







Our Learning Objectives

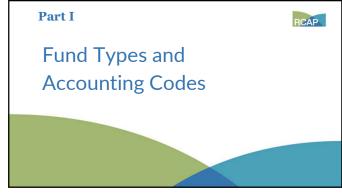
We will discuss how Fiscal Officers and Utility Managers can properly manage water and sewer funds, identify what they need to know about the utility, and determine its financial sustainability.

You will leave knowing:

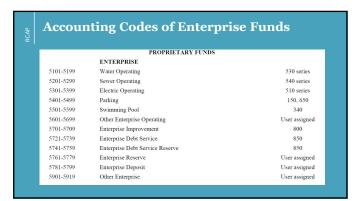
- ✓ Who you need on your Financial Team
- ✓ "Rules of Thumb" for proper Fund Reserves
- ✓ Tools to utilize when setting the Utility Annual Appropriations Budget







Quick Review of Fund Types	Proprietary funds account for
Governmental	business-like activities of the government. Municipal utilities are included in a type of Proprietary fund called an Enterprise Fund, meaning they must operate like a stand-alone business.
Proprietary	
Fiduciary	
RCAP Assistance Partnership	



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Common Revenue Codes for Water/Sewer Utilities

- 541 Consumer Rent
- 542 Tap Fees
- 543 Bulk Sales
- 544 Deposits
- 549 Restore Service Fee

Expense "Program" Codes

- 531 Water Admin
- 532 Water Billing
- 533 Water Purchasing
- 539 Water Other
- 541 Sewer Admin
- 542 Sewer Billing
- 549 Sewer Other





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Common "Object" Codes for Water/Sewer

- 311 Electricity Costs
- 325 Advertising (legals, public notices, etc.)
- 330 Rents and Leases (buildings and land)
- 346 Engineering Fees
- 347 Planning consultant Fees
- 352 Property Insurance
- 354 Fidelity Bonds on Employees
- 397 Utility services (separate out electricity)

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Common "Object" Codes, continued

- 420 Operating Supplies & Materials
- 432 Repair/Maintain Equipment
- 433 Repair/Maintain Owned Vehicles
- 560 Utility Distribution Capital Outlay
- 590 Other Capital Outlay
- 710 Debt Payment Principal
- · 720 Debt Payment Interest



Water Systems

- Get to know your system.
 - o Source
 - o Treatment
 - o Distribution



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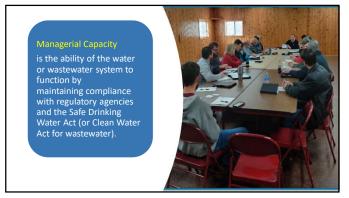


Wastewater Systems

- Get to know your system.
 - o Sewer System
 - $\circ \ \ Treatments$
 - Discharge











Part IV



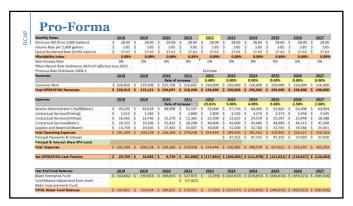
Financial Capacity:

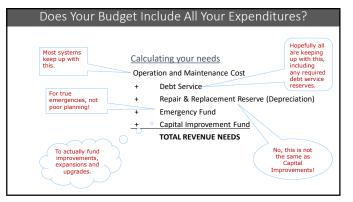
Your Team, Forecasting the Future, Utility Plans, and Capital Improvements

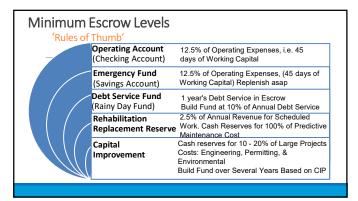
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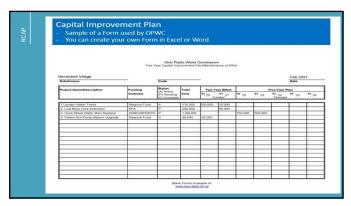




The Capital Improvement Plan is used to **identify, prioritize and establish a financing plan** for future capital expenditures such as land, buildings and public infrastructure.

Plans can be 3, 5, 10 or more years of projects needed by the utility. They often include improvements for expansion or changing regulatory requirements.

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Saving vs. BorrowingWhich Projects Should We Pay for Out-of-Pocket?

Projects that will not compete well or qualify for grants and very low interest loans, OR those that have a useful life of less than 20 years. Examples:

- Meter replacement
 Water tower painting
- Filter media replacement
- Mobile equipment (trucks, backhoes)





Funding Capital Projects Plan EARLY! Most larger projects require at least 2 years to put financing in place and then a year or more for construction. If multiple funders will be used, even more time will be needed. Know the funding cycles and requirements. Plan to have reserve funds available for use.

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Funding Agencies OWDA - Ohio Water Development Authority OPWC - Ohio Public Works Commission ARC - Appalachian Regional Commission ODOD - Ohio Department of Development OEPA - Ohio Environmental Protection Agency USEPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

