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# Consider and Possibly Recommend to the SVCE Board Changes to SVCE Rates and the Revised FY 2022 Budget

Amrit Singh  
Finance and Administration Committee Meeting  
November 29, 2021

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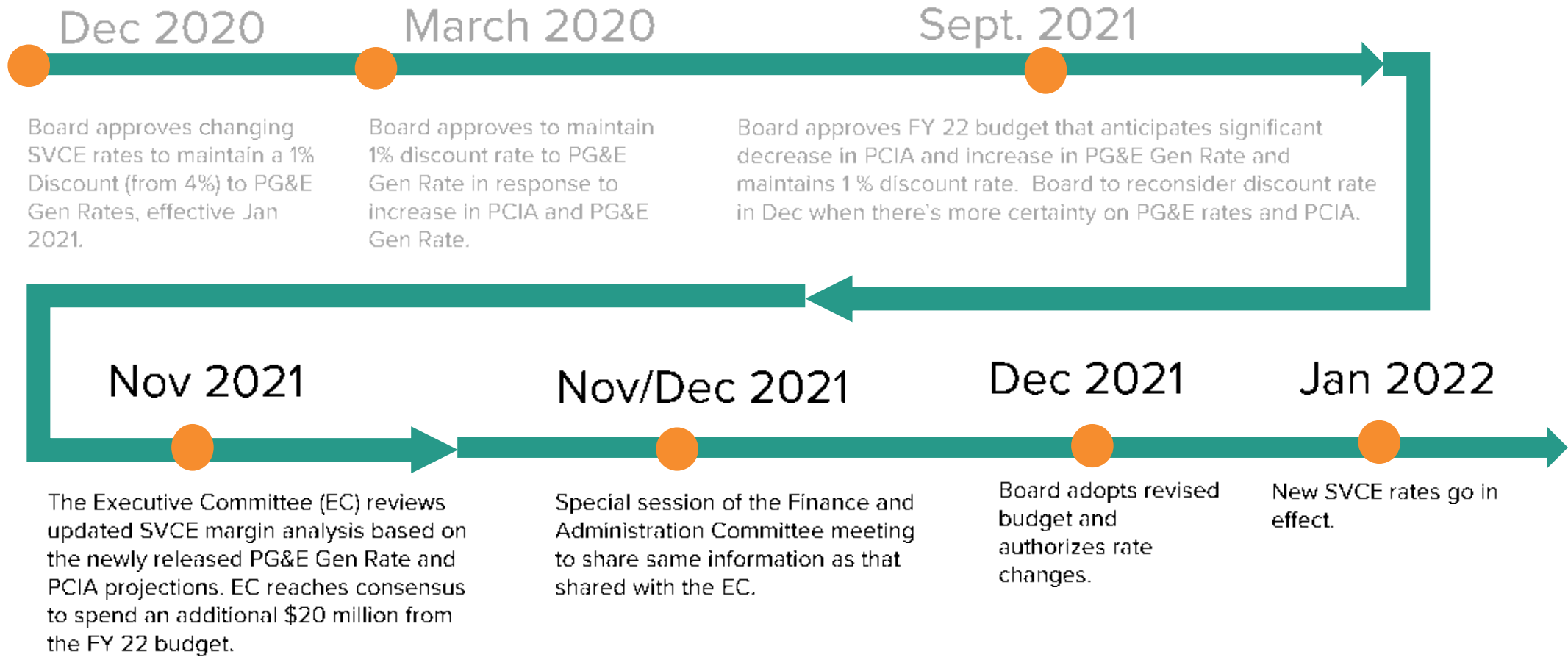
# Overview

- Timeline
- Higher margins
- Estimated impact on budget
- Discussion on risk factors
- Price forecast implications
- Stress test
- Can Forecast be Improved
- Options on use of additional funds
- Reserve Analysis
- Recommendation
- Adopt Revised Budget
- Recommend for Board Approval



