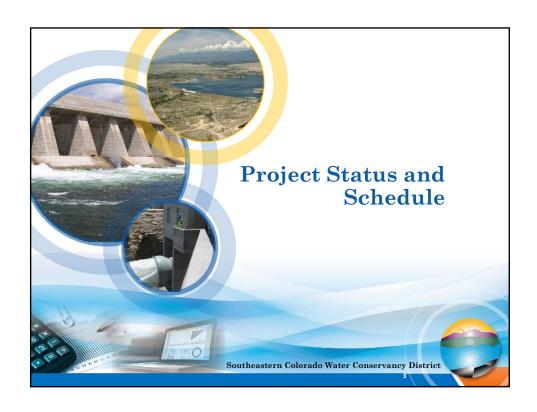


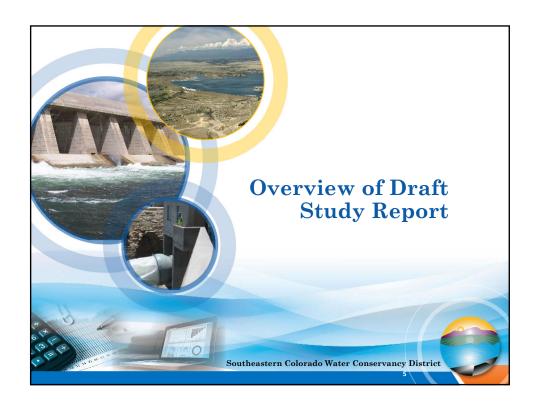
## Agenda

- Project Status and Schedule
- Overview of Draft Study Report
  - Introduction and Background
  - Financial Plan
  - Cost of Service
  - Water Rate Design and Analysis
  - Benchmarking Analysis
  - Recommendations
- Comments and Questions



