

Global Credit Research - 03 Nov 2011

SENIOR LIEN DEBT AFFIRMED AT Aa1; SUBORDINATED DEBT AFFIRMED AT Aa2; TOTAL OF \$4.61 BILLION IN RATED DEBT OUTSTANDING

Water/Sewer
MA

Moody's Rating

ISSUE	RATING
General Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2011 Series C	Aa1
Sale Amount	\$337,365,000
Expected Sale Date	12/08/11
Rating Description	General Revenue Bonds

Opinion

NEW YORK, Nov 3, 2011 -- Moody's Investors Service has assigned a Aa1 rating to the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority's (MWRA) \$337 million General Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2011 Series C. Concurrently, Moody's has affirmed the Aa1 rating assigned to the authority's \$3.38 billion of outstanding senior lien general revenue bonds and the Aa2 rating assigned to the authority's \$1.23 billion of outstanding subordinated general revenue bonds. The outlook is stable.

SUMMARY RATINGS RATIONALE

The 2011 Series B bonds will refund roughly \$317 million in various maturities in the MWRA's 2002 Series J, 2003 Series D and 2004 Series A senior lien, fixed-rate bonds. A net present value savings of 5.4% of refunded principal is expected for the refunding bonds for these series. An additional \$30 million of the 2002 Series C variable rate, subordinated lien bonds will be refunded with senior lien, fixed-rate bonds. This portion of the refunding restructures maturities to reduce a spike in debt service in fiscal 2020 and produce an expected net present value savings of 9.6% of refunded principal. The bonds are secured by a senior lien pledge of net system revenues and benefit from satisfactory structural provisions including a 1.2 times rate covenant on senior lien debt. Additional security is provided for two-thirds of MWRA's revenues, because of the underlying strength of the member communities' general obligation pledges to make timely assessment payments to the authority as well as a tested state intercept program.

The Aa1 senior lien rating recognizes the solid and stable credit strength of the authority's service area, a high, but manageable debt burden with significant variable rate exposure, and a satisfactory financial position with declining debt service coverage levels. Also factored into the rating are the authority's reliance on regular rate increases to support debt service and anticipated capital needs. The Aa2 rating incorporates the bonds' subordinate position relative to MWRA's \$3.4 billion in senior lien debt and the authority's weaker legal covenants requiring rate revenue coverage of 1.1 times on combined senior and subordinated debt service, including subordinated fixed-rate loans issued to the authority by the State Revolving Fund (Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust rated Aaa/stable outlook).

The stable outlook reflects MWRA's sound financial performance despite pressure to limit rate increases from its members, most of which are experiencing unprecedented financial stress. Also incorporated in the stable outlook are the authority's expected maintenance of sound reserve levels after the upcoming release of debt service reserve funds under the amended bond resolution. Further, the stable outlook incorporates MWRA's plan to achieve full funding of its pension and OPEB liabilities.

STRENGTHS

- Strong credit quality and excellent payment history of local government members
- Availability of intercept of members' state aid to cure delinquencies
- Effective management of financial performance, capital needs and debt profile
- Satisfactory debt service coverage
- Ample water supply and well-maintained treatment facilities

CHALLENGES

- High debt ratios
- Significant exposure to risks associated with variable-rate debt and swap agreements

- Reduced flexibility from lowered budget for variable-rate interest costs
- Pending resolution changes allowing reductions in debt service reserve
- Reliance on regular rate increases for foreseeable future
- Limited ability to expand service area

DETAILED CREDIT DISCUSSION

REGIONAL SYSTEMS CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROVIDE HIGH-QUALITY ESSENTIAL SERVICE

MMRA provides wholesale water and wastewater services to 61 communities in eastern Massachusetts (G.O. rated Aa1/stable outlook), serving approximately 2.8 million people, or 43% of the Commonwealth's population. Incorporated in the long-term ratings are MMRA's strong historical collection of assessments supported by historical receipt of 100% of assessments within the levy year, one-third of which come from the Boston Water and Sewer Commission (revenue bonds rated Aa1). Additional credit strength is provided by MMRA's ability to intercept the majority of the members' quarterly state aid payments; the authority's stable membership with lack of alternative sources; independent rate-setting authority; and the essential nature of the services provided. As a result of the authority's significant capital investment in waterworks and wastewater treatment and transmission facilities, the authority reports important improvements in water quality. Water is supplied to 50 communities and is primarily derived from the Quabbin Reservoir, located 65 miles west of Boston (G.O. rated Aaa/stable outlook) and the Wachusett Reservoir, located 35 miles west of Boston, with a combined capacity of 477 billion gallons; demand consistently falls below the safe yield level of 300 million gallons per day and capacity is expected to be sufficient for at least 20 years. Treatment of much of the system's water by ozonation and chlorination is provided at the system's John J. Carroll Treatment Plant, which went on line in July of 2005. Installation of an ultraviolet treatment is slated for 2014 to comply with EPA standards.

