$38.98 \$51.19 \$17.00 \$27.77 \$18.42 \$44.34 \$38.98 \$51.19 \$10.00 \$20.85 \$10.00 \$1	Sustainability Are high rates always bad?
Carolina Water Service, Inc Column	61191	\$16.00 \$34.01 NC League of Munoch	
Monteray Shores Mater Service, Inc Currituck Cutor	2445 0	6 \$29.0v	
Carolina Viano Service, Inc Naga	2443	hole.	
Camina Water Sol	2012		
Cardina Water Source Carterel County Carthage	AFIR, 4=Mun. Pop. 10 A CWNS, 8=NA		

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Residential Rate Structures

Water

Wastewater



Rate structures applicable to residential customers for consumption up to 15,000 gallons/month only

Source: 2014 NCLM/EFC North Carolina Water & Wastewater Rates Survey Report

Residential Monthly Bills

Across 384 Water Rate Structures



🗕 🗶 Median

Across 319 Wastewater Rate Structures



5,000 gallon median: \$30.01 5,000 gallon median: \$36.15 5,000 gallon median combined: \$64.13

Source: 2014 NCLM/EFC North Carolina Water & Wastewater Rates Survey Report

Smaller Utilities Charge Higher Rates



Data Source: 2014 NCLM/EFC North Carolina Water & Wastewater Rates Survey Tables

Rates as Percent of Income



The "average North Carolinian" pays \$68.76/month for 5,000 gallons of water and wastewater, if everyone is charged at the "inside" rate

67% water utilities, 82% wastewater (at 5,000 gallons/month and 2012 MHI)

Source: 2014 NCLM/EFC North Carolina Water & Wastewater Rates Survey Report

Utilities Changing Water Rates Among the Same 196 Utilities in North Carolina



Data analyzed by the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Data Sources: NC League of Municipalities and Environmental Finance Center's annual water & wastewater rates surveys. The cohort of utilities is consistent across all years.

Increases to the Water Bill for 5,000 Gallons/Month by Utilities that Raised Rates from Among 196 NC Utilities



Data analyzed by the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Data Sources: NC League of Municipalities and Environmental Finance Center's annual water & wastewater rates surveys. The cohort of utilities is consistent across all years. Only utilities that raised rates are analyzed in each year. Anticipated Rate Increase Request for 2014 (n=30, SOG WW Finance 2014)



Rates Rising Faster than Inflation



Data analyzed by the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc. Rates data for all utilities in this analysis were known for all consecutive years and the cohort of utilities is the same for all years. Inflation of the regional Consumer Price Index is shown for the region each state is located in: South for GA, NC, TX; West for CA; Midwest for OH, WI. Data sources: Annual and biennial statewide rates surveys conducted by Raftelis Financial Consultants (CA), Georgia Environmental Finance Authority/Environmental Finance Center, North Carolina League of Municipalities/Environmental Finance Center, Ohio EPA, Texas Municipal League, and Wisconsin Public Service Commission; Regional Consumer Price Indices by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Interquartile range (middle 50% of utilities)

- ---- Median
- - Cumulative regional CPI inflation since reference year

Reported in "Defining a Resilient Business Model for Water Utilities", Water Research Foundation Report #4366.

RATES AND REVENUES



North Carolina Utilities' Average Operating Revenues and Expenditures (1997-2011)



Industry Revenue Growth Roller Coaster



Data analyzed by the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc. Data Source: Moody's Water and Sewer Municipal Financial Ratio Analysis. The cohort of 485 utilities is consistent across all years.

Annual change in total operating revenues among the same 485 utilities nationwide

Are revenue increases keeping pace with rate increases?



Two-thirds of the utilities had lower revenue increases than rate increases (points below the 1:1 line), and almost every utility that raised rates by more than 50% had relatively lower revenue increases.