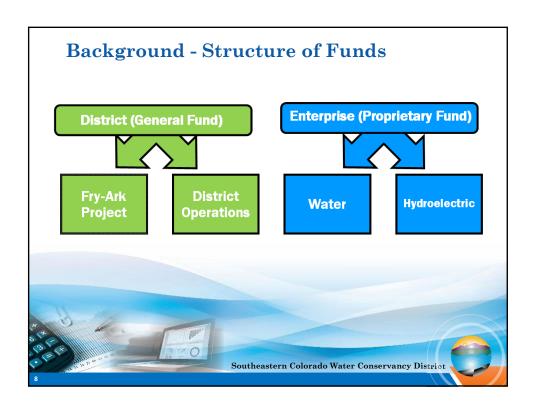


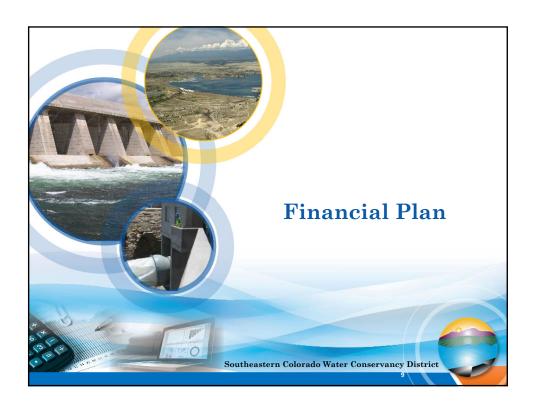


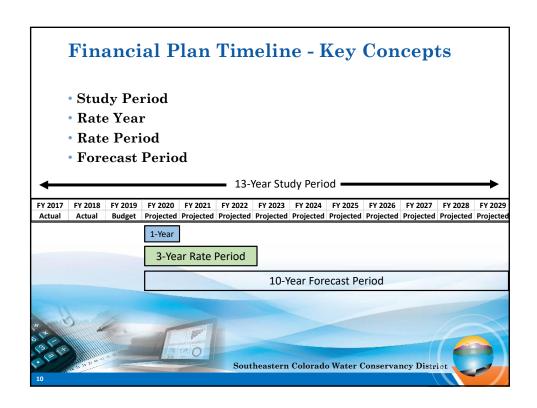




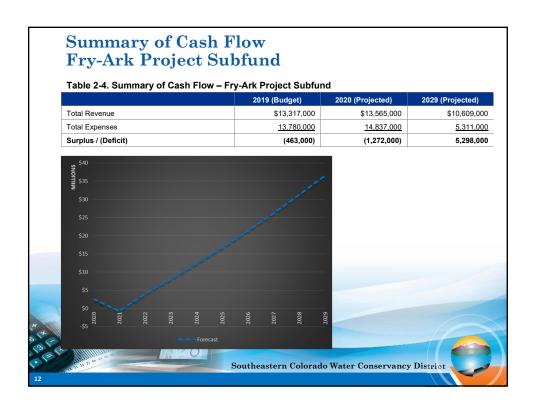


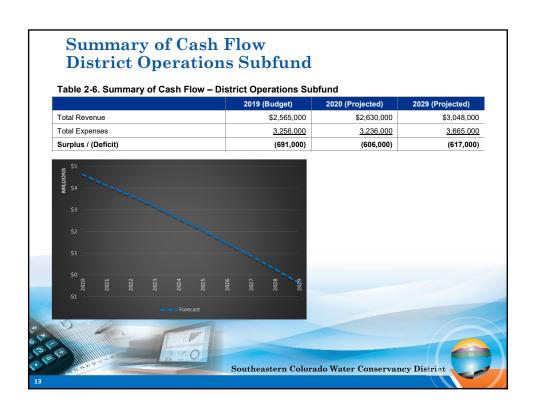


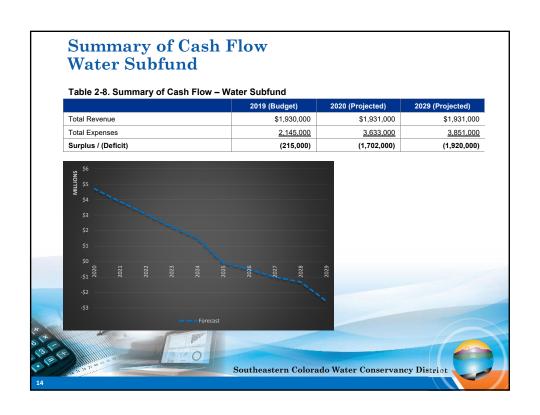


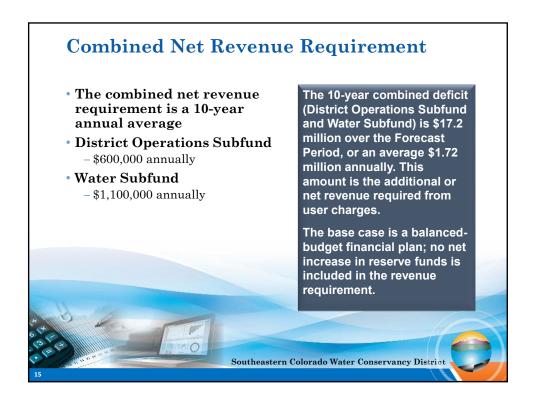


## Prepare a Financial Plan Summary Financial Plan **Executive Committee** Workshops 1 & 2 Base Case projections forecast Forecast revenues, operating expenses and capital costs the unrestricted fund balances for the Forecast Determine revenue requirements Period - the next 10 years. • To maintain the Base Case, status quo, an approximate doubling of rate and fee revenue is needed over the next 10 years. Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District







