

# Winooski One Hydro Purchase Financial Review of Arbitration Outcome

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# History

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- ❑ BED entered a series of agreements with the Winooski One Partnership (WOP) when the Winooski One hydroelectric facility was obtaining its FERC license between 1988 and 1991
  
- ❑ Simultaneously WOP entered a 20-year contract with the State of Vermont for the state purchasing agent to buy all power from the plant
  - ❑ Contract ran 4/1/1993 to 3/31/2013
  
- ❑ BED's agreements included an option for BED to purchase the facility for "Fair Market Value" when WOP's contract ended
  - The option had to be initiated in September, 2012, which BED did with city council approval

# The Option

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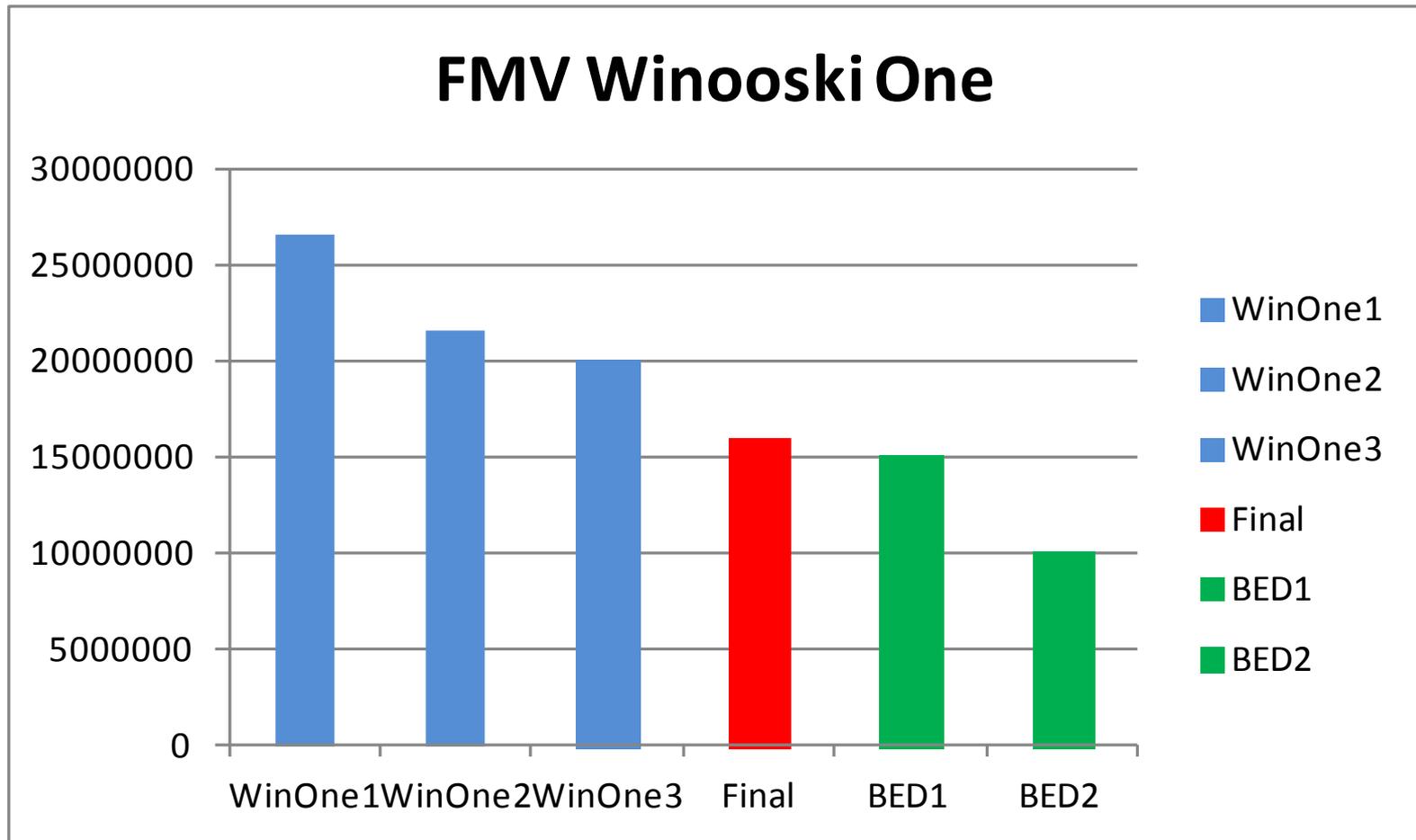
- ❑ Stated the purchase price was “Fair Market Value” (FMV)
- ❑ If the parties could not agree on the FMV then it would be decided through binding arbitration
  - If arbitration rules could not be agreed upon then the American Arbitration Association (AAA) was to be used
- ❑ BED had to post a \$100,000 deposit upon executing the option, which would be credited to the purchase if completed
- ❑ BED has 18-months from notifying WOP to complete the purchase or interest will begin accruing
  - The exact date and interest rate need to be confirmed but anticipate interest to start around April, 2014