Reported in *Defining a Resilient Business Model for Water Utilities*, Water Research Foundation Report #4366 (2014). Data analyzed by the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Revenues are total operating revenues as reported to the Local Government Commission. What is biggest challenge to setting rates in your utility? Survey of 30 Utility Professionals at Annual SOG Water Finance Workshop (3/14/14)

- 1. Falling consumption trends/difficulty with projections
- 2. Governing board unwillingness to raise rates
- 3. Communities ability to pay more for water and wastewater service
- 4. Pressure to keep rates comparable to other water utilities
- 5. Rising cost of other governmental taxes and fees
- 6. Other?



Average residential demand is declining in NC



Source: https://efc.web.unc.edu/2012/05/24/residential-water-use-is-declining-in-north-carolina/

Even total demand is decreasing

Changes to TOTAL Billed Water Volumes from FY2008 to FY2012 Among 125 NC Municipal and County Utilities



Data analyzed by the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Data Sources: NC Local Government Commission's Annual Financial Information Reports (AFIR) in FY2008-FY2012. AFIR data are provisional at the time of this analysis.

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How this Affects Rates?

Utilities' costs are mostly fixed, not dependent on the amount of water sold/used by the customers. But the majority of revenues come from the amount of water sold. If demand decreases, revenues drop significantly but not costs. Rates have to go up even higher.



Revenue and Expenses for Charlotte-Mecklenburg Utilities in a Given Year

TRACKING AND PROMOTING IMPROVED FINANCIAL HEALTH





Do Water and Wastewater Rates Cover System Costs?

Local Government-Owned Water and Wastewater Utilities' Cost Recovery in FY 2013

- Operating revenues < operating expenditures (11%)</p>
- Operating revenues < operating expenditures + principal + interest on long-term debt (19%)</p>
- Operating revenues > operating expenditures + principal + interest on long-term debt (71%)



n = 448 (FY 2013)

Small Systems v. Large

Local Government-Owned Water and Wastewater Utilities' Cost Recovery in FY 2013

- Operating revenues < operating expenditures (11%)</p>
- Operating revenues < operating expenditures + principal + interest on long-term debt (19%)</p>
- Operating revenues > operating expenditures + principal + interest on long-term debt (71%)

Number of service connections	# of utilities		•	
< 1,000	177	16%	21%	63%
1,000 - 10,000	185	5%	19%	76%
> 10,000	48	0%	6%	94%

n = 410 (FY 2013, with SDWIS number of connections)

Financial Performance Indicators



Copyright (c) 2014 Environmental Finance Center at the UNC School of Government. Data sources: EFC / N.C. League of Municipalities Rates Survey, N.C. Local Government Commission, EPA SDWIS, Public Water Supply Section of NCDENR, U.S. Census Bureau, N.C. Department of Commerce, N.C. Rural Center.

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Assessment of NC Local Governments' Water and Sewer Enterprise Funds in FY2013



Data analyzed by the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Data Source: Audited financial statements reported by local governments to the NC Local Government Commission. Thresholds for good, moderate and poor are based on the EFC's Rates Dashboard dials.

Some Thoughts about Credit Ratings

- Limited importance to most systems in NC
- External evaluation
- Oriented towards evaluating ability to repay debt
- Financial benefits of higher credit vary
- Higher ratings do not translate to "lower rates"
- Methodologies and metrics as "guides"

FY 2013 Rates and Operating Ratios



Source: 2014 NCLM/EFC North Carolina Water & Wastewater Rates Survey Report

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"TROUBLED SYSTEMS"



Long-term debt per account in 2012 vs. water bill at 5,000 gallons for 235 NC water utilities



Data analyzed by the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Data Sources: Rates data from the North Carolina League of Municipalities and Environmental Finance Center's 2013 water & wastewater rates survey, debt data from the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer State and Local Government Finance Division, and number of accounts data from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's SDWIS database. Debt includes only outstanding water debt (not wastewater). Water bills reflect inside city rates, not outside city rates.

What is a "Troubled System"

Financial

Managerial

Technical

Other?



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Examples of relevant blog posts:

- Declining demands in NC
- Increasing rates in NC
- Operating ratios in NC
- Water debt in NC
- What's wrong with %MHI
- Financial strategies
- And much more!



Acknowledgements

 Public Water Supply Section (Division of Water Resources, NC DENR)



Local Government Commission at the Office of the State Treasurer





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