Completed transmission and covered storage facility projects include the \$700 million, 17.6-mile MetroWest Water Supply Tunnel and the \$107 million, 155 million gallon Norumbega Covered Storage Facility, which, at the time of completion, was one of the largest in the world. Completion of these projects improves the system's security and compliance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The authority's capital improvement plan (CIP) has shifted focus to maintenance and rehabilitation of pipelines, pumping facilities, and expansion of the system's central monitoring system. Finally, in conjunction with the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, the MMRA expects to contribute \$19 million for land acquisition from 2006 to 2013 to preserve and protect its watershed areas.

Wastewater collection and treatment are provided to 43 communities, with a major treatment facility located on Deer Island in Boston Harbor. The \$3.8 billion Deer Island plant and 9.5-mile effluent outfall tunnel were phased into service beginning between 1996 and 2000, and allow for average flow of 310 million gallons per day (with peak capacity of 1,270 mgd). Sludge is piped to the authority's pelletization plant in the City of Quincy (G.O. rated Aa3) where it is processed into commercially available fertilizer. The MMRA's \$1 billion long-range Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) calls for a substantial continued investment in combined sewer overflow projects as well as facility maintenance and upgrades of the conveyance system. Favorably, the amount of MMRA's CIP that is mandated by regulatory agency deadlines has fallen to a manageable 36% from over 80% in the previous decade.

MODERATE RATE INCREASE RESTORES FINANCIAL FLEXIBILITY

The authority's financial performance is expected to remain stable, although the adoption of regular rate increases is critical to generating annual surpluses and strong debt service coverage. Annual operations and hefty debt service obligations have historically been sustained by annual rate increases averaging 4.18% since 2002, with much of annual operating surpluses transferred to augment various reserves, to increase optional contributions toward long-term liabilities and to defease outstanding debt. The authority's primary revenue source is rates and charges assessed on 61 member communities (weighted average G.O. rating is Aa2); assessments account for a projected 95% of fiscal 2012 revenues. Senior debt service coverage has comfortably exceeded MMRA's senior lien rate covenant and additional bonds test of 1.2 times, although total debt service coverage hovers closer to the total rate covenant and additional bonds test of 1.2 times.

MMRA's debt service coverage, as defined by its bond resolution, allows for the recognition of annual transfers from reserves in net revenues, which MMRA commonly uses. Consequently, coverage as defined by the resolution is generally higher than Moody's net revenue calculation for all revenue systems, which does not include reserve transfers. Senior lien coverage, based on Moody's net revenues, declined slightly due to a spike in debt service but was sound at 1.73 times in fiscal 2011 and is projected at 1.9 times in fiscal 2012. Total net revenue debt service coverage was more narrow at 1.05 times in fiscal 2011 and is projected at 1.1 times in fiscal 2012, reflecting a moderate rate increase of 3.49%. Coverage in fiscal 2011 from pledged revenues, as defined by MMRA's resolution, was strong at 1.91 times and 1.2 times for senior lien and total debt service, respectively. Senior lien debt service declines modestly in fiscal 2012 and year-to-date coverage in fiscal 2012 is projected to rise to a sound 2.09 times, with total debt service coverage is projected at 1.1 times.

Operations typically generate sizeable annual surpluses which have averaged \$22.6 million since 2006. Surpluses are typically employed to defease outstanding debt related to a spike in debt service anticipated in 2020, and to replenish reserves when necessary. Since 2006, \$205.5 million in outstanding debt has been defeased, and \$42.8 million has been transferred to reserves. Management monitors revenues and expenditures carefully to produce operating surpluses and to make additional contributions to pension and OPEB liabilities. Although mid-year rate increases are rare, expenditures are regularly managed, particularly adjustments to the pace of maintenance and capital projects. Despite a relatively small rate increase of 1.49%, adopted in response to pressure from member communities to avoid a rate increase during a period of significant financial strain, operations in fiscal 2011 produced a strong

operating surplus of \$36 million.

