Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake & Sandy

Overview & Budget

Presentation to Sandy City Council 28 April 2020

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Introduction
Tom Ward, Director, Sandy Public Utilities

SANDY PUBLIC UTILITIES AND METRO WATER BACKGROUND

Benefits and Why Sandy petitioned to join Metro Water

Sandy needed additional water rights

- Sandy ran out of water in 1980s. Moratorium on development.
- Sandy well water rights are junior priority and expected to be significantly reduced or dry up with long term drought and overpumping of groundwater aquifer.
- Reliability/Sustainability Metro provides water storage and diversification of water supply

Efficiency

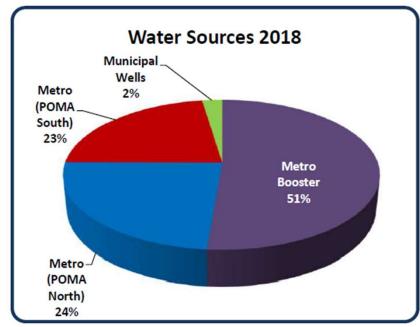
- Metro aquaducts and water treatment facilities are near Sandy
- Gravity fed mountain supply = Large power cost savings
- Metro treats Sandy's Little Cottonwood / Bell Canyon water rights
- Pool water and financial resources with Salt Lake City for conjunctive management

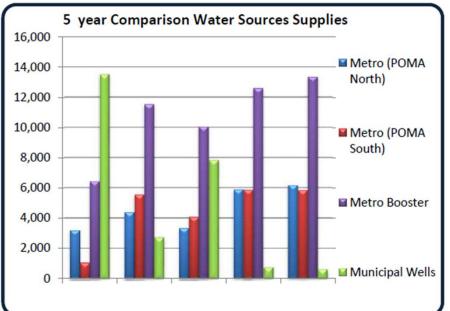


SANDY PUBLIC UTILITIES WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

	CY 2014 (AF)	CY 2015 (AF)	CY 2016 (AF)	CY 2017 (AF)	CY 2018 (AF)	5 Year	Avg.
Metro Booster	6,430	11,518	10,047	12,592	13,340	10,785	43%
Metro (POMA North)	3,193	4,393	3,343	5,884	6,178	4,598	18%
Metro (POMA South)	1,060	5,564	4,079	5,869	5,849	4,484	18%
Municipal Wells	13,497	2,724	7,842	749	625	5,087	20%
Total Acre Footage Supplied*	24,180	24,199	25,310	25,094	25,992	24,955	100%

^{*} These numbers include approximately 2,000 AF/year sold to Midvale. 2018 is the final year of this agreement.









Sandy Water Sources via Metro Facilities:

Direct Streamflow

- Little Cottonwood
- Bell Canyon

Reservoir Storage

- Deer Creek
- Jordannelle

Storage Sources

- Ontario Drain
- Provo River
- Weber River
- Duschesne River



SANDY PUBLIC UTILITIES AND METRO WATER KEY FACTS

\$11,256,370 (50%) of Sandy Water Enterprise budget goes to Metro Water \$4,210,322 Capital Assessment (Sandy's share of Metro Water Projects) \$6,028,576 Annual Water Purchase

Sandy Public Utilities pays approximately
30% of Metro costs, which includes:
19% of Provo River Association / Deer Creek Reservoir costs

Metro Governance

Sandy has 2 representatives on Metro Board

Don Milne, PE (former deputy director of Los Angeles Public Works)

John Kirkham (former managing partner of Stoel Rives law firm)

- Don and John also serve on Sandy's Public Utilities Advisory Board
- Don, John, Mike and Tom are directors of Provo River Water Users Association (owner/operator of Deer Creek Dam and aqueducts)





Overview and Summary of FY 2021 Budget

Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake & Sandy





Outline of Presentation

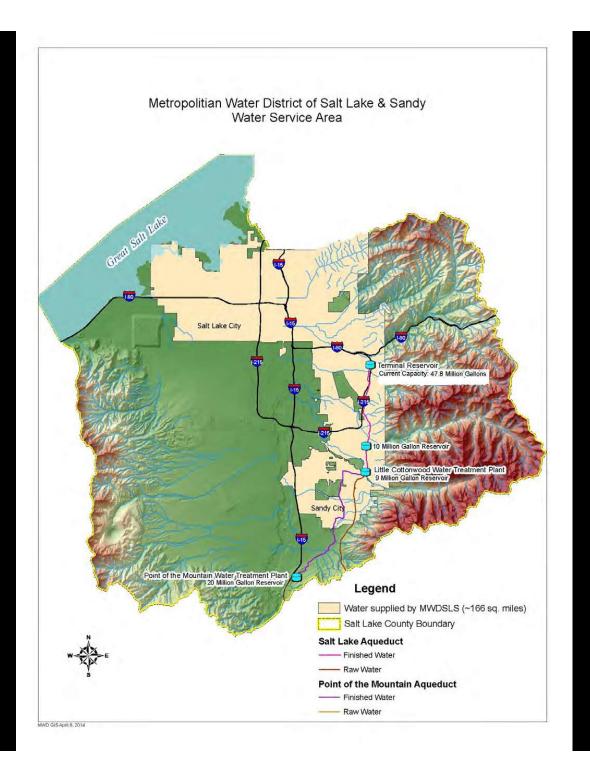
- MWDSLS Overview
- FY 2021 Budget
- Debt Service
- Budget Schedule

Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake & Sandy

- Established in August 1935
- Member cities
 - Salt Lake City—founding member
 - Sandy City—joined in 1990
- Board members appointed by city councils
 - 5 members—Salt Lake City
 - 2 members—Sandy City
 - Four year terms

Customers of MWDSLS

- Salt Lake City
- Sandy City
- Surplus customers
 - Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District
 - Irrigators
 - Others



MWDSLS Water Supply

Water Sources	Typical Annual Supply (acre-feet)
Provo River Project (Deer Creek Reservoir; current year allocation estimated to be 100%)	61,900
Little Cottonwood Creek (From SLC & Sandy)	20,000
Central Utah Project (Jordanelle Reservoir)	20,000
Ontario Drain Tunnel (Sandy City Preferential Right)	3,200
Total:	105,100
Central Utah Project—Utah Lake System (Strawberry Reservoir; Available in FY 2021)	5,600

Agency Relationships

- Provo River Project
 - Provo River Water Users Association (Deer Creek Division)
 - MWDSLS (Aqueduct Division)
 - Shareholders of Provo River Water Users Association
 - MWDSLS owns the majority of stock (61.9%)
 - Provo Reservoir Water Users Company (16%) (Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District owns majority stock in this company)
 - Others
- Central Utah Project
 - Central Utah Water Conservancy District

MWDSLS Key Facilities

- Little Cottonwood
 Water Treatment Plant
 - Design capacity
 - 150 million gallons per day (MGD)



- Point of the Mountain
 Water Treatment Plant
 - Design capacity
 - 70 MGD



MWDSLS Key Facilities

- Salt Lake Aqueduct
 - 42 miles long
 - 69 inch inside diameter
 - Design capacity—113 MGD



- 12 miles—60 inch diameter
 - Design capacity—77 MGD
- 2.5 miles—84 inch diameter
 - Design capacity—151 MGD





MWDSLS Key Facilities

- Terminal Reservoir
 - Replacement project completed in 2018
 - Design capacity
 - 48 million gallons



- MWDSLS owns 2/7
 - Jordan Aqueduct and related facilities
 - Jordan ValleyWater Treatment Plant



