

# Rate Setting Update: Customer Workshops & Drought Rates

February 21, 2023



### Overview

- Review of Rate Setting Process
- Customer Workshop Recap
- Drought Rates
- Next Steps

### **Rate Setting Process**

## Cost of Service Analysis

- Recent Trends
- Rate Structure
- Revenue Requirement:
  - Operations & Maintenance
  - Capital Improvements
  - Water Supply Enhancement Projects
  - Fiscal Sustainability

## Public Outreach & Engagement

- Board Meetings
- Customer Workshops
- Dedicated Webpage
- Bill Inserts & Messages
- District eNews
- News Releases/Media
- Social Media
- Mailed Notice
- Public Hearing

### 2023 Customer Workshops

### **District Staff Hosted 4 Customer Workshops for Rate Setting**

- Events were conducted to provide in-person and virtual opportunities
- The same information was presented at each workshop
- The virtual meeting was recorded and is available online at: marinwater.org/2023RateSetting
- Presentation slidedeck is also published to website

Thursday, Feb. 9, 2023 | 6 - 8 p.m. Mill Valley Community Center - Cascade Room 180 Camino Alto, Mill Valley

Monday, Feb. 13, 2023 | 6 - 8 p.m. Corte Madera Community Center - Main Hall 498 Tamalpais Drive, Corte Madera

Wednesday, Feb. 15, 2023 | 6 - 8 p.m. Albert J. Boro Community Center 50 Canal Street, San Rafael

Thursday, Feb. 16, 2023 | 6 - 8 p.m. Virtual Meeting - Get zoom participation information at marinwater.org

## **Resources - marinwater.org/2023RateSetting**



#### 2023 Water Rate Setting

#### Understand Your Current Water Bill – Quick Link Resources

- Current Rates & Fees
- How your current bill is calculated
- Rate calculator
- 2019 Cost of Service Analysis
- 2017 Cost of Service Analysis

#### **Frequently Asked Questions**

#### Why is a rate adjustment needed?

Since Marin Water last updated its rate structure in 2019, historic challenges have dramatically impacted the District's financial outlook. Much like the rest of the country and world, Marin Water has been impacted by the effects of inflation and supply chain disruptions.

As a result, costs for many of the materials to repair or replace critical water infrastructure have seen double-digit

## Key Themes of Customer Workshop Feedback & Questions

### **District Priorities**

- Need to ensure water supply
- Why is there so much deferred maintenance?
- Preserve debt capacity for large projects, not ongoing rehabilitation
- Pursue infrastructure grants

### **Rate Increase**

- If rates increase, more funding should go toward infrastructure
- Rates should go up for all customer classes not just residential
- Bills already increased, especially for low water users
- Affordability needs to be considered, especially for seniors and low income customers

### **Rate Design**

- Adjusting residential tier breaks makes sense
- Excessive water users should pay more
- Don't 'penalize' customers who have conserved
- Outdoor use (gardening) should not be considered water waste

### Other

- Monthly bill comparisons vs. bi-monthly is confusing
- Look at offering balanced billing like PG&E
- The District should cut its expenses
- Recycled water and greywater programs should be expanded

**Cost of Service Analysis:** Determination of Revenue Requirement – Reserves and Drought Rates

### Cost of Service Analysis: Step by Step Approach



### **Components of Revenue Requirement**

- Baseline Budget: Funding for existing service levels and capital plan
  - Currently facing \$30 million shortfall due to rate design and inflationary impacts
  - Capital Improvement Plan baseline of ~\$20 million creates growing backlog
- Water Supply Enhancements
  - Short term projects
  - Long term plan and design
- Large unfunded capital projects
  - $\circ$  Debt-funding option
- Service level enhancements
  - Targeted areas of the organization
- Reserve Replenishment
  - Credit ratings implications
  - $\circ$  Risk-based analysis includes drought rates  $\bigstar$

## **Risk Analysis for Reserves**

- Industry standards vs Agency-specific factors
  - $\circ$  Revenue and expenditure profile
  - Infrastructure condition
  - Rate stabilization priorities
- Reserves are part of the comprehensive financial plan
  - Rate structure (4 year)
  - Budget (2 year)
  - Capital Plan (10 year)
  - Strategic Plan (20+ years)
- Drought rates play an important part in financial risk mitigation
  - Can impact revenue levels and associated need for drought reserves

