New Mexico Finance Authority Oversight Committee July 12, 2019



Presenters

Ramon Lucero, PM - Souder Miller & Associates Robert Apodaca, CEO- Motiva Corporation

1

Sanitary Projects Act

- Many of New Mexico's water systems are formed as Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Associations (MDWCAs), a unique organization authorized by the Sanitary Projects Act;
- MDWCAs were first authorized by the State Legislature in 1947 as a solution to public health concerns from the harmful practices of use of water from ditches, rivers, and shallow wells;
- The Act was successful in bringing safe drinking water to rural New Mexico, however much of the language became outdated, irrelevant or inapplicable;
- Substantial revision of the Sanitary Projects Act was passed by the New Mexico Legislature in 2006.
- These revisions unequivocally made MDWCAs into public bodies and political subdivisions of the state

According to the American Council of Engineering Companies (ACEC) 2017 Report, New Mexico's Water and Wastewater Needs Total:

\$1,336,000,000 Billion

To provide some perspective on this massive funding need, the State of New Mexico's Recurring Rev. in FY20 are projected at: \$7.5 Billion

2017 New Mexico Infrastructure Report Card

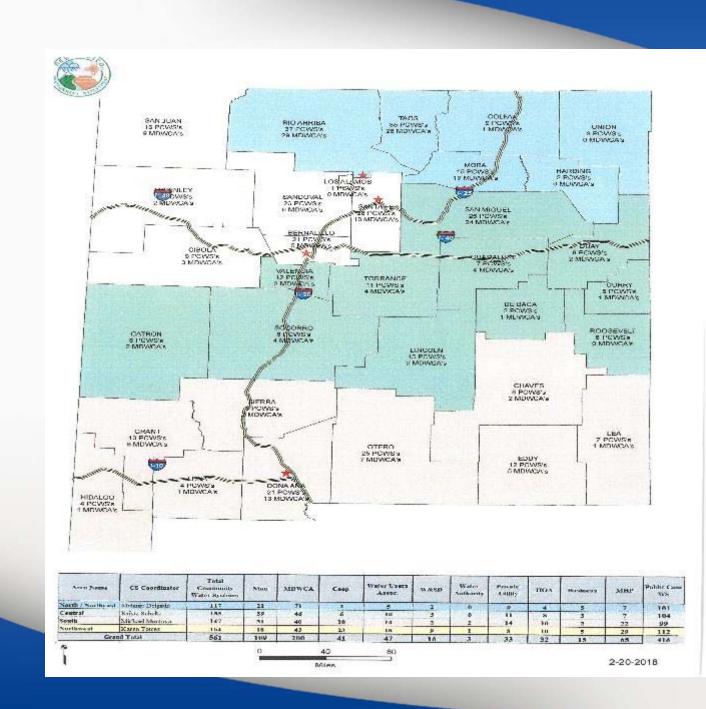
- While the nation's infrastructure earned a D+ in 2017, New Mexico faces infrastructures challenges of its own;
- In 2012, ACEC gave New Mexico a C- with respect to water and a C with respect to wastewater infrastructure;
- Criteria used to determine the grade included capacity, condition, funding, operation and maintenance, planning, public safety, resilience and future needs.