The fiscal 2012 current expense budget is based on a more typical rate increase of 3.49%, and future rate increases are projected to range from 3.9% to 8.1% through fiscal 2017. While MMRA's total coverage remains generally lower than that of comparably-rated utilities, the authority's credit profile is strengthened by historical 100% collection rates and the availability of the commonwealth's local aid intercept program for assessments.

MMRA is expected to maintain a sound financial position with ample liquidity, a critical factor in managing variable-rate and swap termination or acceleration events should market disruption and financial institution instability recur in the future. The authority maintains several reserve accounts which totaled roughly \$421 million in fiscal 2011, including an unrestricted operating reserve of \$37.6 million, equivalent to roughly two months' of expenses. MMRA's cash position is satisfactory, representing roughly 46% of O&M or 166 days of operations. The authority maintains a conservative investment strategy with its operating cash and \$326 million long-term investment portfolio held in government sponsored enterprises or fully collateralized deposit accounts. Short-term investments totaled \$437.6 million as of October 31, 2011 and are held primarily at the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust. Moody's expects that MMRA will maintain its solid financial position given its conservative budgeting, planned regular rate increases and the anticipated maintenance of satisfactory reserve levels.

While historically MMRA has not needed to reduce its rate stabilization and bond redemption funds significantly, the authority projects depletion of both funds by 2020 to smooth future rate increases and reduce outstanding debt associated with the highly-leveraged system. Economic recovery at the state and local levels is expected to lag general economic recovery and could exert pressure on MMRA's ability to resume regular rate increases and augmentation of reserves. MMRA's amended bond resolution, adopted in 2007 and projected to take effect by 2016, permits the release of substantial reserves which were largely pledged exclusively to debt service. Although a comprehensive strategy is still being developed, management plans to use the released cash largely to defease debt and set aside reserves to smooth future spikes in debt service. Exhaustion of rate stabilization and bond redemption funds, combined with the anticipated release of up to \$144 million in debt service and other reserve funds under MMRA's amended resolution, could result in diminished flexibility and capacity to absorb future financial pressures and may have a negative impact on long-term credit strength.

SIZEABLE DEBT PORTFOLIO WITH SIGNIFICANT VARIABLE RATE EXPOSURE

MMRA's outstanding debt totals a sizeable \$5.8 billion, slightly below its legislatively established debt limit of \$6.45 billion, largely reflecting completion in the last decade of \$7.4 billion in water and wastewater treatment facilities. Variable-rate debt represents a significant 23% of total outstanding debt, and includes commercial paper (\$144 million, 2% of total debt), variable rate demand bonds (VRDBs) supported by letters of credit (\$189 million, 3%) and VRDBs supported by stand-by purchase agreements (SBPAs, \$1 billion, 17%). The authority's debt ratio of 78.5% is well above norms for utilities rated by Moody's, but not unusual for systems providing wholesale operations and having to fund capital requirements associated with environmental consent decrees. The authority's debt burden is expected to remain elevated for the long term as principal is amortized slowly, at roughly 33% in ten years, reflecting the long useful life of the system's recently completed treatment plants.

Authority officials remain generally conservative in budgeting for debt service, although the variable rate assumption has been maintained at 3.25% for fiscal 2012. This rate is based on a 20-year historical average and has been reduced gradually since fiscal 2007 from the peak of 4.75%. The reduction somewhat limits MMRA's flexibility to manage unanticipated increases in debt service costs should interest rates begin to rise. The authority plans to issue up to \$200 million in debt annually in support of its \$1 billion, five-year capital improvement program; the majority of projects focus on control of combined sewer overflows and maintenance of existing system assets as well as upgrades to improve water quality and system reliability and redundancy. In the near term, MMRA plans to issue approximately \$100 million in senior lien fixed-rate bonds and \$110 million in subordinated fixed-rate SRF loans in 2012 to provide financing for fiscal 2012 capital projects. Future refundings to achieve debt service savings, reduce variable rate exposure and mitigate future rate increases are likely as market conditions allow savings exceeding 4% of refunded principal.

