Citizens Rates and Governance Advisor Committee

KVID Rate Analysis Results Revenue Requirements

Tuesday November 7, 2017

Tom Bourassa, CPA



Todays Presentation

- Overview of the rate analysis process
- The Revenue Requirements for KVID that came out of the rate analysis process
- KVID's staff recommendation to the Board of Directors



Rate Analysis – Financial Planning

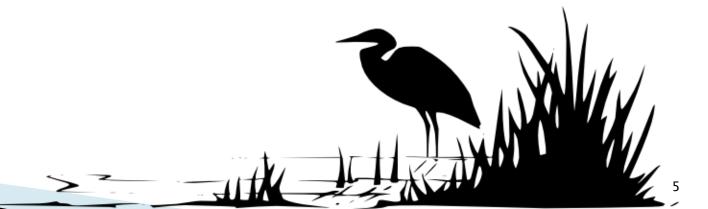


Rate Analysis – Financial Planning

- Objective Create 10–Year Plan Supporting:
 - Operations and maintenance
 - Capital improvements and replacement
 - Possible debt financing and retirement



- Plan Includes Reserves for Operations and Maintenance
 - For purposes of this analysis KVID's reserves have been set at a minimum of \$750,000
 - \$500,000 for emergency reserves
 - \$250,000 for operational reserves



Revenue Requirement Analysis:

- Operating revenues under current rates
- Capacity fee revenues for additional connections
- Other revenues
- Operation and maintenance expenses
- Depreciation and Amortization
- Administrative expenses
- Capital expenditures
- Reserves and appropriate operating margins (apply County Policy)

- Operating Revenue Sources
 - Service rates (payment for water & wastewater services)
 - Service fees (establishment fees, late fees, etc.)
- Capital Revenue Sources
 - Connection fees
 - Advances & contributions in aid of construction
 - Grants, loans & interest earnings

- Operation & Maintenance Expenses
 - Cost to treat, supply, store, and transport water & wastewater
 - Cost of technical services (laboratory fees, engineering, etc.)
 - Administrative costs
 - Direct costs such as meter reading, billing, etc.
 - Indirect costs such as salaries of senior management, accounting, public relations, contracting

- Long-Term Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)
 - Addresses utility system needs
 - Funded by revenues, reserves, loans, advances in aid of construction (AIAC), and contributions in aid of construction (CIAC)
 - Possible Debt Service Requirement
 - Includes principal payments
 - Includes interest payments

- Capital Replacement & Maintenance Reserves
 - Must be adequate to meet capital needs
- Debt Service Reserves
 - Protect from defaulting on debt service payments during times of financial distress
- Operating Reserves
 - Meet ongoing cash flow requirements & emergency needs

- Cost of Service
 - Allocates Revenue Requirements to Customer Classes
 - Based on Cost of Service to Each Customer Class
 - Not Necessarily Needed Here 99% of Customers in Same Class (Residential)
 - Understanding of seasonal resident changes and impacts on revenues (evaluation of base rate)



KVID -Accounting Practices



KVID -Accounting Practices

- Current KVID Accounting Practices
 - Cash-based accounting
 - Using County accounting codes and categories
 - Adherence to County guidelines regarding capital expenditures and assets
 - Recording connection and infrastructure fees as revenue



KVID -Accounting Practices (continued)

Additional Recommendations

- Use an accrual basis for accounting (common for water/wastewater districts)
- Accrual system better matches revenues and expenses
- Develop a Uniform System of Accounts (USOA), better suited to presentation and analysis
- Record capital expenditures as fixed assets and record depreciation
- Record non-refundable developer-paid connection fees and infrastructure fees as Contributions-In Aid of Construction (CIAC). These fees are capital related and can be amortized.