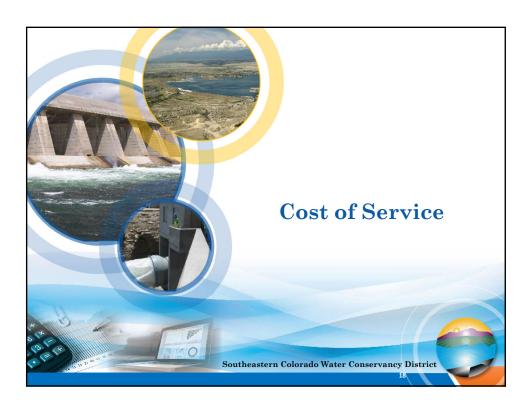




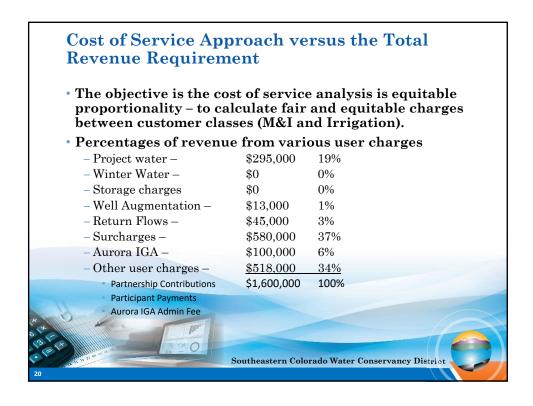
## Financial Plan - Reserves

- IMPORTANT NOTE Reserve Fund targets were not established by the Executive Committee.
- As such, additional contributions to reserve funds from user charges (rates) were not considered in the financial plan revenue requirement and were not included in the water rates.





#### **Cost of Service - Summary Executive Committee** Workshop 3 Determine and allocate A cost of service basis was calculated costs of service Establish unit cost per acre-foot - Project Water - Municipal Carry-Over Project Water (M&I) Allocate Costs of Service - Return Flows - Winter Water Storage (Irrigation) - If-and-When Storage (Excess Capacity) Surcharges were adopted by prior Board action and remain the same The approach isolates the cost of service for Project Water only - to determine equitable proportionality. The cost of service calculation is only a portion of the user charges and the a portion of the total user charge revenue requirement. Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy Distric



# SECWCD Project Water Cost of Service Results • Uniform Cost of Service Table 3-2. Project Water Cost of Service (\$/AF) Allocation Method Municipal/It Uniform - \$/AF \$14.2

Split Allocation Cost of Service

Table 3-3. Project Water Unit Cost of Service (\$/AF)

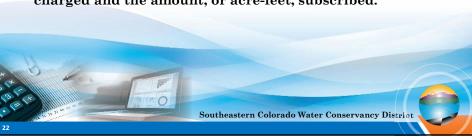
Line No.	Description	Municipal/Industrial	Irrigation
1	Net-Net Cost of Service	\$350,000	\$251,000
2	Total Number of Units	22,960	19,098
3	Unit Costs of Service - \$/AF	\$15.25	\$13.14
		theastern Colorado Water Cons	

\$14.29

## **Types of Storage**

- Municipal Carry-Over Project Water (M&I)
- Winter Water Storage (Irrigation)
- If-and-When Storage = Excess Capacity

IMPORTANT: Storage revenue depends on both the rate charged and the amount, or acre-feet, subscribed.



## **Municipal Carryover of Project Water**

- Opportunity Cost Approach
  - Evaporation losses
  - Transit losses
  - Foregone return flow sales

Cost causation is the driver for the opportunity cost approach. It complies with the intent and practice of cost of service analysis by definition. It is reflective of a real cost to the District.