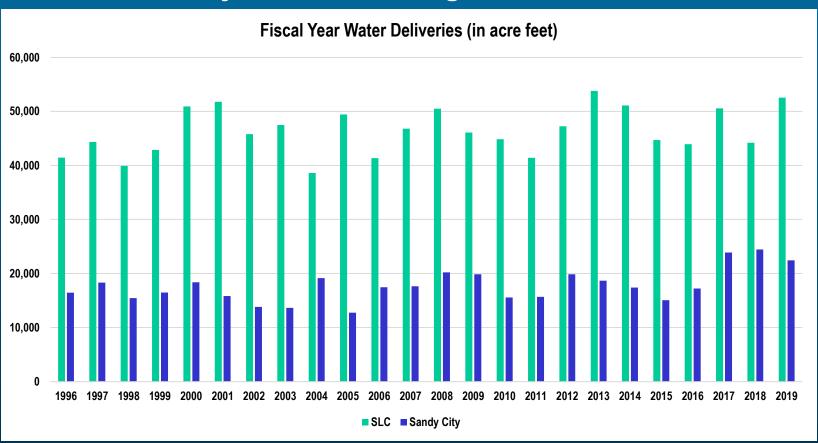


FY 2021 Budget—Revenue

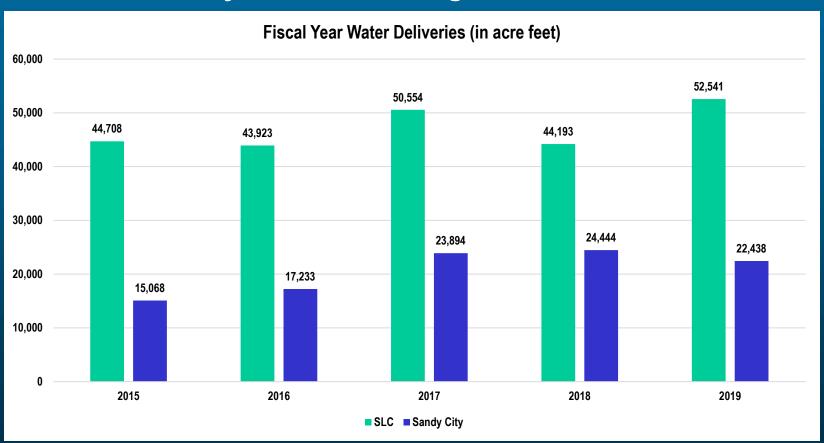
- **■** Three primary sources of revenue (98%)
 - Water sales (48%)
 - Property taxes (23%)
 - Capital Assessments (27%)
- Miscellaneous revenue (2%)
 - Interest
 - Other (cell tower leases, licensing program fees, surplus equipment sales, etc.)

- Member city rates history
 - Volumetric water rates (\$/acre foot) before FY 2010
 - Seasonal volumetric water rates from FY 2010 through FY 2013
 - Goal of seasonal rates was to encourage conjunctive water use (utilization of surface water supplies while resting ground water supplies)
 - Returned to volumetric rates in FY 2014 due to revenue shortfalls
 - Established fixed water rate in FY 2017
 - Supports conjunctive water use
 - Provides predictability for MWDSLS and member cities

Member city historical usage



Member city historical usage



- No increase to the member cities water charge for FY 2021
 - Future water rate increases are anticipated to be 3% annually through FY 2025 (5-year look ahead).

FY 2021 Budget Water Sales to Others, Property Taxes, Capital Assessments

- **3%** rate increase proposed for non-member entity water sales
 - Water sales to non-member entities on a surplus basis to help offset member city costs
- No proposed increase to the certified tax rate
- No proposed changes to the capital assessments

- 12.2% increase in Operations and Maintenance (O&M) expenses
 - Increased power costs
 - Primarily due to pumping costs to support necessary system upgrades at Little Cottonwood Water Treatment Plant.
 - Increased employee costs
 - Includes the addition of four full-time equivalents (FTEs) for succession planning and staffing needs
 - These costs (as well as any salary increases) will require additional Board approval after final budget adoption
 - This will allow the Board to better evaluate economic impacts and conditions resulting from COVID-19 before these costs are approved

- O&M expenses—increased Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD) costs
 - Increases are associated with Central Utah Project supplies (operation, maintenance, replacement, and reserves)
 - 44% increase for FY 2021 (increase of \$355,000)
 - 10% increase for FY 2022 (increase of \$115,500)
 - Annual assessment will have increased by \$970,500 in five years (324% increase)
 - FY 2017 annual assessment was \$300,000
 - Forecasted FY 2022 annual assessment is \$1,270,500
 - Total annual CUWCD cost is approximately \$5.0 M
 - 20,000 acre feet M&I and 3,100 acre feet ULS

- Provo River Water Users Association (PRWUA)
 - Annual assessments have been relatively steady
 - Largest future cost increase associated with replacement of Deer Creek Dam intake structure and related guard gates
 - Assuming a \$40 M project, a 2022 start date, 17% cost participation by CUWCD, 25 year amortization, and 5% interest rate:
 - The MWDSLS estimated annual cost would be approximately \$1.6 M
 - Based on historical averages, other assessments expected to increase by approximately 3.0% annually
 - Total annual PRWUA cost is approximately \$3.7 M
 - 61,900 acre feet (100% allotment) and holdover

- **13.5% increase in capital expenses**
 - Total capital budget is \$7.3 M
 - Increase of \$572 K in MWDSLS non-capacity capital expenditures
 - Increase of \$224 K in Jordan Aqueduct System capital expenditures
 - Updated Master Plan for capital improvements
 - Updated water supply and demand
 - Facilities demand analysis
 - Ensure reliable drinking water supplies for member cities through the year 2060
 - Comprehensive Asset Management Program and Capital Improvement Plan

Debt Service

- MWDSLS refunded a portion of its 2012A bonds in 2019
 - Net present value savings of \$2.3 M
 - Average annual cash flow savings of \$168 K
- Additional refunding opportunities are currently being explored
- No new debt anticipated in FY 2021

Budget Schedule

- Tentative budget was adopted on April 20
- Budget public hearing will be on May 18
- Final budget is anticipated to be adopted on June 22

Key Takeaways

- MWDSLS' current year water supply is healthy
- No rate increase for the member cities in FY 2021
- MWDSLS is working diligently to control O&M and capital costs
 - Costs from some outside agencies continue to escalate at a high rate (e.g. CUWCD)
- Investigating additional bonds refunding opportunities for further debt service savings

