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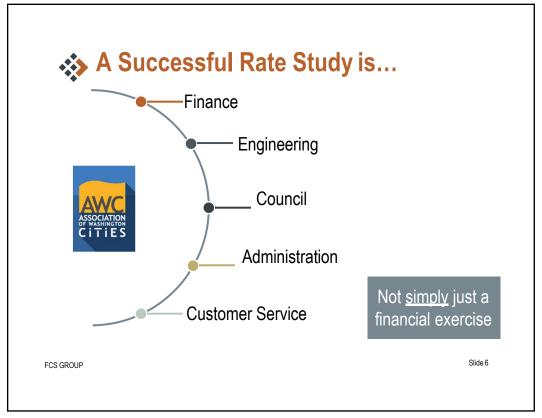


Agenda

- What is a rate study? Why is it important?
- Setting the framework Financial Policies
- Defining overall needs Revenue Requirement
- Equity evaluation Cost of Service
- Collecting the target revenue Rate Design
- Questions / Discussion

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♦♦ Why are Rate Studies Important?



Maintain the long-term health and integrity of utility systems



Quantify policies, priorities, and initiatives



Tell the "true" cost of providing service



Track cost information



Evaluate equity between customer groups



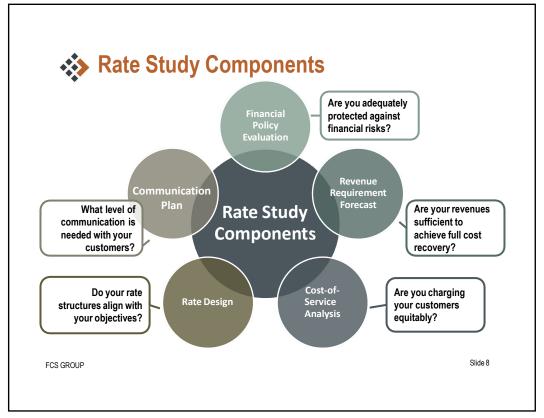
Communicate financial decisions and their impact



Management tool

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Understand Sensitivities And Priorities

- Understanding priority of management sets the stage for your rate study
- Policies, strategies and rate structures can be developed or refined to align with priorities



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Are you Adequately Mitigating Risks?

Financial policies serve to:

- Promote financial stability
- Improve ability to weather financial disruptions
- Establish foundation for consistent financial / rate decisions
- Help stabilize rates over time

Formally adopted documented financial policies are ideal!

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Choosing your Financial Policies

	Purpose	Target	
Operating Reserve	Liquidity cushion to accommodate cyclical cash flow fluctuations	Water = 90; Sewer = 45-90 Storm/Solid Waste = 30 Days O&M	
Capital Contingency Reserve	To meet emergency repairs, unanticipated capital, and project cost overruns	1% - 2% of Original Cost Asset Values	
Capital Replacement Funding	Annual contribution from rate revenue toward the accumulating replacement liability - utility infrastructure	Annual Depreciation Expense; Replacement Cost Depreciation	
Equipment Reserve Funding	To fund ongoing vehicle and equipment replacement	Based on estimated replacement value	
Debt Service Coverage	Compliance with existing debt covenants and maintain credit worthiness for future debt needs.	Target 2.0 or higher; Minimum Requirement 1.25	
Rate Setting	Multi-year financial plan	2-6 years for rate-setting, 20-yr Comp plans	
Revenue Sufficiency	Set rates to meet the total annual financial obligations of the utility and be self supporting	Rates shall be set to cover O&M, debt service, replacement reserves and fiscal policy achievement	

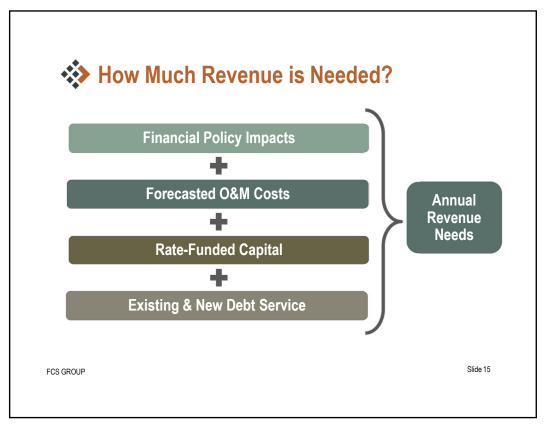
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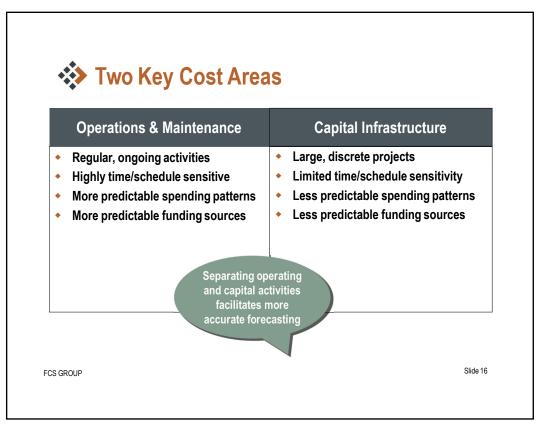