Table 3-4. Carry-Over Project Water Cost of Service

Step Description		Opportunity Cost (\$/AF)
Step 1: M&I Project Water Cost per Acre Foot (	\$15.25)	
Step 2: Annual Evaporation Losses		\$1.52
Step 3: Transit Losses (on evaporation replenis	hment)	\$0.17
Step 4: Foregone Return Flow Sales		\$10.17
Step 5: Total Opportunity Cost of Carryover	Water	\$11.86
32 63	des	all that this charge is phased-in as cribed in the rate design section
	Southeaster	rn Colorado Water Conservancy District

## Winter Water Storage

- Simply apply the cost of service based percent water rate increase (104%) to the current winter water storage rate.
- Current rate: \$2.80Cost of service: \$5.72



# If-and-When Storage (Excess Capacity Storage)

- Storage is not guaranteed
- Water is non-Project water
- Cost of service is reflected in current District surcharges
- No additional if-and-when water rate

		Current Water Rate and Surcharges (\$/acre-foot)					
	Description	Current Water Rate (\$)	Safety of Dams (\$)	Water Activity (\$)	Environmental Stewardship (\$)	Augmentation (\$)	Current Total Charge (\$)
	Project Water Sales						
	Irrigation	7.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	-	9.00
	Municipal	7.00	0.50	1.50	0.75		9.75
	Project Water Sales used for Well Aug	gmentation					
	Irrigation used for Well Augmentation	7.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	2.60	11.60
	Municipal used for Well Augmentation	7.00	0.50	1.50	0.75	2.60	12.35
	Storage Charges						
	Winter Water Storage		0.25		0.75	-	3.80
	Carry-Over Project Water	•	1.00	1.25	0.75	-	3.00
	If and When Storage						
C IIII	In District	-	0.50	0.50	0.75	-	1.75
*	Out of District		2.00	4.00	0.75	-	6.75
	Aurora	-		10.00		-	10.00
	Project Water Return Flows						
	Return Flows	6.00	0.50		0.75	-	7.25

## **Return Flows**

- Return flows replace depletions within Southeastern District boundaries
- Return Flows require as much, if not more, administration (and cost) as Project Water.
- Return Flows are a full acre foot of fully-consumable water
- Return Flows cannot be stored (and on-demand)

Table 3-5. Return Flows Cost of Service

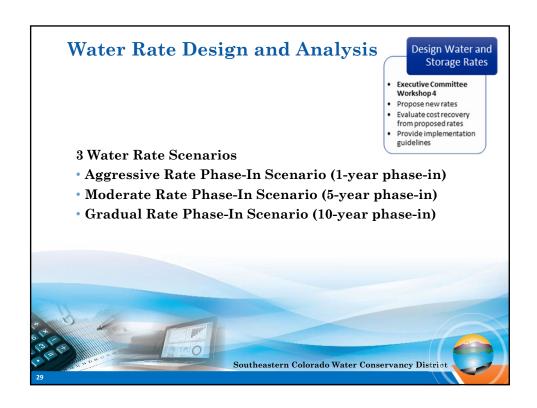
M&I (\$/AF)	Irrigation (\$/AF)	
\$15.25	\$13.14	
\$25.42	\$21.90	
(\$6.64)	(\$5.72)	
\$18.78	\$16.18	
\$18.78	\$16.18	
	\$15.25 \$25.42 (\$6.64)	