# The Arbitration

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- ❑ BED and WOP could not agree on a price
- ❑ Arbitration was held through the AAA
  - Hearings in October (in Burlington) and November (in NYC)
- ❑ A panel of three arbitrators heard the case over seven (7) days of Hearings
- ❑ The Panel issued its Order on 12/10/13
  - Fair Market Value was determined to be **\$16,000,000**

# FMV Estimates and Arbitration Award



# Results vs. Initial Estimates

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- BED presented initial estimates to the city council in 2012 as part of gaining approvals to send WOP the option notice
  - Indicated that a \$25 million bond may be needed if BED lost the arbitration
  - Based on preliminary work by La Capra Associates (and BED adjustments) which indicated the value of the plant should be between \$11 million and \$23 million
  
- With the \$16 million award in hand BED estimates the total cost to complete the purchase would be \$18 million
  - \$16 million cost, plus \$1.6 million reserve fund, plus \$500,000 bond issuance charges, minus \$100,000 deposit
  
- The result is within BED's anticipated range

# Bond Considerations

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- ❑ BED anticipates a \$12 million bond will be needed to complete the purchase
- ❑ The McNeil bond Reserve Fund becomes available in June, 2014
  - \$10 million
- ❑ BED anticipates having part of a 2009 bond targeted for “Renewable purchases” available
  - \$1 million to \$2 million remaining from \$4.9 million initial value
  - Remainder will fund solar projects and pay the arbitration costs
- ❑ Using these funds needs to be considered in light of Moody’s recent rating review which listed BED’s present cash position as “weak”
  - BED plans to retain sufficient cash to meet Moody’s goals, while limiting new required debt

# Risk Analysis - Variables Evaluated

(These are all of the drivers BED evaluated in considering the purchase)

<b>WINOOSKI ONE TORNADO ANALYSIS</b>					
	<u>Type</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Discount Rate	Rate	2.0%	4.0%	6.0%	
Inflation Rate	Rate	2.0%	2.5%	3.0%	Applied to O&M net property taxes
Borrowing Rate	Rate	5.0%	5.5%	6.0%	<i>Used for future capital costs</i>
Property Tax Escalation	Rate	2.0%	2.5%	5.0%	
Production	Volume	29,234	29,297	33,000	<i>VHB Low, VHB Base, Sansoucy</i>
Market Capacity Value (MW)	Volume	2,250	4,500	4,500	<i>Low = 50% of existing value</i>
REC Value	Mkt Price	\$2.50	\$10.00	\$25.00	MA Class II
Capacity Prices	Mkt Price	IRP Low	IRP Base	IRP High	
Energy Prices	Mkt Price	IRP Low	IRP Base	IPR High	
O&M Adjustment	Cost	80%	100%	110%	
Re-licensing	Cost	50%	100%	150%	
Future CapEx	Cost	50%	100%	150%	
Lease Payments	Cost	\$0	\$153,000	\$153,000	<i>Increasing by inflation</i>
Management Fee	Cost	\$0	\$0	\$51,500	<i>Increasing by inflation</i>