Of the \$1.3 billion in outstanding variable rate debt a sizeable \$643 million (52% of variable-rate debt) is hedged with interest rate swaps while the remaining \$733 million, including \$144 million outstanding commercial paper, is unhedged. The current aggregate mark-to-market value of MMRA's swaps is negative \$163 million, although events resulting in automatic termination are currently somewhat remote. Moody's believes that while MMRA's current debt profile is structured and actively managed so that inherent variable-rate risks are somewhat mitigated by the diversity in swap counterparties and SBPA providers, as well as the authority's solid cash position, ability to borrow temporarily from various reserve funds, and the ability to issue long-term debt for swap termination payments. Also offsetting debt structure risk is management's demonstrated ability to monitor its debt portfolio performance and to replace or reassign swap and credit enhancement providers, generate additional assessment revenue through timely interim assessments and curtail operating expenditures to maintain the authority's sound financial position and debt service coverage.

Moody's has subjected MMRA's debt portfolio to various stress scenarios reflecting market dislocations resulting in increased interest and swap payment expense as well as accelerated principal repayments, demonstrating that, relative to the authority's resources and operational flexibility, its 23% exposure to variable rate debt and derivatives poses a moderate amount of risk. Somewhat mitigating variable-rate risk are cash reserves and commercial paper capacity, which could be employed as a bridge to temporarily support operations and debt service until debt refunding, new credit enhancement agreements were negotiated or swap agreements are transferred. Should prolonged market disruption prevent market access or cause cascading events requiring significantly increased interest rates, accelerated principal repayment or termination payments, reducing the authority's operating flexibility and draining cash reserves, MMRA's credit strength could be significantly affected. MMRA's debt portfolio includes no insured VRDB or auction rate securities; all such outstanding bonds were refunded in May 2008 with variable rate demand bonds which are supported by standby purchase agreements (SBPA).

IMPROVED COUNTERPARTY DIVERSIFICATION IN SWAP PORTFOLIO AND CREDIT SUPPORT

MMRA entered into five floating-to-fixed swap agreements covering \$714 million in outstanding variable rate bonds issued in 2002 and 2008 with a total notional amount of \$883.2 million, with the most recent agreements entered into with Barclays Bank (Aa3/stable outlook) and Wells Fargo (A1/negative outlook) in October and November 2008 to replace agreements with Lehman Brothers affiliates that were terminated as part of Lehman's bankruptcy. All of the agreements are structured to match maturity with the original swap termination dates. Swap payments are on parity with subordinated debt service payments, termination payments are subordinate to all debt service payments. Most recent mark-to-market valuations indicate an aggregate liability to MMRA of approximately \$163 million. Early termination events are triggered if MMRA's underlying senior lien rating falls below Baa3. Although that risk is remote at this time, payments could be bonded or partially funded with capacity in MMRA's commercial paper program, which has \$156 million available, net of its \$50 million required environmental emergency reserve.

Portions of the 2008 Series A and 2008 Series E bonds are hedged by interest rate swaps with Barclays Bank and Wells Fargo Bank (notional amounts \$133 million, each). A forward-starting swap with Barclays also covers these bonds, beginning in August 2030 and expiring at the bonds' maturity in August 2037. The Barclays agreements were recently amended to adjust both the fixed and variable rates of the swap, with \$7.3 million in debt service savings projected through 2037 million and \$1 million addition to the swaps' mark-to-market value. Barclays and Wells Fargo Bank are obligated to pay the authority variable interest rates equal to 67% of 3-month LIBOR plus 13 basis points and the SIFMA Municipal Swap Index rate, respectively, while the authority is obligated to pay the counterparties fixed interest rates ranging from 4.12% to 6.935% over the life of the bonds and swap agreement. The Wells Fargo and Barclay swaps expire on August 1, 2030 while the 2030 Barclays swap has an expiration date of August 1, 2037.

The 2008 Series C bonds are covered by a swap agreement with Citigroup (A3/negative outlook, notional amount \$112 million) and one with Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc. (A2/negative outlook, notional amount \$75 million). The swap agreement with Citigroup provides that Citigroup is obligated to pay the authority a variable interest rate equal to the SIFMA Municipal Swap Index rate while the authority is obligated to pay Citibank a fixed interest rate of 3.994%. Morgan Stanley is obligated to pay the authority a variable interest rate equal to SIFMA Municipal Swap Index rate and the authority is obligated to pay Morgan Stanley a fixed rate of 4.03275% (an increase negotiated concurrently with this refunding from the original fixed rate of 3.994%). The Citibank and Morgan Stanley swaps have an expiration date of November 1, 2026.

