Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Workgroup February 13, 2019



Agenda



- Meeting Objectives
- Roadmap & Deliverables Update
- Financing
- Informational Meeting Recap
- Announcements

Meeting Objectives

Meeting Objectives



1. Review and discuss roadmap and deliverable schedule update

• Presentation and discussion of new deliverable schedule

2. Review options for GSP funding and financing

• Discussion Item: What financing options should be considered for GSP project implementation?

3. Wrap up and summary

• Discussion Item: Develop a summary of funding/financing considerations to share with the Board

Roadmap and Deliverables Update

Request for Administrative Review



• There has been a request for an administrative review of the chapters by GSA attorneys/staff prior to release to the GWA Board, Advisory Committee, and the public.

Financing

Financing Agenda



- Funding Sources
 - Capital Funding Sources
 - Federal Funds
 - State Funds
 - Capital Markets (bonding)
 - PayGo (cash financing from revenue)
 - P3 (contractual arrangements)

Financing Agenda (cont.)



- Financing Strategies
 - Property / Sales Taxes
 - Targeted taxes
 - Usage rates / charges
 - Benefits allocation and billing of GSAs
 - "Blended" approach
- Considerations specific to ESJ
- Examples of other successful multi-party cost sharing

Funding Sources

Funding Sources: Federal



Funding Program	Description	Terms	Pros	Cons
WIFIA	Federally sponsored lending vehicle to communities and utilities to fund large water infrastructure projects	Minimum Ioan size = \$20M Loans are for 35 years or expected life of the project Interest Rates based upon federal bond rates at time of Ioan closure	Low interest rate; currently 2.93% Longer life than many other funding sources	Significant up-front application fees Can only fund 49% of the value of any project
Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART: Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program	Program to fund the reclamation and reuse of wastewaters and naturally impaired ground or surface waters.	Grants up to \$20M, requiring at least a 75% match No minimum grant size >\$50 M was available in most recent grant cycle	Grant funding for 25% of capital	Highly competitive
Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART: Small Scale Water Efficiency Projects Program	Funding for small-scale water efficiency projects which have been prioritized through planning efforts	Maximum grant of \$75,000	Grant funding up to 50% of project	Might not be appropriate scale considering the projects GWA is considering
Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART: Drought Response Program	Funding vehicle to projects which increase the reliability of water supplies, improve water management, and provide benefits for fish, wildlife, and the environment	Grants of \$300,000 to \$750,000, depending upon project duration	Grant funding up to 50% of project	Highly competitive

Funding Sources: State EASTERN SAN JOAQUIN

Funding Program	Description	Terms	Pros	Cons
SRF (Both DWSRF and	State subsidized funding	30 years financing	Lots of money available	
CWSRF	vehicle for water and sewer	Interest rates = 50% of state	Subsidized interest rates	
	projects	GO bonding rates in		
		preceding year		
CIED (ISRF)	State lending program to	Financing for the life of a		
	help communities fund a	funded project (up to 30		
	wide range of infrastructure	years)		
	projects			
WRCB Water Recycling	Program to administer grants	Planning grants up to	Grant funding	
Funding Program	for both planning and	\$75,000		
	construction projects	Construction grants up 35%		
		of total project cost (<\$15M)		
WRCB Stormwater Grant	Program to administer the			
Program – Round 2	Prop 1 Stormwater Funds			
CDFA – Water Efficiency	Program that administers the	Total funding available =	Match is not required, but	
Grant Program	SWEEP to provide an	\$9.5M	strongly encouraged	
	incentive to agricultural	Maximum individual grant =		
	interests to reduce on-site	\$100,000		
	water use and GHG			
	emissions			
CDWR – Integrated Regional	CDWR program to	>\$0.5B in available funds	Grant Funding	
Water Management	administer \$510M in Prop 1		Intended to encourage	
	Funds to		regional collaboration	
CDWR – San Joaquin	Still in comment period –	>\$47M in grant funding	Grant Funding	Need to align with Fisheries
Riverine Stewardship	funding to enhance creeks,			Recovery Plan
	steams, and rivers in the San			
	Joaquin basin – targeted			
	towards fish habitat.			

Funding Sources: Bonding



 General Obligation Bonds - Long-term borrowing used by local governments to raise money for long-lived infrastructure asset projects

Funding Sources: PayGo



 Also known as pay as you go – where municipalities pay for capital projects by saving or using free cash

Funding Sources: P3



Public Private Partnerships (P3)

- Alternative project delivery system
- Private project financing of public infrastructure
- Allows borrower to pay over time versus making large up-front capital investments

Financing Strategies

How will we determine annual funding requirements?



Capital Investment and Debt Service



Cash Flows for Capital Improvements Projects

- Financing for ~\$85M in FY2019 CCE
- (~\$102M escalated)
- Assumes 4.5%, 20-year financing
- Linked to construction schedule, the annual debt service obligation grows to \$7.75M by FY2028

ESJ Specific Considerations



- Basin-scale, GSA-scale, or hybrid approach
- Which GSAs will have implementation projects?
- Cost allocation for administrative costs
 - Monitoring and reporting
 - Data collection and analysis
 - Project implementation
 - Administrative actions
 - 5-year update
 - DMS updates
 - Public outreach
 - Website maintenance
 - Legal support
 - Grant writing

Financing Strategies



Four primary ways of raising revenue

- 1. Usage Rates / Charges
- 2. Property / Sales Taxes
- 3. Targeted Taxes
- 4. Benefits allocation and billing of GSAs

Most multi-party organizations use a "blended" approach

Prop 218 – Example Fee Structure



- Flat Assessment by Parcel: All parcels assessed the same fee or tax
- 2. Flat Assessment by Class and Parcel: All parcels of the same class assessed the same fee or tax.
- 3. Agricultural Flat Fee, Non-Agricultural by Parcel Size (Gross Area): All agricultural parcels assessed the same fee or tax; all non-agricultural parcels assessed in accordance with size
- 4. Lot Size (Gross Area): All parcels assessed in accordance with size
- 5. Parcel Factor: Parcel assessed using a factor that estimates groundwater use of that parcel based on the customer class
- 6. Account Specific (e.g. actual pumping volume, etc.): Calculation of actual pumping volume, calculations of recharge areas, any calculation of credits based on groundwater conservation activity to create a highly unique assessment by parcel

Cost Sharing Models & Case Studies

Case Studies in Cost Sharing



Case Study	Corollary to ESJ
Water Conserv II : Largest water recharge and reuse operation in the US	Effective cost-share model developed for complicated, multi- agency project
MWRA : Regional utility with over 50 members which has collaboratively funded >\$6 billion in aggregate infrastructure	Successful cost allocation developed between very different agencies
Nurse River	Regional effort similar to single GSAs developing plans
Sonoma County	Local effort melds various revenue streams to fund compliance
Salinas Valley Basin GSA	SGMA compliance fee-based funding: \$2.27 non-agricultural; \$4.81 per irrigated acre for agricultural users to fund the agency





What financing options should be considered for GSP project implementation?

Informational Meeting Recap







- Thank you for attending!
- Open House materials are posted to the website
- Feedback on the event for those of you who attended, what would you like to see done differently next time?



Wrap Up & Summary Discussion

Wrap Up & Summary Discussion



Goal: Develop a summary of funding/financing considerations to share with the Board

Announcements

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