# League of Oregon Cities

2020-21 WATER INFRASTRUCTURE SURVEY FINDINGS Presented to House Water Committee – May 20, 2021

### 2016 LOC Water Infrastructure Survey

#### Survey Response/General findings:

- 120 out of 241 cities responded
- Identified: \$7.6 billion in water-related infrastructure needs
  - \$4.3 billion in water quality-related needs
  - \$3.3 billion in drinking water/water supply-related needs
- Transportation infrastructure survey conducted simultaneously: \$3.7 billion
  - \$2.6 billion for highway projects
  - \$1.1 billion for non-highway

#### 2020 Updated Survey – Water Infrastructure

Survey Response/General findings:

- 100 cities out of 241 cities responded (slightly less than 2016 survey but representing over half of Oregonians living in cities)
  - 79% of cities that responded w/ population under 10k
  - 21% of cities that responded w/ population over 10k
- Survey update to delineate between near-term and longer-term needs
  - Near term = next 10 years
  - Longer term = next 20 years
- Survey also sought to identify new and emerging infrastructure challenges

# Infrastructure needs and impacts to local communities:

#### Some general facts/figures:

According to the American Water Works Association:

Projects to address aging drinking water infrastructure in the United States are projected to surpass \$1 trillion dollars in the next 25 years and could triple the cost of household water bills.

• According to a white paper from the National Association of Clean Water Agencies:

"the Congressional Budget Office has found that the federal cost-share of total water capital, operations, and maintenance spending in the country has declined in real dollars over the past four decades and has fallen below 5 percent."

As a result, the vast majority of the growing cost for clean and safe water — operations, maintenance, and infrastructure upgrades and expansion — is coming directly from ratepayers."

#### Impacts on local communities/economy:

#### The costs of paying for infrastructure at the local level:

- Rate affordability challenges (increases in account delinquencies/potential shut-offs)
- Housing costs (system development charges)

The impacts from not being able to afford infrastructure at the local level:

- Housing supply/growth moratoriums
- Economic development
- Public health
- Public Safety/Resiliency
- Environmental Impacts
- Water supply (leaking pipes), etc....

# Survey findings:

- Approximately \$23 billion in coming 20 years estimated statewide (\$9.7 billion specifically identified by respondents)
- Wastewater needs exceed drinking water/water supply needs
- Cities shared some of the following concerns:
  - Costs to small cities are simply too expensive to spread across smaller populations
  - Need for additional grants (loans are still a cost to ratepayers just spread out over a period of time)
  - Cost impacts from increasing regulations
  - Climate and seismic resilience
  - Importance of local funding tools to pay for additional growth/capacity (SDCs)
  - Need for additional funding for planning (updates to master plans, capital improvement plans, rate studies, etc.)

### **Drinking Water Needs:**

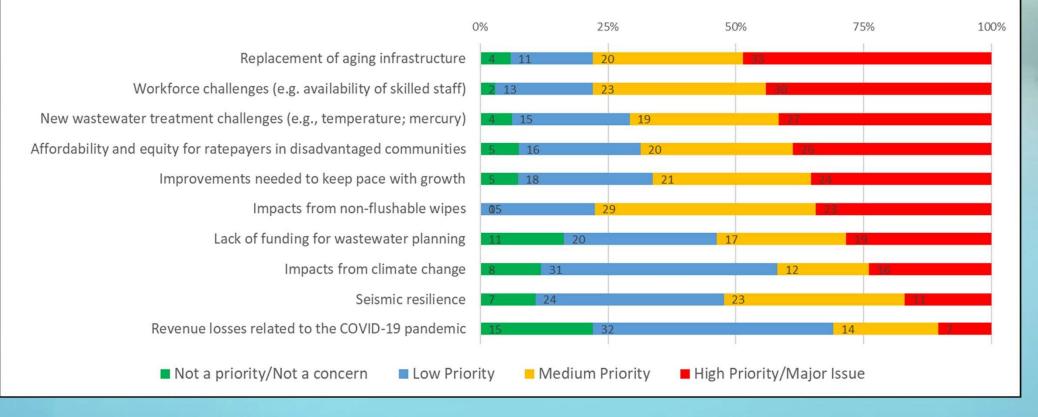
- 91% of the responding cities indicated they operate a municipal water utility, serving a total of 478,088 customers.
- Medium-range needs (10 years) = \$2.12 billion (survey respondents); \$4.365 billion (extrapolated statewide)
- Long-range needs (20 years) = \$2 billion (survey respondents);
  \$7.6 billion (extrapolated statewide)
- Emerging challenges/potential future additional cost factors:
  - Seismic resilience
  - Water supply/secondary sources
  - Climate change (declining snowpack; population growth)
  - Source water protection
  - Affordability (ratepayer equity)

