A Closer Look at NC Water Service Providers

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For the NCGA Environmental Review Commission
Water & Sewer Systems Working Group
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City enterprise

Sanitary district

County service district
County enterprise
Metro districts

Water/sewer authority

County w/s district

Interlocal agreement

D

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Fire protection

Public health

Capital access

Econ. dev.

Regional issues

- Up/down conflict
- Scale economies
- Source water
 - -Quantity
 - -Quality

Thoughts on possible study issues

- Powers and overall complexity?
- Competition to serve profitable areas?
- Failure to serve areas with needs?
- Balancing revenue needs with affordability?
- State help with capital funding?
- Regional scale issues?
 - Water quality/excess nutrients
 - Water quantity/storage, reuse and crossing basins
- State and regional institutional oversight?



SERVICE DELIVERY MODELS AND UTILITY FINANCE



Number of Local Government Water and Wastewater Utilities by Type

	Number of Water/Wastewater	Had Lower Operating Revenues than Operating
Type of Local Government	Utilities	Expenditures + Debt
Authority	13	3 / 12 (25%)
County/District	62	18 / 46 (39%)
Metropolitan Water/Sewer District	4	2/3(67%)
Municipality	394	93 / 337 (28%)
Sanitary District	22	4 / 16 (25%)

Sources: Classification by EFC (guided by LGC data); Financial data in FY2012 collected by Local Government Commission and analyzed by the EFC



Capital Sources, Service Delivery Models and Rates

Grants

- More significant for smaller government owned systems
- Grant funded assets generate depreciation expenses that are often not covered by rates contributing to poor financials on audit reports
- Award criteria may lead to higher rates
- Governmental Loan Programs
 - More common among county/county districts, small and medium sized municipalities, non-profit corporations (USDA) and sanitary districts
 - Debt service payments covered by rates



Capital Sources, Service Delivery Models and Rates

- Bond Market General Obligation
 - Less common for water and sewer but still used by some municipalities and counties
 - Debt service covered by rates or sometimes by general revenue
- Bond Market Revenue Bonds
 - Larger municipalities and county systems, and authorities
 - Bond covenants require rates to cover debt service plus some a safety factor (typically 1.1 to 1.4 times what is needed)

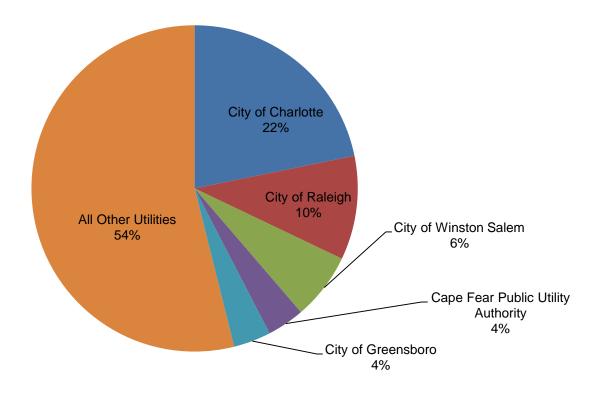


Capital Sources, Service Delivery Models and Rates

- Sinking funds and capital reserve funds
 - Commonly used by larger more financially secure utilities
 - Rates cover current costs and future needs
- Pay as you go
 - Commonly used by systems with larger revenue stream
 - Rates cover a portion of annual capital expenditures
 - Capital from Investor Owned Utilities
- Investor owned utilities
 - Rates include a rate of return (8 to 12%)
- Contributed capital from developers
 - More significant for faster growing systems
 - Funded assets generate depreciation expenses that may not be covered by rates contributing to poor financials on audit reports



NC water and sewer debt allocation among local governments with large outstanding debts* as of June 30, 2012 *Large debts = \$300 million or more



Data analyzed by the University of North Carolina Environmental Finance Center.

Data Source: North Carolina Department of State Treasurer State and Local Government Finance Division.

North Carolina State debt not included in debt totals.

Source: Financial data in FY2012 collected by Local Government Commission and analyzed by the EFC



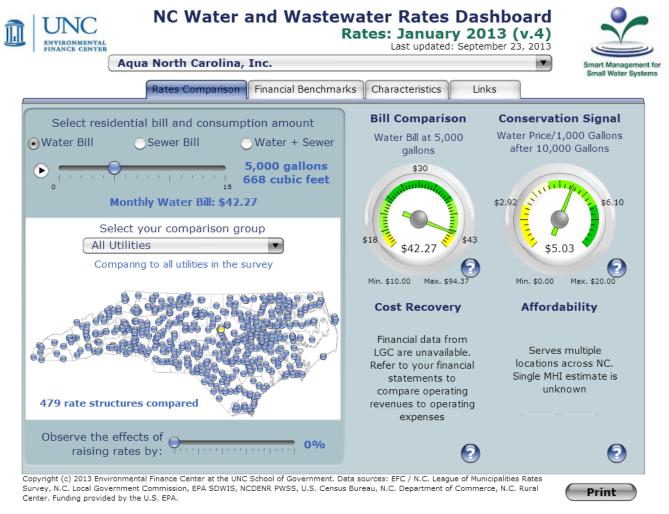
No Clear Relationship between Type of Service Delivery Model and Rates

Table 6: Median Water and Wastewater Monthly Bills at 5,000 gallons/month, by Utility Type