Small Rural Communities Water Project Needs and Challenges

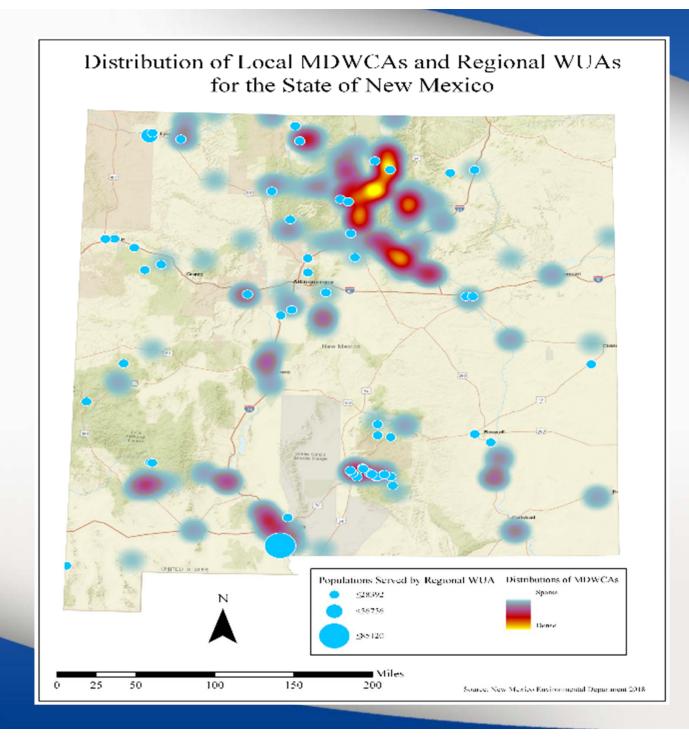
- NM Public Water Systems
 - Approximately 650
 Public Water Systems
 in NM
 - Approximately 300 are Mutual Domestic Water Systems
 - Majority of water systems have fewer than 500 connections



5



6



7

fppt.com

Small Rural Communities Water Project Needs and Challenges - Continued

- Volunteer board: difficult for volunteers to meet all state requirements. Board members are either aging or are working and serving on the board. People don't want to volunteer. (younger members don't/can't volunteer – busy at work)
- Limited capacity because of unpaid staff
- Systems are small and have limited funds to keep up with operations and reporting

Small Rural Communities Water Project Needs and Challenges - Continued

- Compliance with state agencies requires electronic reporting and not everyone has access to internet, computer, scanning capabilities (sometimes there is a limited pool of people in a community with this knowledge /experience)
- Funding is difficult to get; cannot afford loans (administrative detail is burdensome for small communities
- Cannot find certified operator they can afford (there are limited availability of operators in general - this is a common factor to many systems across the state)

Small Rural Communities Water Project Needs and Challenges - Continued

 Our system is getting old (this is a common factor for many systems across the state)

Regulatory Compliance

- Compliance with seven state agencies
- Managerial & Operational Capacity
 - Provide safe drinking water 24/7
 - Technical, Managerial and Financial Capacity
 - Proactive Operation & Maintenance
 - Data Management
 - Debt Capacity & Financial Reserves

STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

	a of Incorposition
ByLa	
	and Riegubelions
1000	Armail Carporate Report
	Autor Colores Lebos
Attorney General	
Open	Meetings Act
4	Public Notice - 10 days Prior to Meeting
7	Agenda - 72 hours Phor to Meeting
Ama	Guitpal × \$10,000
	Ter 1 Cetification
1. 1000	Sudget > \$10,000
	The 2 Cetification
	Armai Batai
14	
	Quartierty Reports
IOP	
state Auditor's Office	
15 Arma	Budgel < \$10,000
16	Ter 1 Cetification
17 Ame	Butpal between \$10,001 - \$50,000
18	The 2 Certification
The 1	or Tier 2 with Capital. Outlay Expenditure
	Ter 3 Agreed Upon Procedures
Ama	Gutpsi belween \$50,001 - \$250,000
	Ter 4 Agreed Upon Procedures
	Ceh
	Book Capital Assess
	Berenze
	Expenditures
	Journal Entries
23	Butpeta
21	Audit Plapart
50 Thr 4	with Capital. Outlay Expanditure
31	Ter 5 Agreed Upon Procedures
32	Celt
- 33	Book Capital Assess
. 34	Bevieran
35	Expirations
38	Journal Entries
37	Butpela
31	Capital Outlay Appropriations
- 22	Autil: Paper
 Ama 	Budget between \$250,001 - \$500,000
-41	Ter 6 Agreed Upon Procedures
42	Cenh
43	Book Capital Assests
	Dets
11	Bavanua
	Esperatures
	Journal Entries
43	Butpés
	Capital Outlay Appropriations
57	Autt Report
Arna	i Budgel > \$500,001
2	Full Audit