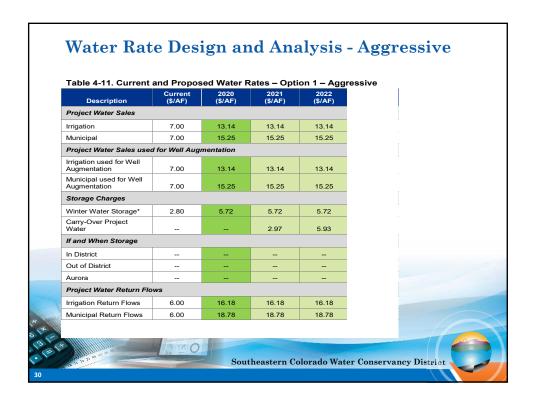
## Irrigator Ability-to-Pay

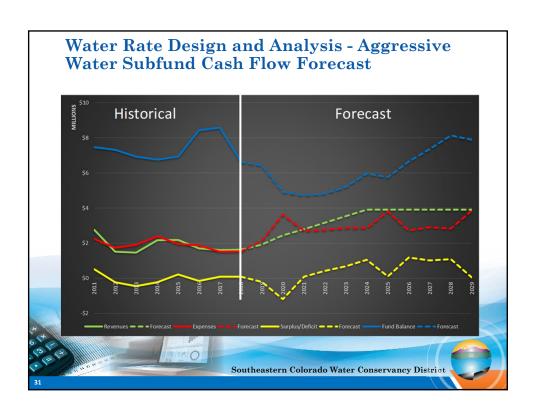
- Ability-to-pay, or payment capacity, for irrigators has been an important factor in setting Project Water rates, based on the history of the District's ability-to-pay negotiations with Reclamation.
- Ability-to-pay is not a COS method, but rather follows guidance published by Reclamation.
- Based on this guidance, and analysis of recent regional farm data, the ability-to-pay rate for the irrigation customer class is determined to be \$22.72 per ac-ft.
- Appendix F in the report.











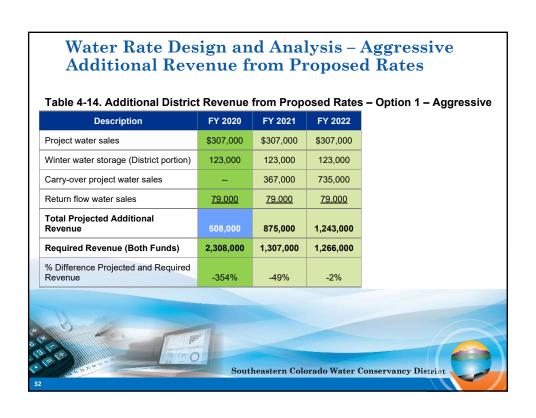
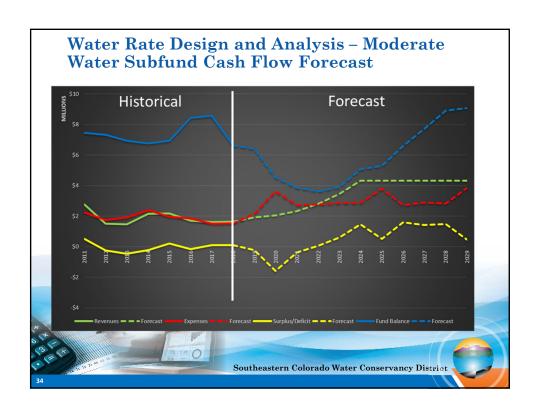
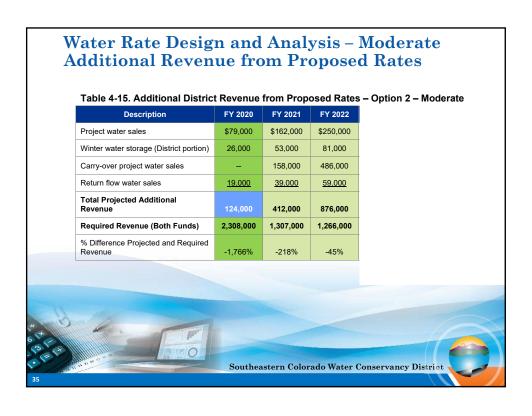
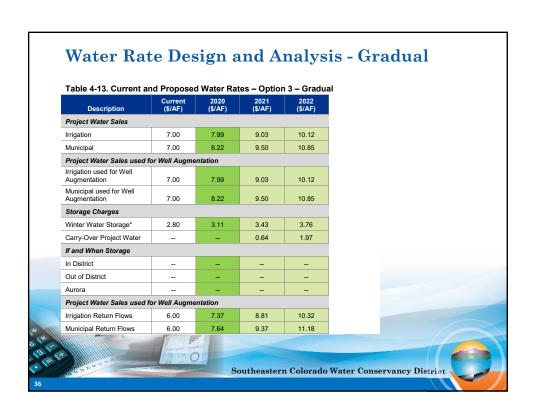
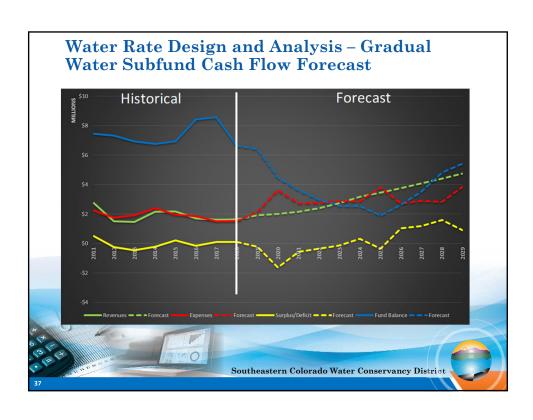


