

Valley Clean Energy Board Meeting – April 8, 2021 via video/teleconference

Item 15 – Preliminary draft FY21/22 Operating Budget



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## Item 15 – Overview – Preliminary Draft Operating Budget FY 2021-2022

#### Overview

- Draft Budget presentations in April and May; Budget adoption in June
- The purpose of this presentation is to:
  - Provide an update on the current fiscal year budget
  - Introduce the preliminary draft operating budget for FY 2021-22
- Net \$0.1M or ~1% difference from previous forecasted budgets
  - FY 2020-2021 approximately \$0.8M better than the approved budget
  - FY 2021-2022 Preliminary Draft Budget is approximately \$0.9M lower



Item 15 – Overview – Preliminary Draft Operating Budget FY 2021-2022

# **Operating Budget FY 2019-2020 Update**



## Item 15 - Background – Operating Budget FY 20-21

#### **Operating Budget FY 2019-2020 Overview**

#### <u>June 2020</u>

- Board approved a \$52.5M Operating Budget for FY 2020-2021
  - Net loss of \$2.8M, after factoring in fiscal mitigation policy adjustments.
- Current operating budget was based on the following key factors:
  - **Covid-19.** Substantial reductions in load and revenue related largely to COVID and anticipated recessionary factors.
  - **PG&E Generation Rates.** 1.4% increase of PG&E's generation rates.
  - **Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (PCIA).** Overall, an approximately 44% increase.
  - Power costs. \$6.1 million increase in forecasted power costs due primarily to increasing Resource Adequacy (RA) costs and an anticipated delay in generation from pending long-term solar projects.
  - Fiscal Mitigation Policy Adjustments.
    - Power Planning Resource Adjustment- reduce purchase costs by \$2.25 million.
    - Accepting large hydro allocations from PG&E avoided a net
      - \$125,000 expenditure for GHG free energy.



## Item 15 - Background – FY 20-21 Actual + Forecast

#### **Current FY Update - Year to Date Actual plus Forecast FY 20-21**

- FY 2020-2021 net financial position is forecasted to be favorable by approximately \$0.8M due mainly to the following factors:
  - Positive Factors:
    - Revenue increases from higher customer demand from COVID -19 impact load forecast.
    - Lower actual expenditures related to marketing, new member agency on-boarding, legal support and contingency.
    - Contract labor expenditures below budget due to staffing.
    - Fiscal Mitigation Policy Adjustments tracking as forecast
  - Offsetting Factors:
    - The net effect of PG&E's average generation rate change (+2.8%) and PCIA increase.
    - COVID-19 net impact resulted in higher costs for short-term power purchases.



Item 15 – Overview – Preliminary Draft Operating Budget FY 2021-2022

## Preliminary Draft Budget FY 2021-22



### Item 15 - Preliminary Draft Operating Budget FY 2021-22

#### Preliminary Draft Budget FY 2021-22 – Overview

- Preliminary Draft 2022 Budget is nearly flat v. FY20-21 budget (~1% difference) less than CPI
- Preliminary Draft 2022 Budget includes a forecasted net income loss of \$6.9M. This is an approximately \$0.9M greater loss from the \$6.0M net loss forecasted and presented to the Board last June.
- The increased net loss is due primarily to the following major factors that are outside of VCE's direct control:
  - RA cost volatility/increases in power costs due to higher than forecasted resource adequacy resulting from a tightening market, shifting market rate design and CPUC requirements.
  - COVID-19 load forecast uncertainty related changes in long-term load requirements result in more conservative forecasting.
  - TOU rate transitions of some non-residential customers from their legacy rates.



## Item 15 - Preliminary Draft Budget FY 2021-22 – Expenses

#### **Preliminary Draft Budget Energy Expenses**

- Energy Expense net increase of ~1.48% compared to FY20-21 actual to FY21-22 forecast budget
  - Increases RA 31%
  - Reductions Hydro -92% and Energy Costs -6%

#### Preliminary Draft Budget Other Operating Expenses

- Expense net increase of ~1% compared to the FY20-21 budget
  - Increases VCE Community Programs and Strategic Plan Implementation
  - Reductions new member support and legal support
- Primary factors in this category of expenses include:
  - Services currently under contract
  - Transition to internal VCE staff and away from SMUD staffing services
  - 1.5% annual inflation rate on most expenses not under contract
  - 5% contingency rate post COVID transition.



# Item 15 - Preliminary Draft Budget FY 2021-22 – Other Considerations

#### **Preliminary Draft Budget Other Considerations**

- PCIA is incorporated into the draft preliminary FY 2022 at the previously forecasted net increase of 39%.
- Generation Rate is forecasted with a 1% increase in PG&E generation rates
- Both the PCIA and PG&E's generation rate setting are factors outside of VCE control.



## Item 15 – Preliminary Draft Budget FY 2021-22 – Summary

Energy - Megawatt Hours	 APPROVED BUDGET FY 2020-21 717,987	JAN	ACTUAL YTD 31, 2021 (7 MO) ORECAST (5 MO) FY 2020-21 762,289	PRELIMINARY BUDGET FY 2021-2022 769,935
OPERATING REVENUE	\$ 49,638	\$	53,981	\$ 49,047
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Cost of Electricity	47,670		51,663	51,082
Contract Services	2,723		2,577	2,559
Outreach & Marketing	241		177	241
Programs	12		3	135
Staffing	1,132		1,116	1,164
General, Administration and other	 772		577	829
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	 52,550		56,113	56,010
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	(2,912)		(2,131)	(6,964)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Interest income	135		101	139
Interest expense	 (57)		(56)	(42)
TOTAL NONOPERATING REV/(EXPENSES)	 78		45	97
NET MARGIN	\$ (2,834)	\$	(2,086)	\$ (6,866)
NET MARGIN %	 -5.7%		-3.9%	 -14.0%



## Item 15 – Preliminary Draft Budget FY 2021-22 – Conclusions

#### **Preliminary Draft Budget Conclusions**

- The preliminary draft FY 2022 operating budget reflects a -14% net margin
  - less than 1% difference from the net margin position forecasted last June.
  - As forecasted last June, net margin position does not meet VCE's 5% minimum annual goal.
- Fiscal Mitigation Policy Adjustments Adopted by the Board in June 2020 have helped blunt fiscal impacts – tracking as forecast
- Continuing volatility and uncertainty in the RA market, PCIA and load forecast due to Covid-19 are the primary drivers of the negative net margins.
- Utilizing reserves for rate stabilization will maintain rate competitiveness with PG&E and bridge the gap until long-term renewable contracts come on-line in 2021/22/23.