NMED-DWB/SPA/	SDWA		
	- 53	Santary Surveys	
	- 54		Emergency Response Plan
	55		Watershilly Assessment
			Operation and Maintenance Plan
	57		Source Water Project Plan
	51		Asset Managament. Ptan
	-		COR X
			Water Sampling Plan
	61		Water Quality Sampling
	61		Oraisi Connection Policy
	12		Sound Training
			PER
	54		ER
	65		Cartified Operator
			Water Audia
			Pasarya Accounts
	53	Obdursement Perparat	
			OPMS - Capital Outlay
	70		Butpi Manapamini
	76		Project Management
	78	Gross Recepts Tax	
		Water Conservation Free	
TIM USE			
	74	Master Meter Paedrips	
		Extension of Time	
	75	Mahlah Permits up to date	
	78	Maintain Water Right up to date	
	72	Water Audit	
		Water Conservation Plan > 503ac/1 annually	
		Reds Dardsonker Danker, Oad Dardsoner, Officer	
	31	State Purchasing Division - Chief Purchasing Officer 5 Year Financial Plan	
		5 Tear Filtencei Plan Long-Term Water Plan	
		Duns / Ein Nambers	
		WTB Match	
		WID Mach	

	Funding Requirements Check List										
	I anding Requirements Oneon List										
n#	Description 1 Don't fund MDWCA or water cooperatives,	WTB	DWSRLF	RIP Loan	USDA RD/RUS	CDBG X	NMFA Planning	State Approp.	Colonias Fund	CWSRF X	TIF
	I DOIT FIELD MUNICH OF Mater Cooperantes,					~				~	^
	2 MHI - Affects Interest Rate and/or loan/grant ratio		x		x	x	x			x	
	3 Match Requirement	×				x			x		x
	4 Requires the ICIP					x		x	x		x
	5 RFP for engineering (USDA always - others follow state procurement)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	×	x	Depends
	6 Requires PER and ER both (the others require PER only or fund it)	×	x		x	×				×	x
	7 Requires Public hearings or meetings to determine project need, records of meeting	x	x	x	x	x	x		х		
	8 Requires Easements and Right of Ways, property ownership, permits, licences	*	×	v	x	x		x	x	x	x
	o requires Easements and roght of ways, property ownership, permits, iloences	^	^	Â	^	^		Â	Â	^	^
	9 Resolution/Ordinance from the Board/Governing Body authorizing the Loan and identifying the source of repayment	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
	10 OSE Water Rights Questionnaire & Compliance	х	*		x	х					
	11 Asset Management Process	х			x	x			x		x
	12 Water Conservation Policies	x	*			x					
	13 Current Rate Schedule	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
	14 List of Current Delinquencies (RIP Requires past dues for 3 years)			x	x						
	15 Compliance with the Sanitary Projects Act	x	x								
	16 3 Yrs of Financials (P&L) or Bank St. audited statements if available	×	×	x	x	x	v		×	×	
	16 3 Yrs of Financiais (P&L) or Bank St. audited statements if available 17 Audits Rule	×	x	x	x	×	x	x	×	×	
	18 Balance Sheet (3 Years)	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	
	19 Annual Operating Budget	x	x		x	x	x	x	х		
	20 List of all Debt including debt holder	x	x	x	x	x				x	
	21 5 Year Financial Plan	x									
	22 List members (Water Users Agreements) 23 Articles of Incorporation	×	x	x	x	x	~	×	*		
	23 Anacies of incorporation	×	x	x	x	x	x	×	x		
	25 Rules and Regulations - Policies	x	x		x		x	x	x		
:	26 Open Meetings Act Resolution	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	27 SOS Compliance - In Good Standing	x	x	x	x	x	х	x			
	28 Certified Operator in Place 29 Board Training	×	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
	29 Board 1 raining 30 Emergency Response Plan (ERP)	x	×		x						
	31 O&M Plan	x	x							x	
:	32 System Map		x			x	x		x	x	
	33 JPA or MOU/MOA	x	x			x	х		х		
	34 Fill out a Project Interest Form	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
:	35 EIN or DUNS number; SAM (formerly CCR)	x	x	x	x		x			x	
:	36 Compliance with Tax and Revenue, GRT and Water Conservation Fee		*								
	37 Annual Estimated Increase in Operating Cost		x	x	x						
	38 Documentation of any illigation pending	x	x		x				x	x	
	39 Authorized Signature Resolution 40 Property, liability and fidelity insurance	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
	40 Property, liability and fidelity insurance 41 Drought Contingecy Plan			*	*	x				*	
	42 Project to be completed within 24 months	x				x					x
	43 Cost benefit-the higher number of direct beneficiareis compared to the amount of funds requested, the higher the score	х				х			x		
	44 Commitment to O&M of the project	x						x			
	45 Water System Long Term Water Plan (minimum 10 years)	x									
	46 Detailed Project Phase Schedule	x			x				x		
	47 Documentation that each non agency funded project has been funded	x			x						
	48 Metering of customers. Rates based on meters 49 Written job descriptions of all staff	x			*						
	49 winten joo descriptions of all stam 50 Cross Connection Control Program	x									
	51 Source Water Protection Plan	х	x								
	52 Water Audit Plan	х									
	53 Compliance with the SDWA	x	x								
	54 Executive Order 55 Implementation Workshop	x	x	x		×		x	x	x	×
						^					Ŷ