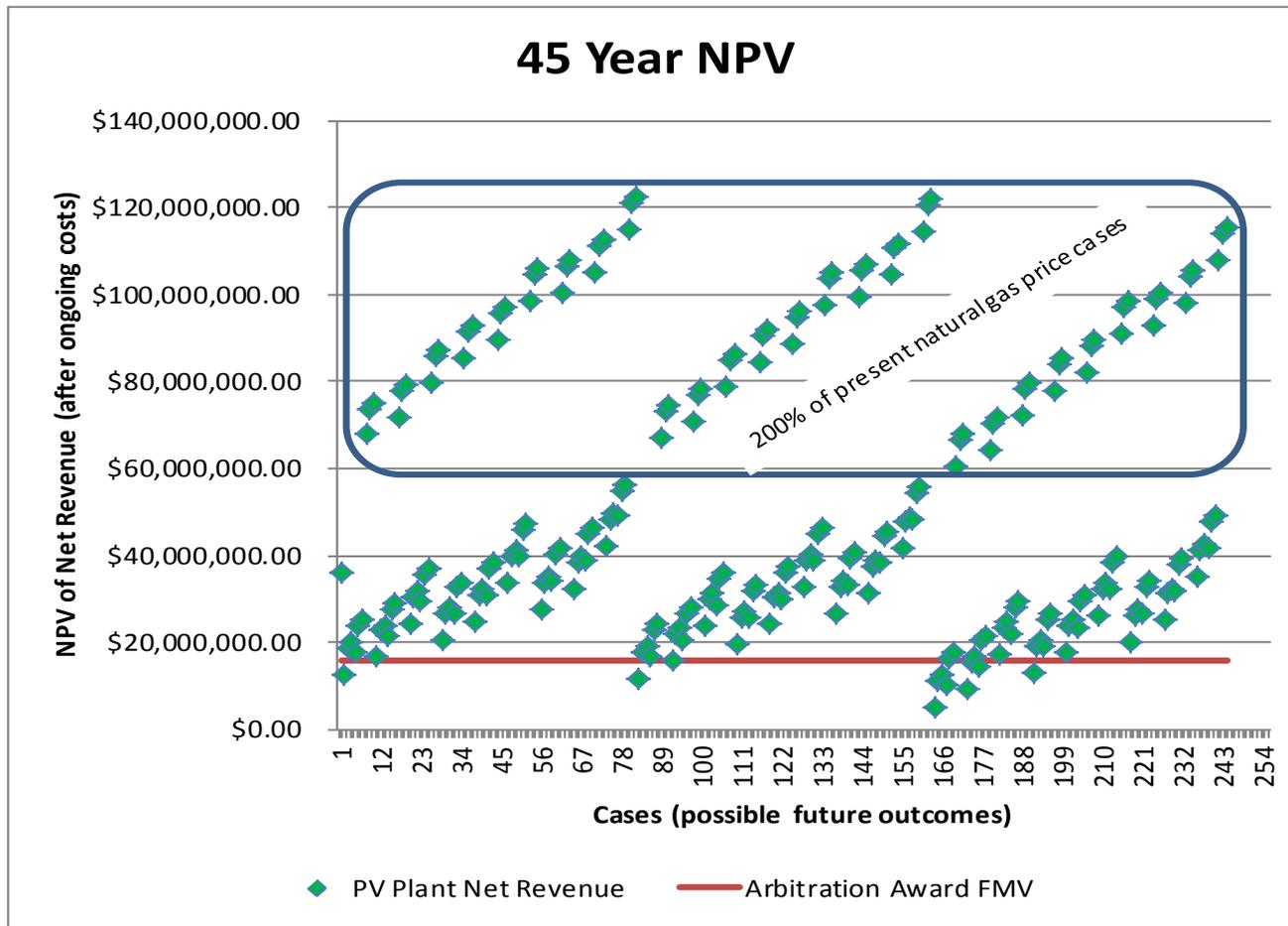
# Key Variables Identified

(These are the drivers that matter)

