NEW YORK CITY WATER BOARD Wholesale Rate Public Hearing 5-24-22 (Daytime)

MR. OMAR NAZEM: Good morning. We're here for a presentation between DEP, the Water Board, and our rate consultant, Amawalk Consulting Group, so we're going to take you through some highlights, some DEP from the last year, and then we'll walk you through sort of a financial update, and we'll walk you through what we're proposing to the Water Board to do with respect to the wholesale water rates charged north of the city. So, I'm going to hand this to Mikelle Adgate now.

MS. MIKELLE ADGATE: Thank you, Omar. Good morning, everyone, and thank you for joining us to hear the presentation as well as to those of you who will be providing testimony, whether verbal or written.

This is a public hearing of the New York

City Water Board on wholesale water rates to

take effect beginning July 1st, 2022. We are

holding this meeting pursuant to State Executive

Order, permitting virtual public meetings as a

public health precaution.

First, we would ask that everyone place their phone on "mute" in order to limit the

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The program for this morning includes two sections. First, the Department of

1, 2022.

The presentation material I'm going to walk everyone through is on the Board's website, which is nyc.gov/nycwaterboard, all one word, NYCWaterBoard. If you go to the website, there's an announcement section on the right. If you click the Hearing Notice for the hearings outside the city, you'll pull up a notice, and there's a link to "Presentation Materials" that will open up the Presentation file.

Also, on the Board's website, under the Rates section, is a mark-up of the Rates Schedule. That's the Rule Book, the list of charges and billing policies, these are the actual numerical rates that is the proposed policies for next year. So, those two documents are really what you want to be reviewing in terms of what we're proposing to do with the wholesale rates.

But I'm going to start with Slide Number

One, the presentation. I think most people on

the call are frequent attendees for these annual
hearings, but just to - for anyone who isn't

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familiar, the purpose of today's presentation 3 is to propose increases to the water rates we charge to municipal customers in water districts 4

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The city's water system is a far-flung operation. We are a substantial land holder north of the city, and a substantial owner of water supply assets that are used to collect, store, and convey water from north of the city locations into the city. That creates a convenient dynamic where, if you are a community in between or amidst the water supply assets of the city, you have the opportunity under State law, to request that the city sell you water from those assets, and the city is obliged, under reasonable conditions, to sell the water in exchange.

It's a different financial configuration than what prevails in the city, where the city is a combined water and sewer, sort of do-it-all utility company. In the arrangement we have north of the city, we sell pure, raw, in a sense, untreated water from our assets to those communities, and it's a different rate value -

city.

or there's a different rate framework and a different regulatory apparatus because we're only providing water. We're not providing the sewer service, and we're not providing all the treatment we would usually provide in the city. So, it's a bit of a different framework and it requires a different, but parallel, rate setting and financial process from what we do in the

We hold this public hearing each year to give the public a chance to hear from us in person about what we're doing to get some qualitative information as well as the numbers about what's happened and to give the public a chance to speak up and let their thoughts be known, whether they want to do that verbally or in writing. This was a hearing where you have some of the most senior people involved in this activity. I'm here to listen and learn from comments and opinions folks may have.

We have - we gave - we posted notices of these meetings in the newspapers, and we provided an opportunity to pre-register. No one pre-registered to speak today, so we're going to

dep.nyc.gov.

After this hearing, the next main event, from an upstate customer perspective, is the Board's meeting on June 1st, where the Board will convene, it will meet, and it will vote on a budget and rates, including the rates charge for the customers north of the city for the coming fiscal year.

I'm going to go to Slide Two now. The theme of this slide is really how we try to be a good wholesale partner, and it seems a little, almost not needed, it seems a little unnecessary to say that, that we would need to be a good partner to our customers, but it's worth saying because the arrangement with our customers outside the city is so different than what we have inside the city. And the city is, in many ways, I'd say this if you've lived here for a long time,

wasn't born here, is very different than other parts of the country and other parts of the state in terms of how we operate and how we do things sometimes. So, I think it is worth saying, we genuinely try hard to be a good partner to our communities who we sell water to and where we have assets that are important located and where we're doing construction projects from time to time and need cooperation and buy-in and we want to be a good construction

infrastructure partner.

The city's system is substantial in scope.