The Series 2008 A, 2008 Series D and Series E bonds together with Series 2002 D, which is supported by a LBBW letter of credit, are hedged by an interest rate swap with a total of \$190.1 million outstanding with Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, LP (A1/negative outlook, notional amount \$190.1 million). Goldman is obligated to pay the authority a variable interest rate equal to 67% of one-month LIBOR while MMRA is obligated to pay Goldman a fixed interest rate of 4.127%. The Goldman swap has an expiration date of August 1, 2015.

Eight SBPAs provide credit support for the authority's Series 2008 A, B, C, E and F bonds totaling \$1.04 billion in outstanding variable rate obligations. Agreements with JP Morgan, TD Bank (Aaa/negative outlook) and Wells Fargo (A1/negative outlook) support the Series 2008A-1, Series 2008A-2 and Series 2008A-3 bonds, respectively, totaling \$338 million. A recently extended agreement with Bank of America (A2/negative outlook) provides liquidity for the \$123 million Series 2008B bonds. The Series 2008C-1 and 2008C-2 bonds, totaling \$187 million, are supported by agreements with Bank of America and Barclays Bank. Diversity in SBPA providers has improved with MMRA's largest SBPA provider (JP Morgan) supporting only 24% of outstanding variable-rate debt. Maturities are staggered with various maturity dates occurring between May, 2013 and November, 2014.

Letters of Credit (LOC) issued by Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen GZ (Helaba, Aa2/stable outlook) and Landesbank Baden-Württemberg Capital Markets (Aa2/negative outlook) support the remaining \$189.3 million of VRDBs and expire in December 2015. The Helaba LOCs have annually optional termination dates, exercisable by either party.

Outlook

The stable outlook reflects Moody's expectation that MMRA will maintain positive operations, sound reserve levels, healthy debt service coverage and steady progress toward funding long-term pension and OPEB liabilities. Critical to maintaining the stable outlook will be authority's ability to maintain financial flexibility after the amended bond resolution and release of reserves takes effect.

WHAT COULD MAKE THE RATING GO UP

- *Improved coverage for senior and total debt service
- *Significant enhancement of service area's composite credit strength
- *Reduced debt ratios
- *Reduced exposure to risks associated with variable rate debt and derivative agreements

WHAT COULD MAKE THE RATING GO DOWN

- *Significant reduction of cash reserves and financial flexibility after amended bond resolution takes effect
- *A prolonged period of minimal rate increases, shifting funding of capital needs and long-term liabilities to the future
- *Failure to reduce debt burden as planned
- *Higher debt ratios or increased exposure to variable rate debt

*Acceleration of debt amortization due to failed remarketings and subsequent bank bond repayment at higher interest rate

*Deterioration of service area's composite credit strength

*Reduction in debt service coverage

*Failure to effect mid-year rate adjustments or expenditure controls when necessary

KEY DATA AND RATIOS

Type of System: Water and Sewer Treatment and Transmission

Population of Service Area: 2.8 million

Local Bodies assessed wholesale rates and charges (fiscal 2011): 61

Rate Revenue Collections within 30 days of due dates (fiscal 2011): 100%

Total Operating Revenues (fiscal 2011): \$604.6 million

Debt Ratio (fiscal 2011): 78.5%

Amortization of Principal:

10 years 32%

20 years 76%

30 years 96%

Coverage of Senior Debt, per resolution (fiscal 2011): 1.91 times

Coverage of Senior & Subordinated Debt, per resolution (fiscal 2011): 1.2 times

Operating Ratio (fiscal 2011): 43.6%

Rate Revenue Increase (fiscal 2012): 3.49%

Average Annual Rate Revenue Increase (fiscal 2007-2011): 3.8%

Post-Sale Senior Lien Debt Outstanding (Senior Lien): \$3.4 billion

Variable Rate Subordinated Debt Outstanding: \$1.2 billion

Subordinated State Revolving Fund Loans Outstanding: \$1.1 billion

Post-Sale Commercial Paper Outstanding: \$144 million

PRINCIPAL METHODOLOGY USED

The principal methodology used in this rating was Analytical Framework For Water And Sewer System Ratings published in August 1999. Please see the Credit Policy page on www.moodys.com for a copy of this methodology.

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