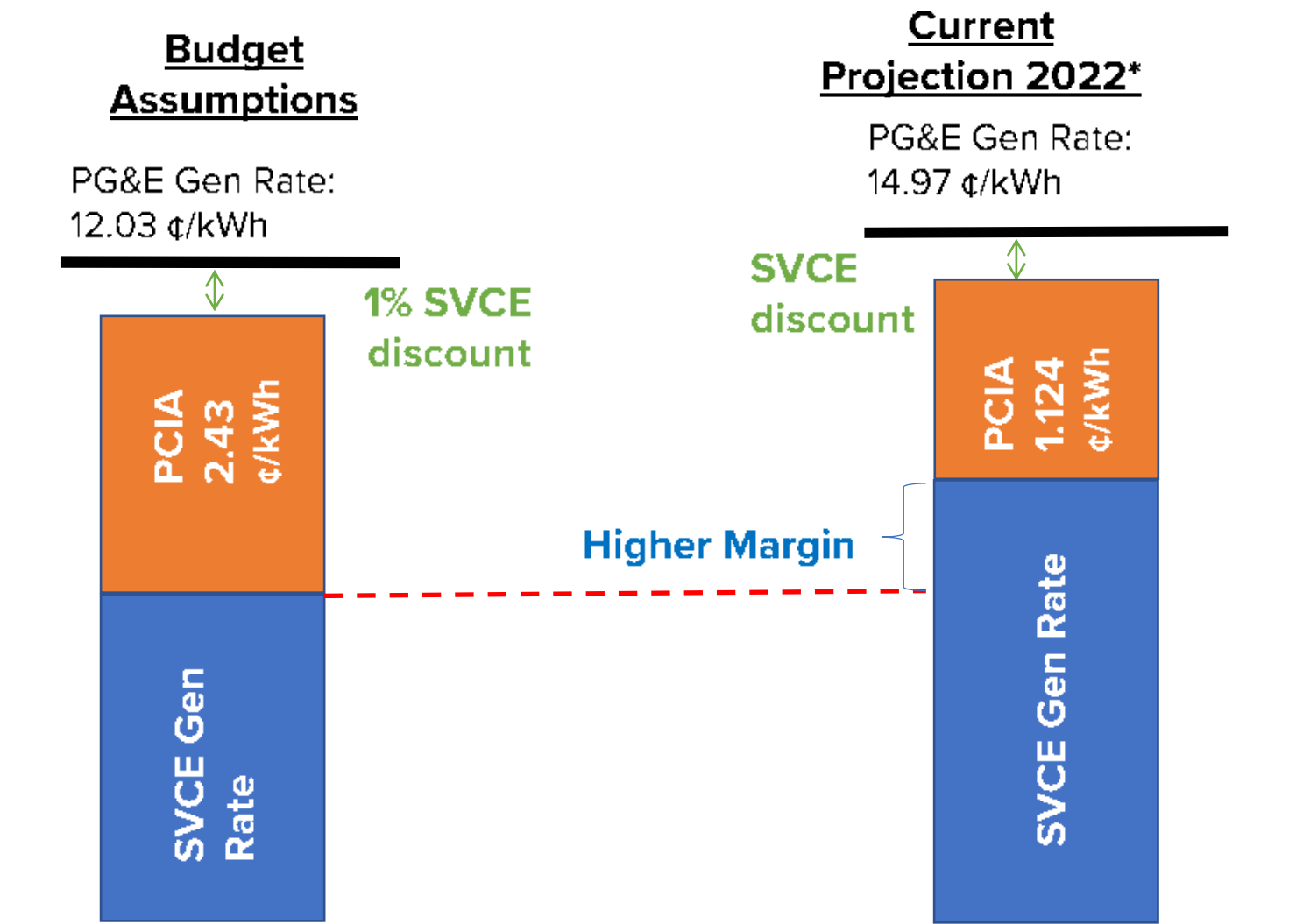


# Timeline



# PG&E ERRA Update Results in Higher Margin than FY 22 Budget Assumptions

- Relative to assumptions in the FY 22 Budget:
  - PG&E's generation rate is expected to increase by about 24%
  - PCIA is expected to decrease by about 54%
- Relative to Budget, SVCE's margin improve by about 44% (in calendar year 2022)
- CPUC to approve actual rates in late December



\* Source: PG&E 2022 ERRA Forecast Application

# Estimated Impact on Budget

Based on *preliminary* calculations.

FY 22 Budget (\$ in thousands)	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>With Revised Margins**</u>	<u>Variance (Budget to Revised Margins)</u>
Revenues*	341,635	348,946	434,222	92,587
Power Supply Cost	273,561	293,558	293,558	19,997
Operating Margin	68,074	55,388	140,664	72,590
Other Costs	31,590	31,590	31,590	-
Net Contribution to Reserves	<u>36,484</u>	<u>23,798</u>	<u>109,074</u>	<u>72,590</u>

\* Potential customer write-offs included in other costs.

\*\* Assumes 1% customer discount.