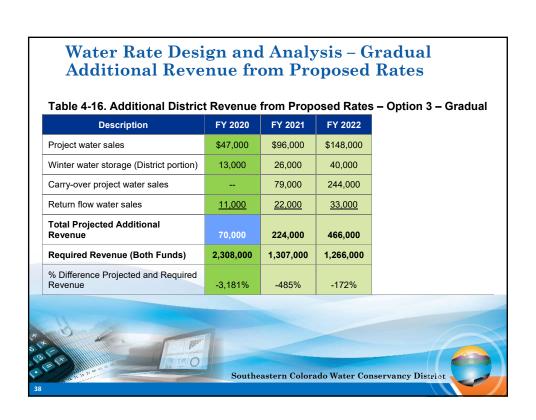
Table 4-12. Current a	nd Drange	ad Water D	ataa Ontic	n 2 Mada	rata
Description	Current (\$/AF)	2020 (\$/AF)	2021 (\$/AF)	2022 (\$/AF)	rate
Project Water Sales					
Irrigation	7.00	8.64	10.37	12.17	
Municipal	7.00	9.08	11.27	13.57	
Project Water Sales used	for Well Augm	entation			
Irrigation used for Well Augmentation	7.00	8.64	10.37	12.17	
Municipal used for Well Augmentation	7.00	9.08	11.27	13.57	
Storage Charges					
Winter Water Storage*	2.80	3.41	4.05	4.72	
Carry-Over Project Water		-	1.28	3.92	
If and When Storage					
In District					
Out of District		-			
Aurora		-			
Project Water Sales used	for Well Augm	entation			
Irrigation Return Flows	6.00	8.44	11.01	13.70	
Municipal Return Flows	6.00	8.99	12.13	15.42	

