

Business Item 2018-292: Proposed Change to Industrial SAC Program

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Environment Committee: October 23, 2018



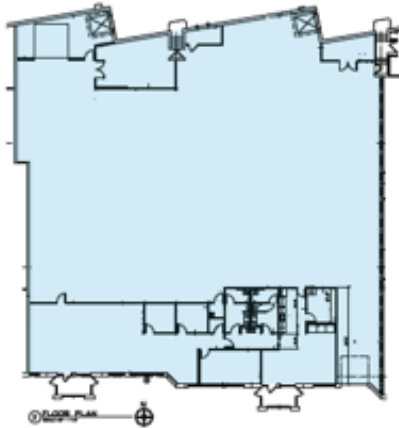
Proposed Action

That the Metropolitan Council approve a change to Sewer Availability Charge (SAC) assessments for process flows from industrial customers, effective January 1, 2019.

Background

- Industrial Sewer Availability Charges (SAC) accounts for approximately 2% (\$700,000) of all SAC units collected annually
- Of industrial customer SAC units:
 - 40% are commercial
 - 60% are process

Current Industrial SAC Program



Commercial SAC
Size & Type of Facility

plus

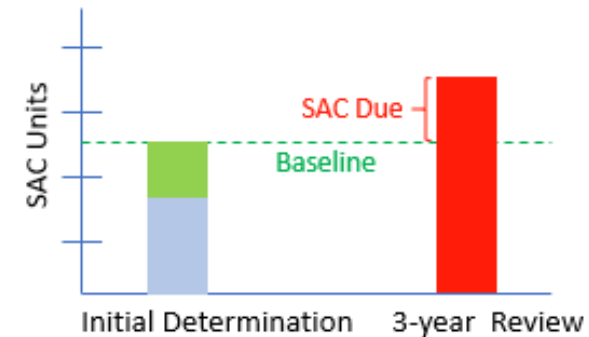
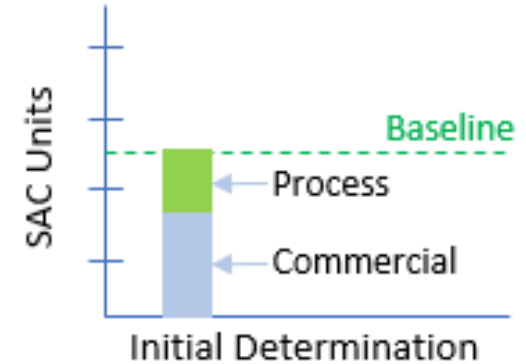


Industrial SAC
Maximum Discharge

- Industrial flow is comprised of Commercial and Industrial processes and is generally mixed prior to discharge:
 - SAC for commercial areas is based on MCES' standard commercial criteria
 - SAC for process area flow is determined separately, and is based on an initial Capacity Demand Review

Current Industrial SAC Program Cont'd

- Each Industry is assigned a **SAC baseline** (in SAC units) that includes both portions (commercial & industrial)
- Every 3 years, flow volume is reviewed to see if baseline is exceeded
- If flow exceeds baseline, the industry is given one year to reduce flow or additional SAC is charged
 - Flow is reviewed one year prior to permit renewal

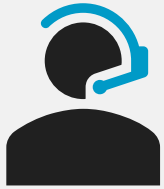


Problems with the Current Program

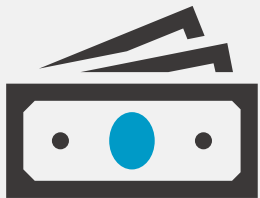


SAC Baselines can be exceeded for up to three years before identified during review

- Approximately 3,000 SAC units/year are owed due to baseline exceedances
- Only about 175 units/year for process flow are collected



Requires significant staff time for both MCES & industries for processing and review



Industries are dissatisfied with large SAC bills resulting from rare or infrequent increases in process flow

- E.g., a brewery that doubles its production for the week of the Super Bowl

Proposed Changes

- Eliminate the 3-year review and collect an ongoing Industrial Capacity Charge (ICC) for flow that exceeds baseline
- ICC provides industries with two options:
 1. **An industry can pay an ICC whenever volume exceeds baseline**
 - ICC would be paid at each industry's regular reporting period (quarterly, half-yearly, or annually)
 - ICC rate for 2019 would be \$2.10 per 1,000 gallons over baseline
 - ICC invoiced from MCES directly to industry
 2. **The industry can buy SAC to increase their baseline**
 - Currently, one SAC unit pays for 100,000 gallons per year of flow (no change)
 - MCES sends SAC bill to community and payment verification form to industry (current procedure)



or



Options for Industrial Customers

- Industries can choose to pay SAC or ICC at any time:
 - Existing baseline remains constant unless industry decides to increase it by paying SAC
 - Paying SAC increases an industry's baseline, but paying ICC does not
 - If volume is projected to always exceed baseline, it might be better to pay SAC
 - SAC has an approximate 11 year 'payback' period.
 - A SAC unit costs \$2,485 versus an annual ICC of \$210 ($2485 / 210 = 11.8$ years).



Benefits of the Change

- Reduces up-front costs while an industry's production is being established
- Ongoing costs will better match the business cycle
 - When process flows are greater, costs will rise accordingly
 - When flows are lower, costs will be lower
- Permit renewal fees will not include SAC payments
- Water conservation efforts will provide a SAC benefit, as well as savings from reducing volume costs
- Over time, this change is revenue neutral to MCES



Industrial SAC
Maximum Discharge

Rate Calculation

- SAC rate of \$2,485 is based on maximum potential flow per household of 274 gallons per day or 100,000 gallons per year
- MCES also has a Temporary Capacity Charge (TCC) of \$1.25 per 1,000 gallons (usually used for temporary water reclamation projects)
 - TCC is 1/20th of SAC (based on 20-year debt term)
 - A TCC collected for 20 years on 100,000 gallons per year equals \$2,485
- ICC needs to be higher than the TCC because it is applied to actual flow and isn't based on maximum flow
- The average flow per Residential Equivalent Connection over the past 20 years is 59,400 gallons per year
- **Therefore, the ICC is $100,000/59,400 \times \$1.25 = \2.10**

Outreach

- The proposed changes were well-received by industrial customers at the 2017 & 2018 spring workshops
- Industrial Waste and Metro Cities newsletters in 2018
- Letter campaigns to top 10 industrial cities in 2017, and all 114 communities in 2018
- **October 4 met with city staff (from Chaska*, Eagan, Shakopee Public Utilities, Anoka, Rosemount, Metro Cities) to discuss city impacts**
 - They were supportive of the change and appreciated being asked to participate



*Separate phone conversation

Schedule

- **Industrial Workshops – Metro 94***
 - March 22: Liquid Waste Haulers
 - April 19: Industrial Waste Customers
 - April 24: Industrial Waste Customers
- March-July: Solicit City Input
- **Municipal Customer Forums***
 - May 24: Minnetonka Community Center
 - June 7: Eagan Community Center Oaks Room
- **October 4 met with city staff**
- October 23: Environment Committee Recommendation
- November 14: Council Adoption
- January 1, 2019: New Rate and Process Effective



* *public input*

Thrive Lens

- Outcomes:
 - Prosperity – industrial customers will have a choice when starting or expanding their business and face lower administration fees
 - Sustainability – industrial customers who choose ICC may have incentive to implement water conservation improvements, since the benefits will be realized sooner
- Principle:
 - Collaboration – this change is a request from our customers and has been vetted with MCES customer cities as well as Metro Cities

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Questions