We're serving nearly a million individuals north of the city with water service, in addition to the 8.8 million customers substantially entitled to this population who we sell water to in the city. We are the primary supply source to many communities north of the city, as well as a back-up source if augmentation is required or there's a water safety concern in the community. We are there and available to provide water, not quite on demand, but almost on demand, in cases where it's needed for whatever - whatever reason, whether the primary supplier or an off-

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ended supplier as a back-up supplier.

We are a substan - As I mentioned, we are a substantial landowner north of the city and a substantial owner of infrastructure assets, and that makes us a substantial taxpayer outside the city, as well. We pay nearly \$170 million a

9 year property taxes, throughout dozens and
9 dozens of communities north of the city. We're

10 often the largest taxpayer in these communities

where we're located, and we're nearly always an

12 important financial contributor to the

communities. So, as I say, we charge for the

water we sell, of course, but we also pay

substantial property taxes to the tune of 170

16 million a year on those assets.

The Water Board which has had the main seller of water north of the city is tied into the legal and financial structure of the city's water system, which is comprised of, in addition to the Water Board, the City of New York, which runs a utility company. The Department of Environmental Protection actually runs the water and sewer, as well as a partner to the Public Authority Agency, the Water Finance Authority,

communities north of the city.

We are - we try to be a little - we don't try to be too hands-on or too activist, but we are there - I don't want to say it, but I'll say a value-added partner when necessary. I mentioned an example that's on the Slide. We hired a consultant several years ago that, if communities wanted to speak up and wanted to help, on a multi-year consulting engagement to identify, like, water revenue losses and cut excess consumption and to try and, you know, reviews rates and cut construction work, and just be a behavioral change to cut down, to capture lost water revenue or get lost water under control.

I'm going to slip to Slide Three now. This

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conditions the last few years.

We do have some challenges as an agency coming out of the pandemic. Our head count is below where it should be according to our budget. We have a lot of personnel gaps where we need to hire. We have some titles where the workforce is aging, a lot of people going into retirement. We need to hire the next generation of successors in to take up the hundreds of different job titles we have.

On the financial front and the water billing front, we had a big achievement, a big computer system achievement I also want to call attention to, which for a government is a big deal. We replaced our old IBM Price Waterhouse billing system we'd installed in the '90s with a state-of-the-art Itineris Microsoft Dynamics product called UMAX, which went into service in September 2021 and is the billing engine for all the system's water bills right now. And it was a major system upgrade. It's a 20 - It was the

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And then I'll just mention to you one construction project that I think is on everyone's mind, is work on the Delaware Aqueduct by-pass tunnel is continuing. That's a huge project. It's been in the headlines for many years. It's the biggest repair project in the history of the city's vast water system.

DEP is coordinating the work on the timetable

down phase of the project.

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So, I'm going to go on to Slide Four now. The point on this slide is - We have a large capital budget. It's grown over the years. It's about 25 billion now, the most recent published numbers from March of 2022. It's a very large project. One point I do want to make is, I knew it was kind of testament to past The part of the budget that's success. allocable to water supply projects has declined in recent years, and that's because so much of the spending has been, in the early 2000s and the '90s, was on water supply projects. Water supply was a much larger portion of the capital budget. If you go back even as recently as 2009, it was more than 20%, and it's kind of shrunk down now because of all the good work that was done in the past. The city's focus is

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I'm going to slip to Slide Five now. This is something I don't think will be a surprise to anyone who's been reading the newspapers, but interest rates are rising. Interest rates fell a lot during the pandemic. The government took action to try and stimulate the economy through making lending and borrowing more attractive, and rates started to rise very sharply, especially short-term rates, in the fourth quarter last year, and that's continued up through the present.

There are just still - not hiring, compared

on the call.

The fact the rates are rising does mean is - We're going to face higher borrowing costs than we did last year, particularly on our variable rate debt, and that's going to be an added cost to the system, nothing unmanageable, but it's, marketwise, an ominous thing. We're showing government bonds here, we're showing municipal bonds, and the rate rise has been very dramatic over a short period of time. Still very affordable borrowing costs, so not particularly high in the scheme of the history of interest rates, but it is - it is - it has been a verge macro-rise [phonetic] in rates since the fourth quarter of last year.

Going on to Slide Six, this again - I think everyone's experiencing this every day, the rate of inflation for basic consumer goods and services is at a level, in terms of percentage,

the books, and it has been a single framework

for a long time, so that's why we do what the

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question.