fppt.com

Infrastructure Planning

- Improve Capacity
 - Compliance with EO 2013-006;
 - Sufficient Water Rights;
 - Compliance with NMED-DWB;
 - Open Meetings Act;
 - Overall Governance
- Understand Condition;
 - Asset Management Plan (AMP)
- Operation and Maintenance;
 - Deferred maintenance shortens the life cycle of infrastructure by as much as onethird.
 - Studies indicate we pay an additional \$4 in capital costs for every \$1 we defer
- Develop Debt Capacity;
 - Coverage Ratio of 1.30%
- Planning;
 - Preliminary Engineering Reports,
 Environmental Reports, AMP, Easements



Small Rural Communities Water Project Needs and Challenges

Building Water System – 5 years to 10 years

- Example: Ancones MDWCA Two communities; El Llanito and Ancones located in Rio Arriba County, north of Ojo Caliente
 - Between 2007 through 2018, after nine funding application cycles, they secured approximately \$2.1M to construct a water supply well, a 40,000gallon water storage tank, and approximately 27,000 LF (5miles) of waterline for approximately 60 service connections. Local match, approximately \$242,000, including five funding awards from the WTB.



MDWCA's Funding Needs

- Secure funding for planning
 - Preliminary Engineering & Environmental Reports
- Secure funding for design
- Replace aging infrastructure
- Develop data management tools (Asset Management)
- Sustainability to fund aging infrastructure and operations

MDWCA's Funding Opportunities

- Nine funding opportunities
 - NMFA Local Govt Planning Fund
 - NMFA Water Trust Board
 - Community Dev Block Grant (CDBG)
 - Drinking Water Loan Fund (DWSRLF)
 - Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund (CWSRLF)
 - Rural Infrastructure Program (RIP)
 - USDA
 - Capital Outlay
 - Bonding Capacity Water & Sanitation Districts

Water Project Finance Act and Water Trust Fund History

- 2001 Legislature enacted the Water Project Finance Act, which created the Water Project Fund
 - Purpose:
 - NM is in a desert where water is scarce
 - The economy depends on reasonable and fail allocation of water for all purposes
 - The pubic welfare depends on efficient use and conservation of water
 - NM must comply with its delivery obligations under interstate compacts; and
 - Pubic confidence and support for water use efficiency and conservation is based on a reasonable balance of investments in water infrastructure and management.
 - To provide for water use efficiency, resource conservation and protection and fair distribution and allocation of NM's scarce water resources for beneficial purposes of use within the state.
 - Original STB earmark
 - 10% of Severance Tax Bonds
 - Annual WTF allocation of \$4M

.