	<u>Low</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Weighted</u>
<b>Energy Prices</b>	IRP Low	IRP Base	IRP High	114.12% Base
<b>Production</b>	29,234	29,297	33,000	30,262 *
<b>REC Value</b>	\$2.50	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$11.88
<b>Capacity Prices</b>	IRP Low	IRP Base	IRP High	
<b>O&amp;M Adjustment</b>	80.0%	100.0%	110.0%	96.0%
<b>Cases</b>	243			
<b>* Year 1 - Low case did not have level production in all years</b>				

# Case Results

(After looking at 250+ possible future outcomes the purchase shows significant value to BED customers under nearly all cases)



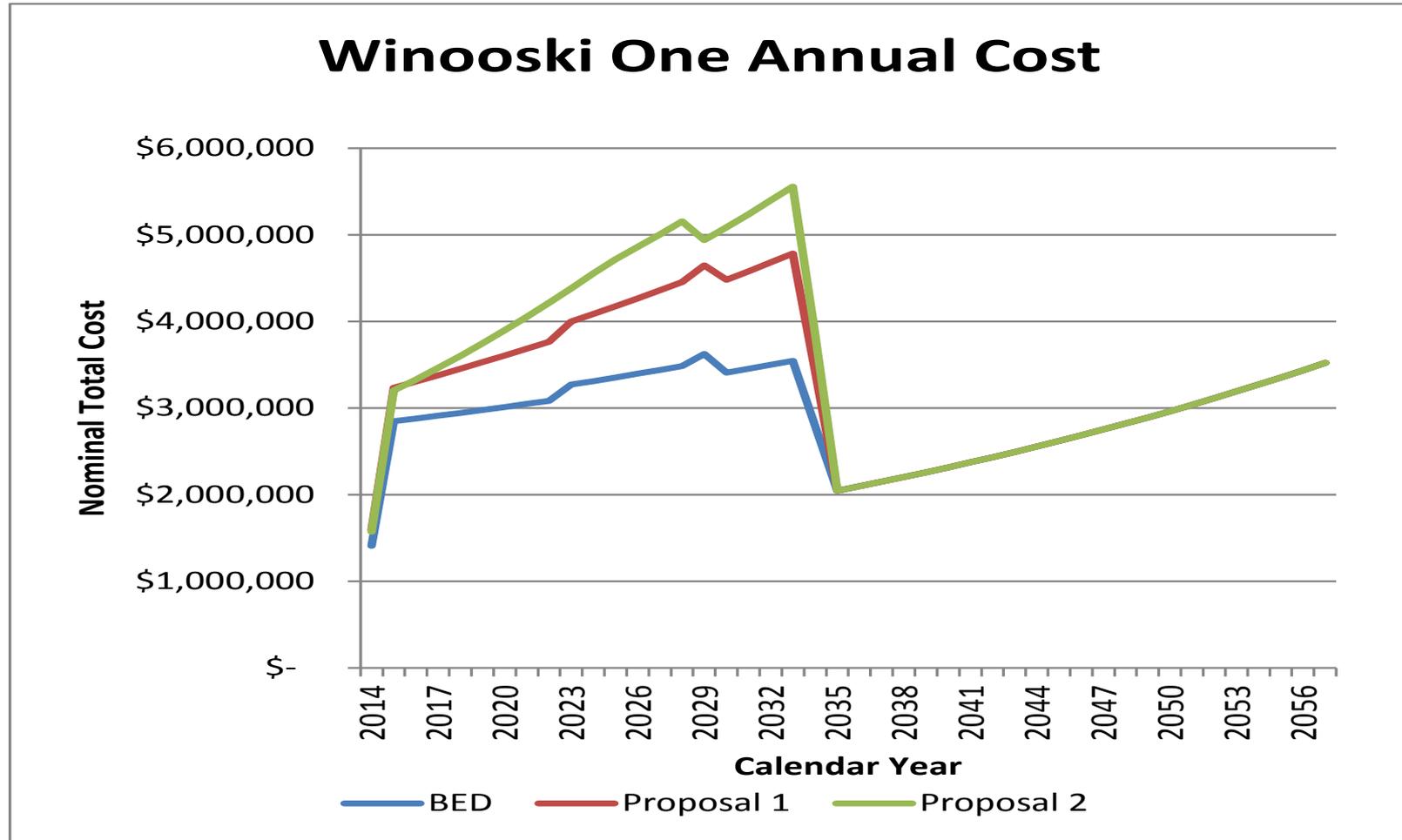
# Alternatives to bonding considered

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- ❑ Several parties approached BED about funding the purchase
  - They would provide capital, then lease facility from BED, and sell the output back to BED
  
- ❑ This would avoid the need to raise capital and for public vote on bond
  - The option agreement contains language limiting any bond vote to one try - if the vote fails the option is void
  
- ❑ BED evaluated the proposals from an economic and risk avoidance perspective
  
- ❑ Determined that the premium for all options was too high

# BED vs. Third Party Ownership

(utilizing private equity adds several hundred thousand dollars per year to the cost)



# Rate Impacts of Purchase

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- ❑ Winooski One will provide roughly 8% of the city's energy needs
  - Looked at as an individual project rate pressures will be similar to BED's existing wind contracts
  
- ❑ Three future scenarios were evaluated from a rate viewpoint
  - Worst probable case (no REC value) - 2.6% impact and declining
  - Long term expected (discounted REC value) - 1.6% impact and declining
  - Today's market values - 0.2% impact and increasing slightly
  
- ❑ Put in the context of BED's overall cost of service, this purchase alone will not cause rate pressure
  - Any significant rate pressure would result from future declines in REC prices
  - If natural gas prices increase it will help keep rates down