Overview of Revenue Requirement

- Determines the amount of annual revenue necessary to meet all utility financial obligations
- Evaluates sufficiency of current rates on a standalone basis
- Develops annual rate adjustment strategy
 - Multi-year financial plan

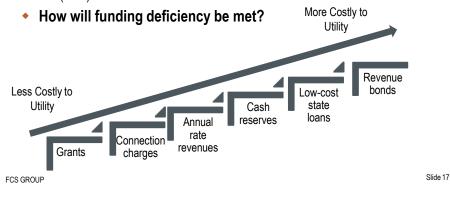
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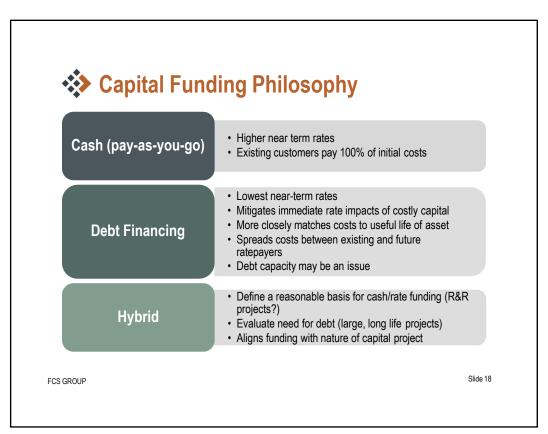


Capital Funding Considerations

- Understanding nature of capital projects can determine if funding should be cash, debt or a combination
 - Debt financing spreads costs between existing and future ratepayers
 - Existing customers should pay for assets currently in use appropriate to rate (cash) fund



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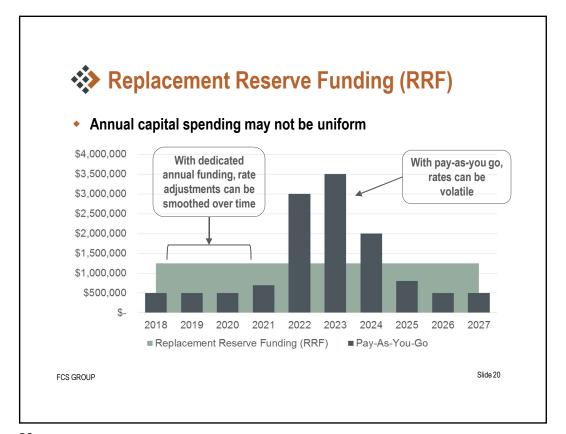


Replacement Funding – How Much?

- Is asset inventory available?
- Do you know original cost of assets?
 - If answer is no, you can still move ahead!
- Gather staff resources and historical documents to begin the process of creating system value
 - Critical information for understanding replacement funding needs and setting system connection charges

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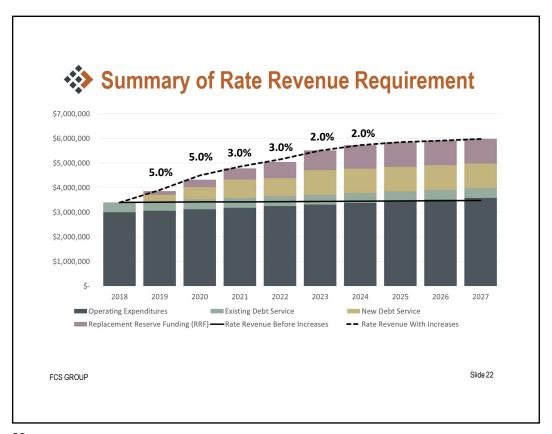


Revenue Considerations

Revenue Considerations				
Rate Revenue	 Review historical trends Anticipate growth (but be conservative) Annexation / service area expansion New, large customer 			
Other Revenue	Miscellaneous feesOne time or recurringIncrease w/ customer growth or flat			
Fund Balance	 Not an on-going resource Can mask revenue shortfalls 			

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Decision Point for Utility – Can We Stop Here?