Water Project Finance Act and Water Trust Fund History – Continued

- Decline of Severance Tax Bond Funds to Water Project Fund in 2015
- HB 236 2015 Session Changed the formula for STB debt service Increased amount going into Severance Tax Permanent Fund and decreased amount available for debt service (resulting in less bonds being issued)
 - SB 1 2015 Special Direct appropriation to EMNRD, NMED and OSE of \$6,420,000
 - Legislature pulls back approx. \$6.5M which results in loan repayments shoring up 2015 awards versus funding new projects in 2016-2018.
 - HB 219 2016 Session Direct appropriation to EMNRD, NMED, OSE and Homeland Security of \$6,750,000
 - SB 8 Second Special Session Reduced STB earmark from 10% to 9%.
 - SB 1 2017 Special Session No 2017 STB Distribution to WTB, instead distributed \$9,360,000 OSE Adjudication
 - HB 306 2018 Direct appropriation of \$5,825,000 to EMNRD, NMED, and OSE
 - SB 280 2019 Direct appropriation of \$9,770,000 to EMNRD, OSE, and Indian Water Rights Settlement Fund

Water Project Finance Act and Water Trust Fund History – Continued

- Summary
 - 2013 9% net distribution (10% earmark less 10% adjudication)
 - 2014 9% net distribution (10% earmark less 10% adjudication)
 - 2015 7% net distribution (10% earmark less 10% adjudication, less \$6.42 million in direct appropriations)
 - 2016 5.33% net distribution (10% earmark less 10% adjudication, less \$6.75 million in direct appropriations)
 - 2017 –0% net distribution (no funds for water projects)
 - 2018 5.14% net distribution (9% earmark less 10% adjudication, less \$5.85 million in direct appropriations)
 - 2019 4.97% net distribution (9% earmark less 10% adjudication, less \$9.77 million in direct appropriations)

***	9% earmark:	\$28,100,787.00
*	OSE Adjudication	(2,810,780.70)
*	SB280 Direct Appropriations	<u>(9,770,000.00)</u>
*	Total STBs available for WTB projects	\$15,520,708.30

 In addition, for 2019 the WTB also awarded \$3.6 million in net Water Trust Fund distribution and \$5.4 million in net special General Fund Appropriation (for MDWCAs) for total funding of \$24,520,708.30 awarded to 27 projects, three of which were authorized in prior years.

Impact to Local Communities

- 2015
 - Application received
 - Funding requested
 - Applicants deemed eligible
 - Funding awarded
 - Insufficient funds
- 2016
 - Applications received
 - Funding requested
 - Applicants deemed eligible
 - Funding awarded
 - Insufficient funds
- 2017
 - Applications received
 - Funding requested
 - Applicants deemed eligible
 - Funding award recommendations
 - Insufficient funds

128 \$113,516,939 127 \$32,401,575 for 30 projects \$81,115,364 for 97 projects

77

\$73M 42 in the amount of \$40,870,803 \$13,486,729 for 20 projects \$14,186,714 for 15 projects

62

\$60M

56 in the amount of \$49,750,333 \$29,271,014 for 32 projects Approximately \$13M suspended and transferred to general fund

Impact to Local Communities - Continued

- 2018

- · Applications received
- · Funding requested
- Applicants deemed eligible
- Funding award recommendations
- Insufficient funds

- 2019

- Applications received
- Funding requested
- Applicants deemed eligible
- · Funding awarded
- Insufficient funds

61

\$58,314,454 21 in the amount of \$24,201,036 \$17,305,000 for 14 projects \$6,082,794 for 6 projects

51

\$58,314,454 30 in the amount of \$27,698,473 \$24,520,708 for 27 projects \$3,890,459 for 5 projects Total Impact to Local Communities -\$32,245,459

Projects not Funded due to Insufficient Funds – 155 Projects

Project Location by County – Dona Ana, Sandoval, Harding, Rio Arriba, Colfax, Sierra, Valencia, Bernalillo, Curry, Mora, Santa Fe, Taos, Lea, Eddy, Guadalupe, Luna, Quay, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Torrance, Socorro and Grant