

Water and Wastewater Rate Adjustments --A Challenge for Arizona Utilities

A Presentation to the GFOAz Summer Conference

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August 9 2023

Introduction



- Utilities across USA are all facing a similar challenge:
 - Costs are increasing, and must be passed through to customers
 - * Customers do not want their rates to increase
 - Councils will not want to increase rates



- Purpose of today's presentation: to discuss how to address and implement rate adjustments, in a manner that gets you the funds you need while maximizing acceptance in the community
- This is **not** a seminar on ratemaking!



Introduction to Willdan



- Publicly-traded corporation founded in 1964
- 3 divisions, 1,500+ employees in offices throughout USA
- Nationwide leader in rate analysis and development of ratemaking methodology
- Financial Services Division

 40 + clients in Arizona
 over past 25 years





Facts About Water and Wastewater Rates in the 21st Century



- Average utility has been increasing rates 5-6% per year, a trend that is expected to continue and may accelerate
- American Water Works Association (AWWA) forecasts that water and wastewater rates across the U.S. will triple in the next 15 years
- Rate adjustments are primarily due to reasons beyond a utility's direct control – inflation, necessary Capital Improvement Plans, wholesale costs, and other indirect expenses
- 30-40% of utilities charge rates that **do not cover their costs**



Average Monthly Residential Charge 1,000 CF -- 7,480 Gallons





GFOAz

Common Rate Plan Objectives



- Recover sufficient revenue to fund operations
- Fund Capital Improvements needed to maintain quality and reliability of system
- Maintain required financial ratios
- To the best extent possible, minimize the impact of any rate adjustments on ratepayers





Challenges and Objectives for Rate Plan Implementation





- Remember, ratemaking is an "art", not a "science"
 - There are hundreds of rate plans that will recover sufficient revenues to fund operations
 - Utility's challenge: finding a rate plan that the largest number of customers will find to be just, reasonable and fair
- Rate increases are as much a social, community and political decision as they are a financial decision



Challenges and Objectives for Rate Plan Implementation



- Objective: convince ratepayers and decision-makers to do something they do not want to do because it is in the best interest of the utility and the community
 - There will always be an unpersuadable percentage of the population that will be opposed to any rate increase
 - But most ratepayers are rational they will accept the inevitability of a rate adjustment if the reasons are properly explained







Tip #1 -- Try to make rate adjustment coincide with a major facilities expansion/repair

- New plant, lines etc. will show ratepayers "where the money is going"
- Will also allow utility to assert that it is "improving the quality of service"
- Utility can also assert that it is being compelled to increase rates by lenders/bondholders





Tip #2 – Prepare a formal study assessing the need to adjust rates

- Now required to comply with ARS 9-511
- Will show that Utility has conducted "due diligence" and offers a well-thought out approach
- Should an outside consultant be used?
 - Advantages: "disinterested expert", lends legitimacy and credibility to project, staff may not have time
 - Disadvantages: some ratepayers don't like paying for consultants





Tip #3 – Make full use of accepted rate design options

- That phrase again ratemaking is an art, not a science!
- Consider special Lifeline rates for lowest income ratepayers
- Try not to disproportionately impact any customer class
 - Will lead to perception of unfairness; customers WILL complain!
- Consider "capacity fees" and other non-rate revenue supplements



Tip #4 – Consider implementing conservation-based Inverted Block Rates

- Inverted Block ratepayers who use higher volumes of water pay higher rates
- Minimizes rate adjustments on low volume, low income users
- Promotes conservation of a precious, diminishing natural resource
- Becoming increasingly popular all over the world

INVERTED BLOCK RATE EXAMPLE		
Base Charge	\$	10.00
Per 1,000 Gallons 0 10,000	\$	1.00
10,001 20,000	\$	1.50
20,001 Above	\$	2.00







Tip #5 – Implement limited annual adjustments rather than a single major adjustment

- Small annual increases are generally more acceptable
- Allows ratepayers time to adjust household budgets to incorporate new rate structure
- Requires a long-term (5-10) financial plan and fiscal discipline
- Certain financial strategies can make this doable (i.e. interestonly bonds)





Tip #6 – Reach out to the public

- You have compelling reasons for requiring rate adjustments make sure the public knows them
- Public involvement reinforces the fact that you care about the impact of rate adjustments on your ratepayers and you are listening to them
- But try not to let public hearings degenerate into "gripe sessions" about the utility



ARS 9-511 Implementation Guidelines

- Complete "rate study" and make it publicly available
- Council must adopt a "Notice of Intent" to adjust rates
- 60 days after NOI, public hearing on rate plan must be held
- Council can adopt proposed or revised rate plan after public hearing
- Rate plan goes into effect 30 days after adoption







Summary

- It is inevitable that utilities will have higher costs in the 21st century
- Prudent utilities must plan for periodic rate adjustments to cover these increased costs
- How rate adjustments are structured and presented is the key to whether they will be accepted by the public
- Following the guidelines outlined in this presentation may lead to more acceptance and less controversy in the implementation of rate adjustments









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Questions?