### **Drought Rate Overview**

- Common practice for water utilities
  - Drought rates vs Drought reserves is agency-specific preference
    - Marin Water has relied solely on drought reserves in past practice
    - Combination of both is recommended
- American Water Works Association (AWWA) guidance
  - Definition: A separate charge added to existing rate structures to collect targeted amount of revenue
  - Purpose: Limited timeframe, cost recovery, pricing incentive
  - Best Practices:
    - Integrated with Drought Management Plan (Water Shortage Contingency Plan)
    - Clearly distinguish rates for each stage of drought
    - Design should hold customers harmless is they comply with targeted savings

### **Revenue Sufficiency**

- A combination of drought rates, drought reserves and expenditure management is generally required
- Drought rates can not account for all fiscal impacts of drought
  - Impossible to predict actual levels of conservation
    - Timing and impacts of Water Shortage triggers
    - Local vs Regional messaging
  - Impossible to predict unforeseen expenditures
    - Water supply, outreach, planning efforts
  - Impossible to predict duration of drought

## **Drought Rate Mechanics**

- Marin Water Shortage Contingency Plan: 6 stages; Drought Rates begin at Stage 2
  - Drought rates are applied to variable rates (volumetric) only

Shortage Level	Shortage Trigger – Total Local Storage on April 1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>Reduction Level</b>	Drought Rate* (Volumetric Only)
1	70,000 Acre Feet	10% - Voluntary	None
2	65,000 Acre Feet	20% - Voluntary	+25%
3	55,000 Acre Feet	30% - Mandatory	+43%
4	45,000 Acre Feet	40% - Mandatory	+66%
5	35,000 Acre Feet	50% - Mandatory	+100%
6	25,000 Acre Feet	>50% - Mandatory	>100%

\*Would be reduced to account for cost savings associated with lower production (e.g. chemicals and electricity)

### **Drought Rate Mechanics**

- Revenue Recovery and Mathematical relationships
  - When demand is reduced, the total units (CCF) have decreased and a higher percentage increase is required to restore revenue to normal levels
- Two illustrative examples using round numbers:

			20% reduction	20% reduction
	Normal	20% reduction	w/20% rate increase	w/25% rate increase
Demand (CCF)	10,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Rate	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$6.25
Revenue Result	\$50,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$48,000,000	\$50,000,000

		30% reduction	30% reduction	
Normal	30% reduction	w/30% rate increase	w/43% rate increase	
10,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	
\$5.00	\$5.00	\$6.50	\$7.14	
\$50,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$45,500,000	\$50,000,000	
	10,000,000 \$5.00	10,000,000 7,000,000 \$5.00 \$5.00	Normal      30% reduction      w/30% rate increase        10,000,000      7,000,000      7,000,000        \$5.00      \$5.00      \$6.50	

A higher nominal rate increase is needed to fully recover revenue at a lower consumption base

## High Level Revenue Recovery Examples

- Drought rates are most effective when there is an exact match between demand reduction and trigger targets
  - There is no revenue recovery for demand reduction up to 19%
  - There will be revenue impacts (losses) if customers conserve more than the trigger

Reduction Scenario	CCF	Revenue	Cost Savings	Recovery Target	Drought Rate Recovery	Net Fiscal Impact
0%	9,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
10%	8,100,000	\$63,000,000	(\$466 <i>,</i> 563)	\$6,533,438	\$0	\$6,533,438
15%	7,650,000	\$59,500,000	(\$699,844)	\$9,800,156	\$0	\$9,800,156
20%	7,200,000	\$56,000,000	(\$933,125)	\$13,066,875	\$13,066,875	\$0
25%	6,750,000	\$52,500,000	(\$1,166,406)	\$16,333,594	\$12,413,531	\$3,920,063
30%	6,300,000	\$49,000,000	(\$1,399,688)	\$19,600,313	\$19,600,313	\$0
35%	5,850,000	\$45,500,000	(\$1,632,969)	\$22,867,031	\$18,620,297	\$4,246,734
40%	5,400,000	\$42,000,000	(\$1,866,250)	\$26,133,750	\$26,133,750	\$0
50%	4,500,000	\$35,000,000	(\$2,332,813)	\$32,667,188	\$32,667,188	\$0

### Recap and Next Steps

- Marin Water does not currently have drought rates
- Drought rates are intended to be a temporary strategy to mitigate revenue loss in short term
- Full cost recovery from drought rates is not possible
  - First 0-20% of demand reduction does not generate revenue recovery
  - Unavoidable mismatch between drought rates and actual consumption
  - Most droughts create need for expense reduction and use of reserves
- Staff is working with consultant to finalize drought rate design
  Orought rates will be incorporated into proposed rate structure
- Staff will continue public engagement and outreach efforts throughout the process