| Issues/Concerns: Water<br>Bar colors represent percentages of responses<br>Number in bars indicate number of cities responding |                     |                |              |               |      |
|--|---------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------|
|  | 0%                  | 25%            | 50%          | 75%           | 100% |
| Replacement of aging infrastructure  | 3 13                | 8 58           |              |               |      |
| Additional state/federal funding for infrastructure  | 7 5 24              |                | 49           |               |      |
| Affordability and equity for ratepayers in disadvantaged communities   | 3 23                | 26             |              | - 29          |      |
| Workforce challenges (e.g. availability of skilled staff)  | 9 23                | 2              | 26           | 28            |      |
| Improvements needed to keep pace with growth   | 7 17                | 35             |              | 26            |      |
| Seismic resilience   | 14                  | 17             | 26           | 2.3           |      |
| Meeting summer/peak demands  | 9 31                |                | 22           | - 22          |      |
| Securing additional state funding for drinking water planning  | 13 2                | 5              | 26           | 19            |      |
| Impacts from climate change on water supply (snowpack, etc.)   | 11 32               |                | 26           |               | 4    |
| Limited water rights/water supply availability   | 24                  | 26             |              | 20            | 4    |
| New drinking water treatment challenges (e.g., algal blooms)   | 15                  | 35             |              | 18            | 13   |
| Revenue issues related ot the COVID-19 pandemic  | 13 3                | 3              |              | 21            | 13   |
| Wildfire related concerns/needs  | 21                  | 34             |              | 15            | 10   |
| Not a priority/Not a concern   | Priority <b>–</b> M | edium Priority | High Priorit | y/Major Issue |      |

# Wastewater/Water Quality Needs:

- 71% of the responding cities indicated they operate a municipal water utility, serving a total of 480,000 customers.
- Medium-range needs (10 years) = \$3 billion (survey respondents);
   \$5.879 million (extrapolated statewide)
- Long-range needs (20 years) = \$7.64 billion (survey respondents);
   \$15.786 billion (extrapolated statewide)
- 23 of the responding cities indicated they need to upgrade a wastewater treatment plant:
  - Median cost = \$5.7 million
- Emerging challenges/potential future cost factors:
  - Water quality standards/permitting
  - Wipes
  - Stormwater costs
  - Affordability/ratepayer equity

#### Issues/Concerns: Wastewater Bar colors represent percentages of responses Number in bars indicate number of cities responding



#### Policy recommendations:

- Continued investment in water infrastructure needs!
  - \$100 million additional investment in Special Public Works Fund
  - Septic Loan Program; Harmful Algal Blooms
- Additional grant funding/loan forgiveness opportunities
- Additional grants for planning work (focus on smaller communities)
- Creation of an emergency rate revenue replacement fund
- Continued focus on ratepayer assistance (state funding to supplement federal funding)
- Protection of critical local funding tools (e.g., SDCs)
- Assistance to help smaller communities plan for big infrastructure dollars that we hope will be coming
- Workforce training/incentives to attract a quality workforce (focus on rural/small communities)

# Funding resources:

State Funding Resources:

- Special Public Works Fund (Business Oregon Infrastructure Finance Authority): Broad to various public works/infrastructure but does contain a specific water/wastewater fund component.
- Clean Water State Revolving Fund (Dept. of Environmental Quality)
- Safe Drinking Water Loan Fund (OHA/Business Oregon)
- Additional funds: Oregon Water Resources Department (feasibility grants; water supply grants/loans); Regional Infrastructure Funds

#### Federal Funding Resources:

 USDA Rural Development (small/rural community focus); Community Development Block Grants; Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act; Low-Income Household Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP – new program as of 2021)

# Questions??

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