KVID - Revenue Requirements



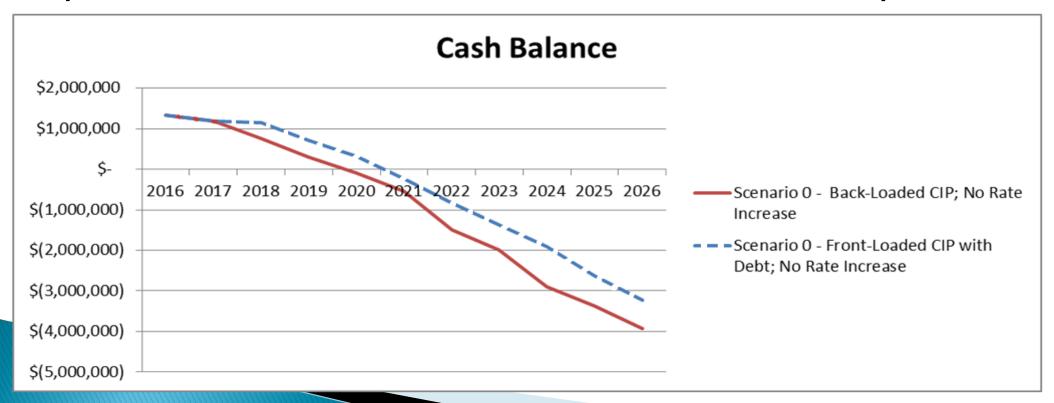
KVID - Revenue Requirements

- Revenue Scenarios and Rate Models
 - Looking at the identified needs, Staff is presenting three potential scenarios regarding our Revenue Requirements.
 - Options for potential Rate Models to capture the needed revenue will be discussed later.

Scenario 0 – No change in rates as KVID pursues the identified improvements

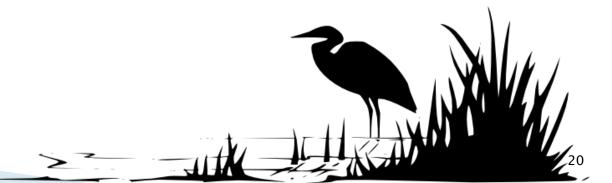


- Scenario 0 Results
 - Current predictions indicate that if KVID maintains current operations and pursues the recommended Capital Improvements, then KVID will run out of cash by 2020.



- Scenario 1 PayGo
 - Spreading out CIP items as much as is advisable to accommodate a <u>pay as you go</u> approach.
 - Address critical items (sludge handling, clarifier, altitude valves) immediately using the revenue stream and some existing fund balance, moving on to the infrastructure replacement as the fund balance recovers.
 - Accommodate expected operational costs and potential governance transition.
 - Maintain minimum fund balance reserves of \$750,000

- Scenario 1 PayGo Results
 - Overall additional revenue requirements increased by 59.7% (\$690,000 annually).
 - Suggested three-year phase in:
 - Year One 23.88% increase in costs to customers
 - Year Two 16.00% increase in costs to customers
 - Year Three 13.51% increase in costs to customers