# Risk Factors to Consider

- Higher margins result from extreme increase in power market prices (black-swan type event).
  - PG&E Gen Rate also increased because of under recovery in ERRRA account
- Black-swan type events that can affect us adversely in the future can draw substantial funds from the reserves and/or increase customer rates to uncompetitive levels.
- PCIA is based on current estimated market price benchmark (MPB) from the CPUC.
  - If realized prices are lower than MPB, then PCIA will be under collected and the under collection will raise 2023 PCIA rates



# Commodity Price Implications on PCIA/Gen Rates

- 2022 forward prices are at all time high.
  - Extreme case of runup in prices
- Most of the increase occurred in the last 12 months
- Can't predict future but price trends could reverse, and prices could drop equally or more.
  - Leads to substantial draw from reserves





# Stress Test – Market Prices Plunge

*Assumes market prices drop to historical lows (1 percentile).*

(\$ in thousands)	<u>Cal 2023 Forecast</u>	<u>Stress Test 1.**</u>	<u>Stress Test 2.***</u>
Revenues*	394,111	96,629	96,629
Power Supply Cost	251,249	219,867	251,249
Operating Margin	142,862	(123,238)	(154,620)
Other Costs	33,663	33,663	33,663
Net Contribution to Reserves	<u>109,199</u>	<u>(156,901)</u>	<u>(188,283)</u>

\* Potential customer write-offs included in other costs.

\*\* Hedges for Cal 2023 at current 70% level. Assumes 1% customer discount.

\*\*\* Assumes Cal 2023 is hedged 100% at today's prices. Assumes 1% customer discount.





# Can we improve our forecast?

*Any modeling improvement will not eliminate the biggest contributor to uncertainty: Market Price Movements*

- Biggest source of uncertainty is market price volatility
- Can models be improved to eliminate significant amount of actual to forecast variances?
  - To a large extent, no
    - Market price volatility remains *(to the extent not perfectly hedged)*
    - PCIA and PG&E generation rate calculations come from a blackbox
      - Do not know the PCIA and PG&E generation portfolio positions
      - CalCCA model is based on public information
- Changing our hedging strategy to account for improved modeling of PCIA and PG&E Generation rate could reduce risk



# Options for use of Improved Margins

1. Hold in reserves for future black swan events
  - Forecast days cash on hand (DCOH) from FY 2022 budget: 233
  - Increase in DCOH with improved margins after adjustment for FY 21 loss: 78
  - Expected DCOH for FY 2022: 311
    - Minimum target: 120 Days
    - Target: 230 Days
    - Maximum: 320 Days
  - The black swan event/stress test modeled would use 189 – 227 DCOH.
2. Add funds to programs double down strategy
  - Currently programs are funded at 2% of revenues. Each 1% adds ~\$4.3 million.
3. Increase customer discount
  - Every 1% increase in customer discount diverts ~ \$6 million from reserves.
4. Combination of above



# Reserve Analyses – Days Cash on Hand (DCOH)

<u>Stress Tests</u>	<u>Beg. 2023 Forecast of Reserves (DCOH)</u>	<u>Draw on Reserves from Stress Case (DCOH)</u>	<u>Remaining (DCOH)</u>	<u>Available for Use* (Maintaining Min. Reserve Threshold of 120 DCOH)</u>	<u>Available for Use in \$ Millions</u>	<u>Expected Case FY 22 Forecast of Reserves (DCOH)</u>
Price Drop to 1 percentile (100% Hedged Case)	348	227	121	1	1	310
Price Drop to 1 percentile (70% Hedged Case)	348	189	159	39	32	272

\* Target to maintain 120 DCOH under the stress case scenario while ensuring that on an expected basis DCOH does not drop below the target threshold of 230 in FY22.

- Recommendation: Maximum additional spend should be within the range of \$1 to \$32 million based on the above stress test analyses.
- Other Considerations:
  - In the year the stress case event occurs, SVCE can also mitigate the financial impact with higher customer rates. Other CCAs have had rates higher than PG&E.
  - On an expected basis, PCIA should trend down as PG&E continues to recover stranded costs.



# Recommendation on Use of Fund

- Staff recommends additional spend from FY 22 budget of \$20 million.
- The Executive Committee (EC) at its Nov. 17, 2021, meeting reached consensus to spend an additional \$20 million from the FY 22 budget.
  - On how to allocate the \$20 million between programs and additional customer discount, the EC decided to have that discussion at the December Board meeting.
- Table below shows some options in allocating the \$20 million between additional funding for programs and additional customer discount:

Allocate to Programs Double Down Strategy* (Spend will occur over 3-to-5-year period)	Customer Discount % Relative to PG&E Generation Rate
20 million	1% (existing discount)
15.5 million	2% (add'l 1%)
11 million	3% (add'l 2%)