  - After the bonds are paid off it will provide substantial rate support

# Conclusions

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- The FMV of \$16 million is lower than BED anticipated the arbitration would produce, and in fact close to BED appraisals
  - It is \$7 million less than the worst case BED told the city council it might be in September, 2012
  
- The risk analysis continues to indicate the purchase will provide long term value to BED ratepayers
  - particularly in years after the debt service is retired
  - hydro assets tend to be very long-lived
  
- Rate pressure in today's markets is negligible
  - If REC prices drop some rate pressure would need to be managed
  - Long term (or if natural gas markets rebound short term) rate support would be provided

# Next Steps

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- ❑ BED has asked Chittenden Superior Court to confirm the award
  - City approval still needed to proceed to a closing on the purchase
  
- ❑ Interest charges will start to accrue shortly after Town Meeting, so moving expeditiously to close would be advised
  
- ❑ The city council needs to approve the purchase and put a bond warning on the Town Meeting Day ballot
  - The BEC approved moving forward at their 12/11/13 meeting
  - The BOF voted to recommend the purchase on 1/6/14
  - The city council will discuss it (possible vote) on 1/13/14
  - Warning ready for the 1/27/14 council vote
  - Bond vote at Town Meeting 2014

# Key Points

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- ❑ This is our only opportunity to own a hydro facility in Burlington
  - Conditions will never be more favorable
  
- ❑ It is the last piece needed to make 100% of BED's supply purchases renewable
  - Before accounting for REC sales
  - Positions the city well for dealing with greenhouse gas regulations
  
- ❑ It will provide a good long term hedge to help keep rates stable
  
- ❑ This is a long term decision
  - Costs are equivalent to other options near term, but lower long term
  - Hydro facilities can last 100+ years
  
- ❑ We have an opportunity to use funds set aside in building McNeil to reinvest in another renewable resource