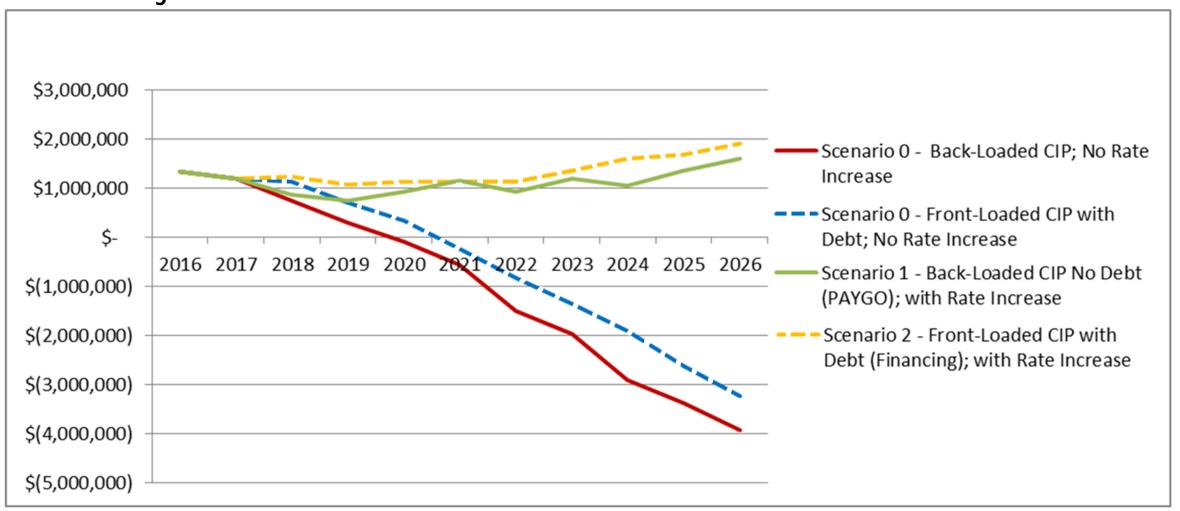


- Scenario 2 Financing
 - Address critical items (sludge handling, clarifier, altitude valves) immediately with financing to implement needed items sooner, then implementation of overall infrastructure replacement over time.
 - Pursue debt financing through WIFA (20 year terms at approximately 3%).
 - Accommodate expected operational costs and potential governance transition.
 - Maintain fund balance reserves of \$750,000

- Scenario 2 Financing Results
 - Overall additional revenue requirements increased by 51.48% (\$595,000 annually).
 - Suggested three-year phase in:
 - Year One 20.59% increase in costs to customers
 - Year Two 14.00% increase in costs to customers
 - Year Three 12.05% increase in costs to customers



Cash Projections - includes recommended revenue increase in 2023



Potential Rate Models



Potential Rate Models

- With the increased cost of operations and pursuit of the CIP necessitating an increase in revenue, the next step is to develop Rate Models that will capture the needed revenue.
- A detailed discussion of rate models will occur in a future meeting, however to provide a perspective on the proposed rate increase a quick look is presented here.

Current Rates:

- On average a single family residence will use 2,800 gallons monthly, resulting in a water and sewer bill of around \$60
- A residential customer using 5,000 gallons a month will see a water and sewer bill that is around \$78



Model 1 - Increases Across the Board

- Maintains the same structure as our current rates
- 73% of revenue captured from the fixed charge of the base rate (water and sewer combined), offsets the cost of on demand service and offsets seasonal fluctuation of revenue.
- All customers, regardless of classification, will see the same percentage of an increase to their bills (assuming their usage remains unchanged).

Model 1 - Increases Across the Board

 The 2,800 gallon average Single Family Residential user's monthly bill (combined water and sewer) of approximately \$60 will increase to approximately:

- Scenario 1 PayGo
- \$74 per month in 2018
- \$85 per month in 2019
- \$96 per month in 2020

- Scenario 2 Financing
- \$72 per month in 2018
- \$81 per month in 2019
- \$91 per month in 2020

Model 1 - Increases Across the Board

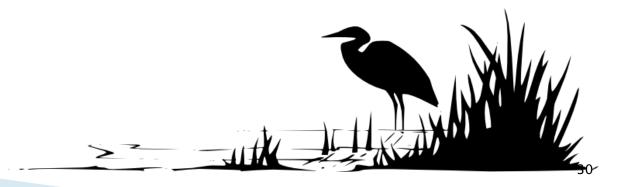
 The 5,000 gallon average Single Family Residential user's monthly bill (combined water and sewer) of approximately \$78 will increase to approximately:

- Scenario 1 PayGo
- \$97 per month in 2018
- \$111 per month in 2019
- \$125 per month in 2020

- Scenario 2 Financing
- \$94 per month in 2018
- \$106 per month in 2019
- \$118 per month in 2020

Staff Recommendation:

- Staff considers <u>Revenue Requirement Scenario 2 Financing</u>, with the increase being spread out over 3 increases, to be the frontrunner of this process.
- This recommendation supports investment in KVID's critical infrastructure needs, operational costs, and the potential of a governance transition.



Questions and Discussion