*\*Inclusive of equity program allocation to focus on low-income customers.*



# Adopt Revised Budget

## SILICON VALLEY CLEAN ENERGY FY 2021-22 PROPOSED REVISIONS to OPERATING BUDGET (SUMMARY) (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2021-22 Adopted BUDGET	FY 2021-22 RECOMMENDED BUDGET	VARIANCE	
			\$	%
Energy Revenues	339,073	431,660	92,587	27%
Power Supply Expense	273,561	293,558	19,997	7%
Operating Margin	<u>65,511</u>	<u>138,102</u>	72,591	111%
Operating Expenses	22,407	22,407	0	0%
Non-Operating Revenue/(Expense)	310	310	0	0%
Transfers and Other Expenses	6,931	27,531	20,600	297%
<b>BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR RESERVES</b>	<b><u>\$36,483</u></b>	<b><u>\$88,474</u></b>	<b><u>\$51,990</u></b>	

The above table assumes \$20 million transfer to the program budget. The actual amount of transfer will depend on the option selected in the previous slide. The program fund also includes an additional \$600,000 for savings from PG&E nuclear allocation approved by the Board at the November 2021 meeting.



# Recommend for Approval

- Staff requests that the Finance and Administration Committee recommend that the Board:
  1. Adopt a revised budget to:
    - Provide a \_\_\_% discount to PG&E generation rates effective January 1, 2022, based on PG&E's November AET Filing, provided the CPUC does not delay the AET rate increase
    - Account for increase in power supply expense (~\$20 million)
    - Transfer additional \$\_\_\_ to the programs fund
  2. Authorize SVCE to change rates effective January 1, 2022, that reflects a \_\_\_% discount to PG&E generation rates based on PG&E's November AET Filing, provided the CPUC does not delay the AET rate increase
    - Adjust rates effective February 1, 2022, based on CPUC adopted AET rates
  3. **Readjust** rates and budget accordingly within 3 weeks of January 1, 2022, if the CPUC approves PG&E's generation rates and PCIA that would result in SVCE rates that are 10% on average lower than the expected rate based on PG&E's November AET filed rates.
    - Readjust rates to provide a **1%** discount to the AET approved PG&E generation rates; True-up any overcollection that resulted within first few weeks of January
    - Do not transfer additional funds to Programs; Revisit funding for Programs at Mid-Year Budget
    - Revisit customer discount at the January 12, 2022, Board Meeting

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**Thank you! / Questions?**



# Challenges in Forecasting Headroom

- Energy price in the current and prior year have the largest impact on headroom (cash reserves).
- Based on historic price analysis Scenarios 1 and 4 are more common than Scenarios 2 and 3.
- Additional Headroom Drivers
  1. 2021 Gen Rate (ERRA balance)
  2. 2021 PCIA (PABA balance)
  3. 2022 Net Revenue Increase

**Key:**

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+ 2021 Gen Rate Increase (ERRA Under collection)

+ 2021 PCIA Decrease (PABA Over collection)

+ 2022 Net Revenue Increase

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- 2021 Gen Rate Decrease (ERRA Over collection)

- 2021 PCIA Increase (PABA Under collection)

- 2022 Net Revenue Decrease

**2021 Energy Price Change  
(Actual – Forecast)**

+

**2022 Energy Price Change  
(Forecast, Now – Forecast at budget)**

+

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<p><u>Scenario 1</u> Large increase to cash reserves +++</p>	<p><u>Scenario 2</u> Muted impact on cash reserves</p>
<p><u>Scenario 3</u> Muted impact on cash reserves</p>	<p><u>Scenario 4</u> Large decrease of cash reserves ---</p>

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# Stress Test – Market Prices Plunge

Assumes market prices drop to historical lows (5<sup>th</sup> percentile).

(\$ in thousands)	Cal 2023 Forecast	Stress Test 1.**	Stress Test 2.***
Revenues*	394,111	154,119	154,119
Power Supply Cost	251,249	231,958	251,249
Operating Margin	142,862	(77,839)	(97,130)
Other Costs	33,663	33,663	33,663
Net Contribution to Reserves	109,199	(111,502)	(130,793)

\* Potential customer write-offs included in other costs.

\*\* Hedges for Cal 2023 at current 70% level. Assumes 1% customer discount.

\*\*\* Assumes Cal 2023 is hedged 100% at today's prices. Assumes 1% customer discount.