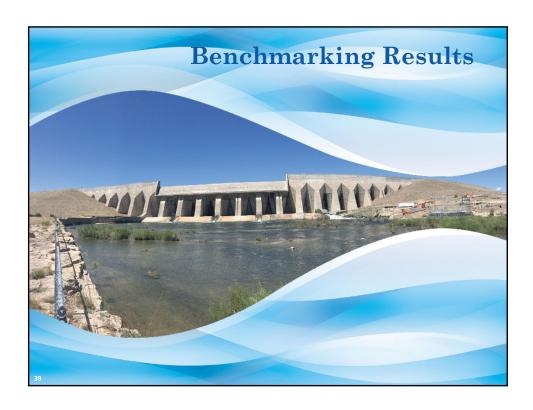








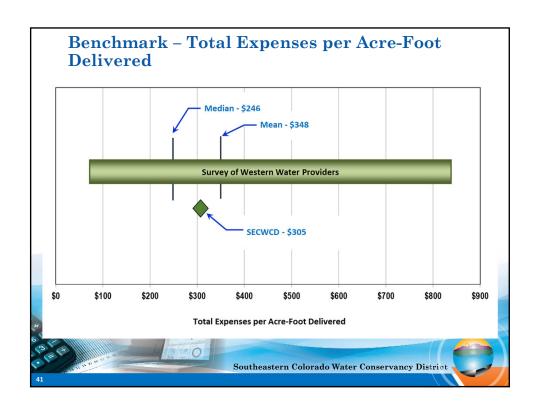


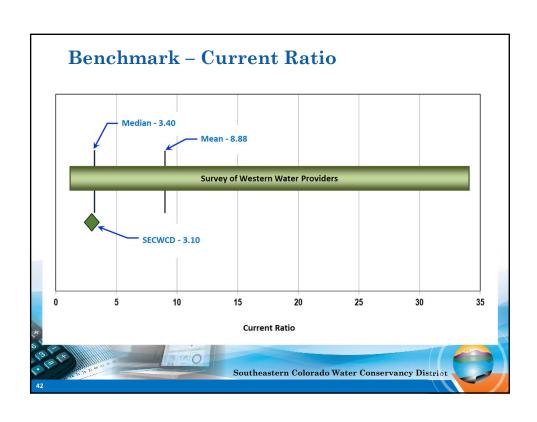


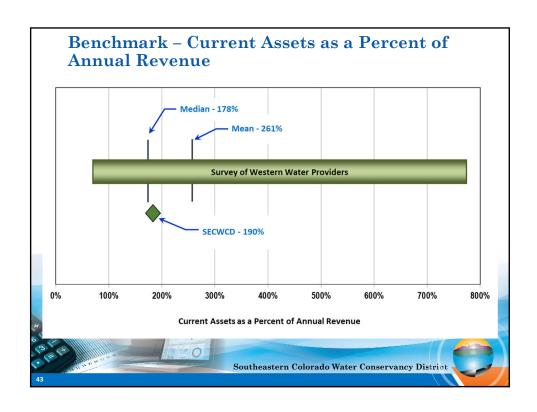
# Benchmark Survey of Water Providers (2015-2017)

- 1. Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District
- 2. Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District
- 3. Central Arizona Water Conservancy District
- 4. Southern Nevada Water Authority
- 5. Central Utah Water Conservancy District
- 6. Tarrant Regional Water District (Texas)
- 7. Denver Water (Raw Water Only)
- 8. Oakdale Irrigation District (California)
- 9. Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District











## Recommendations included in this study

- Separately retain an independent registered financial advisor to provide advice on issuance of debt securities and financial products, if necessary.
- Calculate an average annual deficit over the Forecast Period using a cash-flow analysis. The resulting average annual deficit (\$1.72 million) is the additional revenue requirement.
- Utilize a split cost allocation basis for the determination of fair and equitable water rates by customer class.
- Utilize a future test year of 2020.
- Keep existing surcharges in place.
- Utilize two customer classes: M&I and Irrigation.



## Recommendations included in this study

- Introduce a first-time water rate for Carryover Project water to reflect the opportunity cost of carryover storage. A Carry-over Project water rate also provides a cost-based pricing signal to storage customers, which improves allocative efficiency.
- Review and consider the draft policies included in Appendix B for eventual adoption. Most importantly, the District should establish a formal cash reserves policy, and a prioritization basis for reserve funding.
- Approve Option 1 (aggressive) rate increase to begin eliminating deficits and to meet the revenue requirement.

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Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District

#### **Recommendations for Future Consideration**

- Perform a follow-up COS rate study in approximately 3 years. This study should address the relevance and potential phase-out of the surcharges.
- Revisit the Hydroelectric Enterprise financials following startup and steady-state operations.
- Begin discussions on approaches for funding or financing the significant capital investment needs in the 20-year timeframe.



### **Recommendations for Future Consideration**

- Quantify and conduct sensitivity analysis of significant financial risks facing the District.
- Establish the Reserve Categories listed below and define specific targets for each
  - -Cash Reserve
  - -Operating Reserve
  - Contingency/Exposure Reserve
  - -Capital Reserve



