

Economic Development Rates: Theory & Practice

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...TO LOCATE YOUR BUSINESS
HERE.

Definition: In Theory



- Economic Development: *Attraction and Retention*
- Economic Development Rates (“EDRs”) are a vehicle for the utility to provide an incentive to large commercial or industrial customers to locate a facility in the utility service territory.
- Incentive is in the form of a discount from the utility’s standard tariff rates, terms or conditions.
 - Demand / Energy / Customer charges
 - Charges for Infrastructure / CIAC

Definition: In Practice



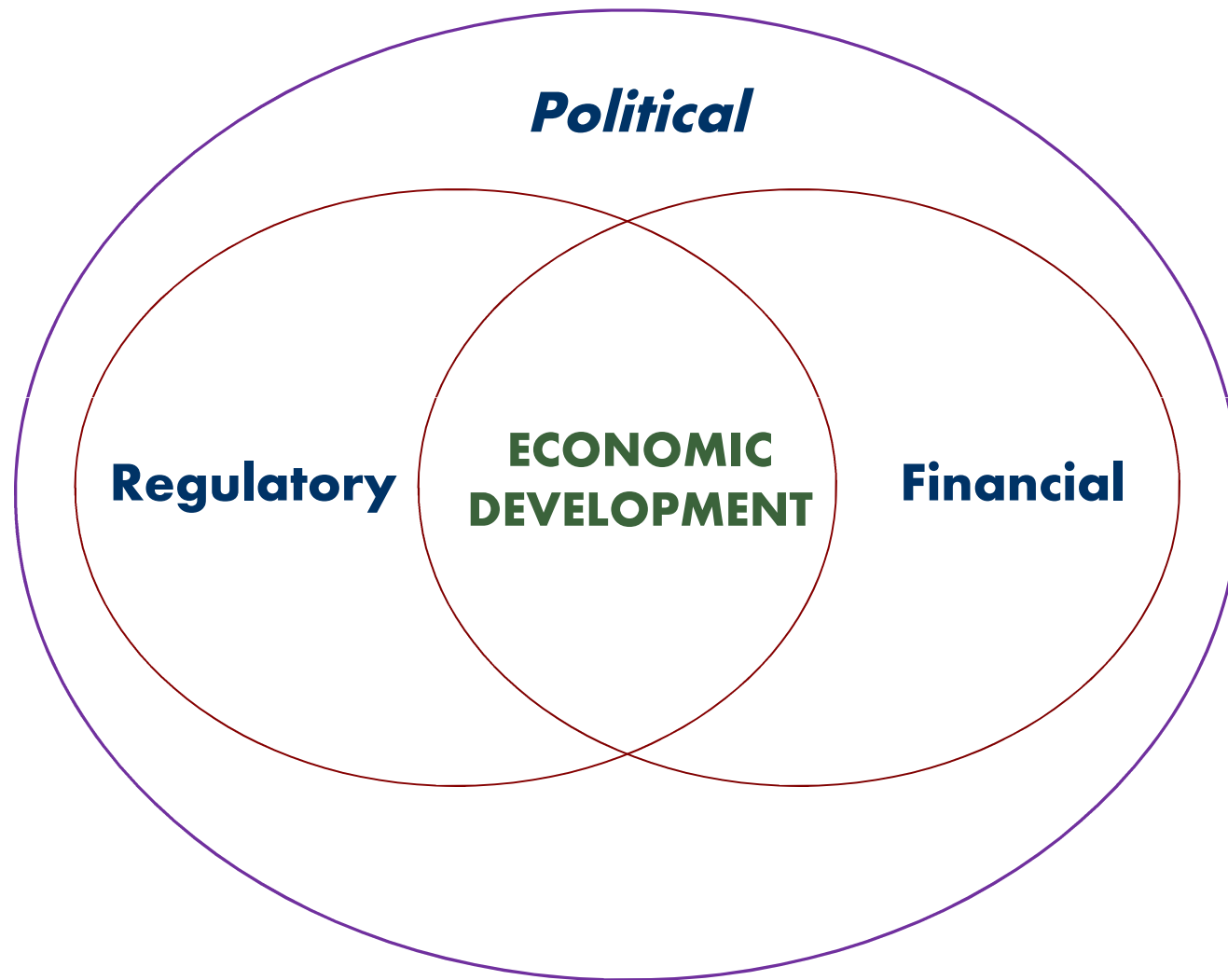
- Essentially a political *Site Selection Contest*
 - Contest between countries, states, or cities
 - Contest between utilities
- Numerous parties have an interest in Economic Development – the utility is but one of many stakeholders at the table
 - No stakeholder operates in a vacuum
 - Stakeholder objectives do not necessarily align