# Reserve Analyses – Days Cash on Hand (DCOH)

*Includes less stressful scenarios where prices drop to the 5<sup>th</sup> percentile.*

<u>Stress Tests</u>	<u>Beg. 2023 Forecast of Reserves (DCOH)</u>	<u>Draw on Reserves from Stress Case (DCOH)</u>	<u>Remaining (DCOH)</u>	<u>Available for Use* (Maintaining Min. Reserve Threshold of 120 DCOH)</u>	<u>Available for Use in \$ Millions</u>	<u>Expected Case FY 22 Forecast of Reserves (DCOH)</u>
Price Drop to 1 percentile (100% Hedged Case)	348	227	121	1	1	310
Price Drop to 1 percentile (70% Hedged Case)	348	189	159	39	32	272
Price Drop to 5th percentile (100% Hedged Case)	348	158	190	70	58	241
Price Drop to 5th percentile (70% Hedged Case)	348	134	214	81	67	230

\* Target to maintain 120 DCOH under the stress case scenario while ensuring that on an expected basis DCOH does not drop below the target threshold of 230 in FY22.

# 2023 Forward Price Stress Scenarios

2023 Forecast as of Nov 2021	2023 Low case scenarios	Percentile
\$ 55		50%
	\$ 44	5%
	\$ 34	1%

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# ERRA Forecast Update

November 29, 2021

# 2022 Model Run Compared to Budget

## NewGen Numbers:

- Calendar Year
- Not load weighted
- Not adjusted for discount

## PG&E Numbers:

- Calendar Year
- Load weighted
- Not adjusted for discount

2017 Vintage Calendar Year	2021 Rates PG&E AET* 12/30/21	2022 Rates BUDGET 7/16/21**	2022 Rates PG&E Nov. Update 11/8/21
PG&E Gen Rate (\$/kWh)	0.1096	0.1215	0.1497
PCIA (cents/kWh)	0.0459	0.0229	0.0112
Headroom (cents/kWh)	0.0638	0.0986	0.1385
Assumptions			
On-Peak Energy Price (\$/MWh)	43.16	56.75	72.96
Off-Peak Energy Price (\$/MWh)	35.50	42.54	58.34
System Capacity Price (\$/KW-mon)	6.10	7.25	6.03
Local Capacity Price (\$/KW-mon)	6.15	7.25	6.35
Flex Capacity Price (\$/KW-mon)	5.69	7.25	6.41

\* AET is the Annual Electric True-up that finalizes the rates based on changes across all proceedings.

\*\*Based on NewGen Model run with SVCE assumptions

# PG&E Generation Rate

- The PG&E Generation Rate (Gen Rate) increased over 35% between 2021 and 2022.
- The large increase is mainly due to extremely high energy prices driven by high gas prices.

	2021	2022
Gen Rate (\$/kWh)	0.1096	0.1497
On-Peak Price (\$/MWh) <sup>1</sup>	43.6	72.96
Off-Peak Price (\$/MWh) <sup>1</sup>	35.5	58.34
Gas Prices at PG&E City Gate (\$/MMBtu) <sup>2</sup> [Winter Futures]	3.80	7.00

<sup>1</sup> Market Price Benchmark issued by CPUC  
<sup>2</sup> Data from Intercontinental Exchange

# PG&E Generation Rate (continued)

- The other driver of the high Gen Rate is due to the difference between the forecast energy price and the actual energy price.
- The energy prices in 2021 were higher than the forecast resulting in bundled customers paying less than they should.
- This “undercollection” is added to the 2022 prices thus compounding the increase in the 2022 Gen Rate.

		2021 Forecast	2022 Forecast
Energy Price (\$/MWh)	On-Peak	43.6	72.96
	Off-Peak	35.5	58.34

# Market Price Benchmarks 2019-22

		2019 Final	2020 Forecast	2020 Final	2021 Forecast	2021 Final	2022 Forecast
Energy Index (\$/MWh)	On-Peak		36.88		43.6		72.96
	Off-Peak		29.93		35.5		58.34
RA Adder (\$/kW-month)	System RA	2.77	4.59	5.20	6.10	7.33	6.03
	Local RA	3.19	4.11	5.02	6.15	6.31	6.35
	Flexible RA	2.78	4.41	4.65	5.69	5.39	6.41
RPS Adder (\$/MWh)		16.44	17.35	15.10	14.49	14.23	13.7



# Timeline

- Week of October 18: Assumptions Review, Revise Analysis
- November 1: CPUC issues MPBs
- November 8: PG&E Issues Updated PCIA and Gen Rate for 2022
- November 15: PG&E Issues Preliminary AET
- By mid to late November: NewGen and MRW 2022 Updated Forecasts
- Late November / Early December: Proposed Decision Issued
- Late December: Final Decision, Final Annual Electric True-up (AET) filed
  - The 2022 PCIA and Gen Rate will become final once PG&E Files the AET
- January 1, 2022: New Rates Implemented
- Q1 2022: PCIA allocation revised due to update of the 2020 GRC Allocation Factors