	Water Rate Structures		Wastewater Rate Structures		
Utility Type	Number of Rate Structures	Median 5,000 gallons/month Monthly Bill	Number of Rate Structures	Median 5,000 gallons/month Monthly Bill	
Municipality	377	\$27.50	364	\$34.64	
County/District	71	\$36.25	37	\$40.00	
Sanitary District	17	\$29.50	11	\$40.00	
Authority/Metropolitan District	7	\$33.50	7	\$37.50	
Not-For-Profit	35	\$29.08	1	\$33.75	
For Profit	4	\$33.16	3	\$41.55	
All Rate Structures	511	\$28.88	425	\$34.95	

Source: NCLM & EFC's Annual Report on Water and Wastewater Rates and Rate Structures in North Carolina, January 2013

Investor Owned Utility Rates vs. Other Delivery Models: Determining Peer Group is Challenging



Access the interactive EFC NC Rates Dashboard at http://efc.sog.unc.edu and find it in Resources / Tools





Observe the effects of raising rates by:

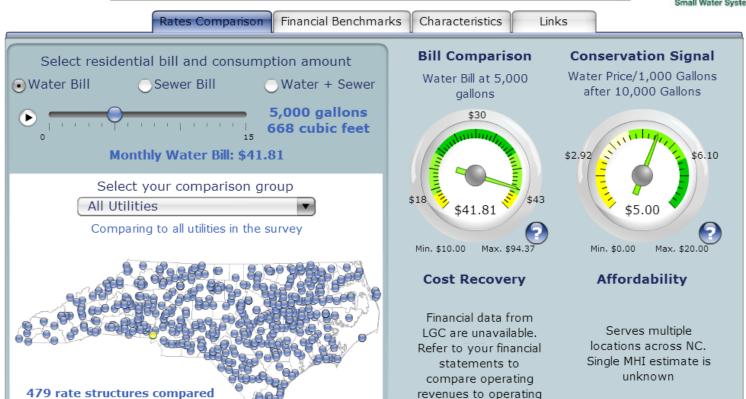
Carolina Water Service, Inc.

NC Water and Wastewater Rates Dashboard Rates: January 2013 (v.4)

Last updated: September 23, 2013

expenses





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Smaller Utilities Tend to Charge Higher Rates

Table 5: Median Water and Wastewater Monthly Bills at 5,000 gallons/month, by Utility Size

	Water Ra	Water Rate Structures		Wastewater Rate Structures	
Utility Size (Service Population)	Number of Rate Structures	Median 5,000 gallons/month Monthly Bill	Number of Rate Structures	Median 5,000 gallons/month Monthly Bill	
1 - 999	117	\$29.35	98	\$38.83	
1,000 - 2,499	90	\$30.48	80	\$36.80	
2,500 - 4,999	81	\$30.29	77	\$34.58	
5,000 - 9,999	75	\$27.05	55	\$35.00	
10,000 - 24,999	76	\$28.60	55	\$31.80	
25,000+	72	\$26.30	57	\$34.81	
All Rate Structures	511	\$28.88	425	\$34.95	

Source: NCLM & EFC's Annual Report on Water and Wastewater Rates and Rate Structures in North Carolina, January 2013

.... and have Lower Ratios...

Number of service connections	# of utilities	•	•	•
< 1,000	162	17%	17%	66%
1,000 - 10,000	172	5%	21%	74%
> 10,000	48	0%	8%	92%

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

n = 382 (FY 2012, with SDWIS number of connections)

Do Utilities with Low Financial Ratios Avoid Raising Rates?

Not based on FY2012 data for 422 utilities with financial and rates data:

	Operating revenues < Operating expenditures + Debt service (29% of utilities)	Operating revenues >= Operating expenditures + Debt service (71% of utilities)
% of utilities that raised combined water & sewer rates from FY2011 to FY2012	55%	56%
Median among combined water & sewer rate increases	5.1%	3.8%

Sources: EFC analysis of water/wastewater rates (NCLM & EFC annual rates surveys) and audited financial data (Local Government Commission)



January 2013 Rates by River Basin

Figure 23: Median Water and Wastewater Monthly Bills at 5,000 gallons/month, by River Basin

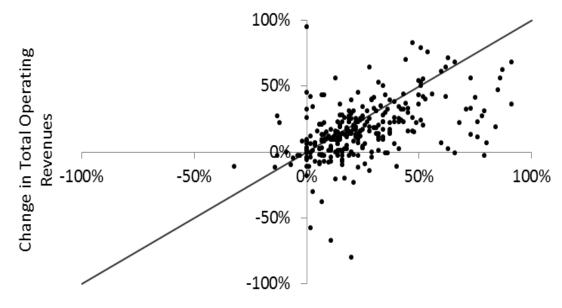


Source: NCLM & EFC's Annual Report on Water and Wastewater Rates and Rate Structures in North Carolina, January 2013

Impacts of Pricing Structure and Falling Consumption

299 North Carolina Utilities: 2007 to 2011

Data Sources: NCLM/EFC annual water and wastewater rates surveys, and the NC Local Government Commission data from audited financial statements of water/wastewater utilities.

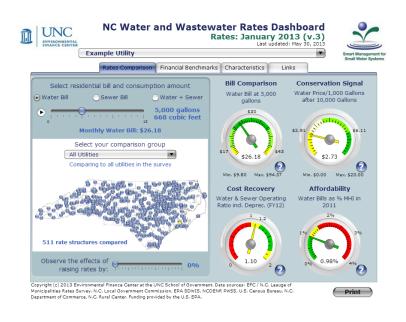


Change in the Total Monthly Bill for 5,000 Gallons

EFC Resources for NC

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

Please contact us for direct assistance or for data analysis/sharing



- Financial performance ratios for utilities
- All utilities' rates over time
- Assessment of affordability
- Financial practices and policies of utilities
- Water system partnerships
- And more...

Acknowledgements

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Thank You

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