Site Selection Drivers

- 1) Labor Costs
- 2) State and Local Incentives
- 3) Highway Accessibility
- 4) Availability of Skilled Labor
- 5) Energy Availability and Costs
- 6) Proximity to Major Markets
- 7) Tax Exemptions
- 8) Occupancy/Construction Costs
- 9) Corporate Tax Rate
- 10) Availability of Buildings
- 11) Environmental Regulations
- 12) Availability of Land
- 13) Access to Major Airport
- 14) Expedited Permitting
- 15) Proximity to Suppliers
- 16) Low Union Profile
- 17) Available ICT Services
- 18) Shipping Costs
- 19) Available LT Financing
- 20) Right-to-Work State

Economic Development Paradigm



Financial



- Utility
 - Earnings and Cost considerations
- Government:
 - Tax Revenues
 - Costs associated with increased public services
 - Direct, Indirect, & Induced economic effects
- Customer – start-up and on-going operation costs
- Other Ratepayers – benefits?

Political



- State and Local Government
 - Executive & Legislative branches
- Chambers of Commerce / Economic Development Agencies / Area Development Districts
- Election Year Politics
- Media Coverage

* * * *Political Consequences* * * *

Regulatory



- Economic Development Rates and Load Retention Rates have existed for decades
 - Prevalent in 1980s
 - Interest waned during economic boom of 1990s
 - Returning to prominence due to current economy
- Body of regulatory deliberations is extensive
- Well established set of principles emerged for evaluation of incentive / discounted rates

Common Criteria for EDRs

- Discount must be **Necessary**
- Discount must be **Sufficient** (but not *too* sufficient!)
- Discounted rate must **Exceed Marginal Cost** of providing service
- Discounted rate must **Benefit Other Customers**

...but how to demonstrate?

Common Features of EDRs

- Discounts are Phased Out Over Time
 - e.g. a discount of 50% that declines by 10% each year so that after 5 years there is no discount
- Minimum Incremental Load and/or number of jobs
- Target the re-use of existing vacant property (“Brownfield Tariff”)
- Tariff requirements to prevent “Free Riders”

Cautions: EDRs



- When does the rate commence?
- What happens after phase-out of the rate discount?
- Is the offering non-discriminatory? Will existing customers want the same deal, via a similarly-structured Load Retention Rate?
- If utility is regulated, what is the rate treatment for the “lost revenue” resulting from the discount? Will other rate classes pay the difference at the next general rate case?

Cautions: Economic Development

- Game Theory



- Risk of Over-Commitment
 - Considerable pressure on all parties to commit to do their part. No one wants to be the roadblock to a deal. All the parties say they can deliver. Can they? Can *you*?
- Quick Turnaround Time on Cost Estimates
- A relocation customer shows an interest in moving to your service territory. Is it legitimate?

How It Starts....



Kentucky Is Only Alternative For Harley Plant

Louisville Courier-Journal

November 4, 2009

“ ‘The company has now narrowed the focus of its alternatives site analysis to Kentucky, and expects to make a final decision on whether to relocate or remain in York by the end of the year,’ the Company said in a statement..”

....And How It Ends



Harley Plant Unlikely For Kentucky

Louisville Courier-Journal

December 3, 2009

“ ‘Today’s ratification of a new seven-year labor agreement by our employees in York represents a significant step in the plan to restructure Harley Davidson’s York Vehicle Operations for future success,’ the company said.”

Other Forms of Economic Development



- Loan Programs
- Discounts or extended pay-back for infrastructure
 - Redundant feeds
 - Enhanced System Protection
- Coordination/Support for On-Site Generation
- Environmental Assessments
- Other Support & Overall Partnership

Recent Activity



- Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program – U.S. Dept. of Agriculture: March 2011
 - Interest-free loans to co-ops to pass on to local business to create and retain jobs in rural areas
- Florida Power & Light: May 2011
 - Rate for incremental load and jobs
- Ohio PUC proposed tariff: July 2011
 - Rate for increased payroll, jobs, investment
- Mississippi Power: Aug 2011
 - Rate for start-ups & expansions



Conclusion



- Economic Development Rates, if designed and implemented properly, can benefit the utility, the customers, and the community at large
- Utility rates are an important part of a coordinated business attraction strategy, but other parties and factors typically drive the site selection process
- Success requires a thorough understanding that Economic Development operates primarily in the political domain and a genuine willingness to assist in unconventional and innovative ways.

Questions?

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