

In addition to the supply programs developed by Metropolitan, Metropolitan entered into an exchange agreement with the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA). On April 29, 1998, SDCWA and IID executed an agreement (the "IID-SDCWA Transfer Agreement") for SDCWA's purchase from IID of Colorado River water that is conserved within IID. An amendment to the IID-SDCWA Transfer Agreement, executed as one of the QSA related agreements, set the maximum transfer amount at 205,000 acre-feet in 2021, with the transfer gradually ramping up to that amount over an 18 year period, then stabilizing at 200,000 acre-feet per year beginning in 2023.

No facilities currently exist to deliver water directly from IID to SDCWA. Accordingly, in 1998, SDCWA entered into an exchange agreement with Metropolitan, pursuant to which SDCWA would have made available to Metropolitan at Lake Havasu on the Colorado River the conserved IID Colorado River water acquired by SDCWA from IID. Metropolitan would have delivered to SDCWA an equal volume of water from Metropolitan's supplies. The 1998 SDCWA-Metropolitan Exchange Agreement was conditioned upon the State Legislature's appropriation of \$235 million to Metropolitan for lining the earthen All-American and Coachella Valley Canals to conserve water that would otherwise seep into the soil. Upon completion of the canal lining, Metropolitan had the rights to the estimated 77,700 acre-feet per year of conserved water for 110 years (Canal Lining Water).

In 2003, SDCWA and Metropolitan amended their exchange agreement, pursuant to which Metropolitan assigned the rights to the Canal Lining Water for 110 years and the \$235 million in state funding to SDCWA in exchange for SDCWA's agreement to pay for deliveries of Metropolitan water exchanged for the Canal Lining Water and IID transfer water based on the conveyance rates charged to Metropolitan's member agencies.

The budget for the Supply Programs is \$61.2 million in FY 2018/19 and \$54.4 million in FY 2019/20. The expenditures for the Supply Programs are described in detail in the Biennial Budget document.

## **Demand Management Programs**

Demand Management costs are Metropolitan's expenditures for funding local water resource development programs and water conservation programs. These Demand Management Programs incentivize the development of local water supplies and the conservation of water to reduce the need to import water to deliver to Metropolitan's member agencies. These programs are implemented below the delivery points between Metropolitan's and its member agencies' distribution systems and, as such, do not add any water to Metropolitan's supplies. Rather, the effect of these downstream programs is to produce a local supply of water for the local agencies and to reduce demands by member agencies for water imported through Metropolitan's system.

Demand Management Programs reduce the use of and burden on Metropolitan's distribution and conveyance system, which, in turn, helps reduce and avoid the capital, operating, maintenance and improvement costs associated with these facilities. For example, local water resource development and conservation has deferred the need to build additional infrastructure such as the Central Pool Augmentation Project tunnel and pipeline, completion of San Diego Pipeline No. 6, the West Valley Interconnection, and the completion of the SWP East Branch expansion. Overall, the decrease in demand resulting from these projects is estimated to defer the need for projects between four and twenty-five years at a savings of approximately \$2.9 billion in 2017 dollars. The programs also free up capacity in Metropolitan's system to convey both Metropolitan water, and water from other non-MWD sources.

In addition to reducing Metropolitan's costs for operating the distribution and conveyance system, Metropolitan also pursues conservation and local water resource development because it has uniquely been directed to do so by the state Legislature. In 1999, then Governor Davis signed SB 60 (Hayden) into law. SB 60 amended the Metropolitan Water District Act to direct Metropolitan to increase conservation and local resource development. No other water utility in California, public or private, has been specifically identified by the state Legislature and directed to pursue water conservation and local water resource development.

Metropolitan's Demand Management programs also support the region's compliance with the requirements of SB X7-7. In 2009, the state Legislature passed SB X7-7, which was enacted to reduce urban per capita water use by 20 percent by December 31, 2020. Urban retail water suppliers are not eligible for state water grants or loans unless they comply with the water conservation requirements of the legislation. Demand Management programs help the region achieve urban per capita water use reductions.

Demand Management costs also support the Strategic Plan Policy Principles approved by Metropolitan's Board on December 14, 1999. These principles represent the Board's vision that Metropolitan is a regional provider of wholesale water services. In this capacity, Metropolitan is the steward of regional infrastructure and the regional planner responsible for coordinated drought management and the collaborative development of additional supply reliability and necessary capacity expansion. Through these regional services, Metropolitan ensures a baseline level of reliability and quality for service in its service area.

The expenditures for the Demand Management Program are \$89.1 million in FY 2018/19 and \$85.8 million in FY 2019/20, and are described in more detail in the Biennial Budget document.

## Capital Financing Costs

Capital financing costs are Metropolitan's expenditures for Revenue Bond debt service, General Obligation bond debt service, debt administration costs, the funding of capital expenditures from current operating revenues, or Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGo), and State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan payments.

Budgeted amounts for Capital Financing represent the expenditures for existing and future debt service, anticipated debt administration costs to support the debt portfolio, and PAYGo amounts to support the Capital Investment Plan (CIP). Metropolitan generally incurs long-term debt to finance projects or purchase assets which will have useful lives equal to or greater than the related debt. Revenue supported debt can be authorized by Metropolitan's Board of Directors.

- **Revenue Bond Debt Service:** Includes the annual principal and interest payments for Metropolitan's outstanding and estimated future Revenue Bond debt service costs. Revenue bonds are used to finance the majority of Metropolitan's CIP. Long-term interest rates are assumed to be 4.5 percent for fixed bonds.
- **G.O. Bond Debt Service:** Includes Metropolitan's currently outstanding General Obligation (GO) bond interest and principal payments. In the long-term, it is assumed that no additional GO debt is issued to finance the CIP.
- **Debt administration costs:** Includes liquidity, remarketing, and broker-dealer fees.
- **PAYGo from Annual Operating Revenues:** Current policy calls for 60 percent of Metropolitan's capital costs to be funded from current revenues. The PAYGo program is projected to generate \$120 million per year through the service class rates for this purpose over the next two fiscal years. As the annual capital expenditures increase over the next ten years, PAYGo will increase, while debt service costs will decrease as outstanding debt is paid down, thereby making room within the cost structure to absorb the increased costs associated with the California WaterFix, if applicable.

Expenditures for Capital Financing are \$451.9 million in FY 2018/19 and \$450.9 million in FY 2019/20. The Capital Financing costs are described in more detail in the Biennial Budget document.

## Required Reserves

Metropolitan's Administrative Code and provisions of the revenue bond covenants require that reserves be held in certain funds at certain times. Therefore, as costs increase, reserves also increase to meet the Administrative Code and revenue bond covenants requirements. This line item reflects current policy requiring O&M fund and minimum requirements for the Revenue Remainder Fund. The increase in Required Reserves is \$31.6 million in FY 2018/19 and \$41.3 million in FY 2019/20.