- Little diversity exists in customer base?
- Satisfied with current class equity?
- Current rate structure adequately meets goals?
- If no rate structure change is needed: simply apply indicated rate increases across the board to existing rate structure

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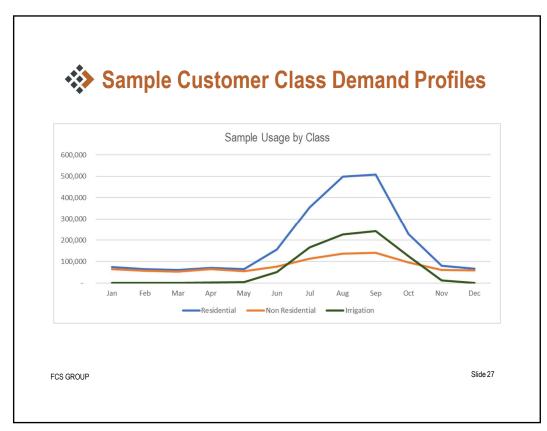
Cost of Service = Equity Evaluation

- An equitable distribution of cost shares that considers utility specific data:
 - Industry standard methodologies
 - Unique usage characteristics (use and demands)
 - Unique facility requirements (planning and design criteria)
- Total cost by class (equity)
- Unit costs (\$/usage; \$/customer)
- Determines the cost difference to serve different customer classes of service

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Sample Water Customer Classes · Typically largest customer group Single Family Residential Relatively low usage per unit (SFR) · High peak demand · Lowest fire flow requirement · Lower usage per dwelling unit **Multi-family Residential** · Usually master metered (MFR) · Relatively constant use · Fire flow requirement between SFR & commercial · Diversity in use per account Commercial/Industrial · Relatively constant use · Highest fire flow requirement · Often smallest customer classes in terms of accounts Parks, Irrigation, & · Majority of use in peak season Agriculture · No fire flow requirement · Economic sensitivity Slide 26 FCS GROUP



Determining Your Customer Class Cost Shares

 Cost-of-service analysis identifies how costs should be equitably distributed among customer classes

Class	isting 2017 Revenue	COSA 2017 Revenue	\$ Difference	% Difference
Residential	\$ 5,635,687	\$ 5,818,285	\$ 182,598	3.24%
Multifamily	1,359,847	1,009,157	(350,690)	-25.79%
Commercial	2,548,590	2,716,682	168,092	6.60%
Total	\$ 9,544,124	\$ 9,544,124	\$ -	0.00%

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Overview of Rate Design

- Creation of rate structures that recover the target level of revenue
- Primary communication with customers
- Composed of fixed and/or variable charges
- Considers industry trends and current pricing goals

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Does Rate Structure Align with Your Objectives?

Example Rate Structure Goals		Ranking
Financial Sustainability	 Sufficient and predictable revenue to recover costs Stable and predictable impacts to customers Adaptable to changing demands 	?
Conservation and Efficiency	Promote conservation and efficiency of useProtect natural resources	?
Transparency and Simplicity	 Easy to understand, explain and administer Compatible with billing system / meter reading 	?
Fairness and Equity	 Correlation of rates with costs Reflect customer usage patterns and service requirements 	?
Affordability	 Provide affordable water to "lifeline" users Support economic development / preservation 	?

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❖ Fixed and Volume Rate Recovery

Fixed Charges

Addresses revenue stability

- Imposed on each meter, account, or ERU
- Do not vary with the amount of use
- Provides a predictable source of revenue

Volume Charges

Addresses equity & conservation

- Imposed on each unit (ccf or 1,000 gallons) of use/flow
- Recover a greater share of revenue from customers who place the greatest demand on the system
- Encourage conservation and efficiency in use
- Introduces additional revenue volatility and seasonality

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Water Example				
Base Charge - All Classes				
5/8" or 3/4"	\$	16.46		
1"	\$	20.15		
1.5"	\$	33.68		
2"	\$	48.46		
3"	\$	87.93		
4"	\$	132.28		
6"	\$	255.43		
8"	\$	403.27		
Residential				
Usage Charge (in gallons)				
1,000-10,000	\$	1.19		
11,000-20,000	\$	3.16		
20,000+	\$	4.50		
Multi-Family / Commercial				
Usage Charge (in gallons)				
All usage	\$	3.50		

Sewer Example	
Residential / MF - Option 1	
Flat Charge (per month)	\$ 57.40
Residential - Option 2	
Fixed Charge (per month)	\$ 35.00
Winter Average Usage Charge (per ccf)	\$ 3.25
MF / Commercial - Option 1	
Fixed Charge (per month)	\$ 35.00
All usage (per ccf)	\$ 3.25
Commercial - Option 2	
Fixed Charge (per month)	\$ 35.00
Low Strength (per ccf)	\$ 3.25
Medium Strength (per ccf)	\$ 4.50
High Strength (per ccf)	\$ 5.75
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Stormwater Example
Per Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) \$ 16.75

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Concluding Comments

- The level of complexity required for your rate study will depend on what questions you are trying to answer
- Having a representative from key departments improves results
- Understanding the outcome of each rate study component can help you focus on solving <u>your</u> problems taking into consideration resource availability
- A rate study provides a financial planning tool that is vital for prudent fiscal management and financial sustainability

Where do want to go?

How are you going to get there?

What will it cost?

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