So, anything up to that threshold amount for that particular town gets charged one rate, the regulated rate, the allowance quantity rate, sometimes called the entitlement rate. Anything over that gets charged a second rate, which is generally called the excess rate, sometimes the rate on price of water charged in excess of the allowance amount, but for that reason, there's that threshold constant in state law. We have to have the Tier One rate and the Tier Two rate.

City on a per capita basis in the month in

The last thing I'll mention on the slide is just water consumption trends. We saw an increase in water consumption in fiscal year 2021 by wholesale customers of 1.6%, compared to the prior year, most of which is probably in part is, you know, fewer people commuting to the city, and more and more home office work versus the - - fiscal year '21. And this year, year-to-date wholesale water consumption is 5% lower through March than the year before. A lot of that, I would expect, due to people returning to the office and that work-from-home format phasing out in some remote places.

That's the update from the DEP Water Board set. I'm going to hand it over to the Amawalk folks now, and they can take you through Slide Eight and the rest of the presentation.

MR. ED MARKUS: Thank you, Omar, and good morning, everyone. This is Ed Markus of Amawalk Consulting. I'll speak first, and then my colleague Shan Lin will read a statement into the record, and we'll get to Slide Ten. What Slide Eight has noted on the top, there in the title, DEP is proposing a 1.4% increase to the

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\$5,617.46.

I'd just like to add also a note on upstate wholesale delinquencies. There was a small increase in delinquencies beginning in 2019, which was actually before the pandemic. far, delinquencies have not impacted the rate increases, but any growth in wholesale delinquencies could lead to higher rate increases in the future. There's currently no allowance in the regulated rate for delinquencies by wholesale customers. I'd also like to note that delinquent wholesale customers have to pay interest on overdue amounts at a rate equivalent to the highest applicable rate on delinquent property taxes owed in New York City, which will be 18% per year for fiscal year 2023.

Let me move to Slide Nine, please. Slide

Nine shows the components used in the

calculation of the proposed regulated rate for

fiscal year 2023. The largest category is water

supply O&M expenses that exclude personnel, so

all expenses other than personnel, \$307 million.

There are three major components to that, as Omar had mentioned. The largest component is property taxes paid to upstate communities, school districts, fire districts, and so forth. That's over 50% of the expenses that are other than personnel at about \$170 million. Two other categories of note are \$42 million for activities that are related to filtration avoidance, and there's also \$23 million of an allowance in there for the Delaware Aqueduct shutdown project.

Debt service expense: 242 million, a combination of both debt service on outstanding obligations as well as projected debt service on future bonds to be issued. Water supply personnel costs of \$140 million, salaries and wages, as well as fringe benefit and pension costs.

The other components are listed here on Slide Nine. Total expenses for water supply as projected for fiscal year 2023 are \$813.7 million. That forms the numerator of the calculation for the unit rate. The denominator is projected total water supply, which is 390,551 million gallons. That is a combination of both in-city as well as upstate consumption. It results in a unit cost per million gallons of water supplied of, again, \$2,083.48.

Moving to Slide Ten, as Omar mentioned at the outset in Slide One, the upcoming events would be the Water Board meeting on Wednesday, June 1st, to vote on the budget and the final rate. And now, I'd just like to briefly turn it over to my colleague, Ms. Shan Lin, who'll read a statement into the record regarding our analysis and report.

MS. SHAN LIN: Thank you, Ed. The Amawalk Consulting Group is here today to testify regarding a report on the cost of supplying water to upstate customers for the 2023 rate year that was prepared by the firm. For the record, we wish to say that the report was

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are someone who would like to comment, I would

ask that you first identify yourself, and then

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we'll go in the order that people call out.
Is there anyone who would like to comment?
[pause] Okay. Hearing none, that concludes our
hearing for today. The Board will be returning
for its next business meeting on Wednesday, June
$1^{\rm st}$, at 1:00 p.m., when the Board will consider
and vote on the proposed rates and its budget
for next year. Thank you and have a great rest
of the day.

CERTIFICATE

I, Dena Dale Crain, certify that the foregoing transcript of the New York City Water Board's Wholesale Rate Public Hearing 5-24-22 (Daytime) was prepared using standard electronic transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record to the best of my ability. I further certify that I am not connected by blood, marriage or employment with any of the parties herein nor interested directly or indirectly in the matter transcribed.

Dena Dale Crain

Signature:

Date: May 26, 2022