Utility Asset Securitization Helping Consumers, Utilities and Affected Communities

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Why Use Securitization?

Ratepayer Savings!

Because AAA ratepayer-backed bonds have a lower interest rate than the utility's capital cost, (e.g. 3% compared to 7.6%) *customers save money*.

[Lower finance costs = Lower bills]

Precedent for Securitization

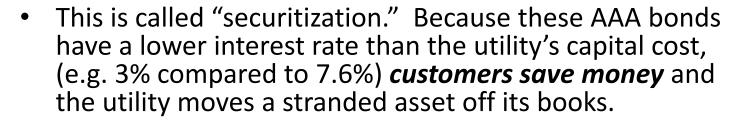
 This idea is not new – it was used during wholesale electric restructuring in the late 1990s to finance "stranded costs" of some utilities.

Recent Uses:

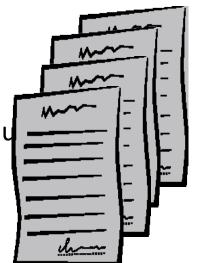
- Duke Energy (FL) recently used securitization to finance \$1.3 billion in assets of a closed nuclear plant in Florida. The interest rate is 2.72%, much lower than Duke's rate of return. The deal saves customers \$680 million over 20 years.
- Consumers Energy (MI) \$389.6 million in securitization bonds to capture the unrecovered net book value of 950 MW of coal-fired capacity retired in 2016.
- Allegheny Energy (WV) used ratepayer-backed bonds to finance \$460 million of pollution control upgrades; the bonds are rated Aaa (or AAA).

An Approach

- If a power plant closes, utilities might have undepreciated assets on their books that ratepayers mup pay back, even though the plant is no longer running.
- Rate reduction/Ratepayer-backed bonds can be used to <u>refinance</u> the closed plants at lower cost.



 A portion of the savings can be used for assistance for workers and communities displaced by coal plant closures.



State Legislation Key to AAA rating

- Nonbypassability: All customers are responsible for a charge regardless of energy provider.
- Irrevocability: The utility's right to collect the charge cannot be altered.
- Property right: Right can be pledged as a security interest.
- State pledge: State pledges to not alter the utility's right to collect.
- TRUE-UP mechanism: Periodic automatic adjustment to ensure charges cover debt service.

State Legislation (cont.)

- Bankruptcy of the utility: Establishes utility's right to receive and transfer the rights to the charges as a "true sale" of those rights, rather than as a financing of the utility.
- Bankruptcy of financing vehicle: To protect investors, financing vehicle has no assets other than the right to the cost recovery charges; no indebtedness other than the securitization debt.
- Defines critical PUC oversight role.
- Defines allowable uses for the bonds.
- RRB bonds are not a public debt backed by credit of the issuing state.

State Legislation - CHALLENGES

- Complex Language
- Bill Length
- Educating constituencies
- Opposition
- Tricky Negotiations
 - IOU interests
 - Protections for ratepayers

State Legislation - Stakeholders

- -IOU
- -Communities/Customers
- **–Labor Unions**
- Office of Consumer Counsel
- -Commercial/Industrial energy users
- PUC Commissioners and staff
- -Environmental advocates

National Securitization Momentum

- CO HB17-1339 Model Legislation
 - Montana 2019 PASSED
 - Colorado 2019 PASSED
 - New Mexico 2019 PASSED
 - North Carolina 2019 PASSED
- 2021 Bills: MO, KS, IN, MN
- Exploring Amending Statute: WI, NC, TX
- National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners

Pending Securitization Bond Issues

2021

- CA \$7.5-\$10B, Wild fire costs
- NM \$327M, Coal plant retirement, transition assistance
- WI \$102M, Pollution controls cost
- MI \$678M, Coal Plant retirement
- NC \$1B, Storm cost recovery

Interest rates will likely be 2%-3%.

MN BE161

- Creates Energy Transition Bonds
- Includes Key Rating Agency Criteria
 - Requires bonds achieve AA or better rating
- Defines Allowable Uses
 - Plant retirement or replacement costs
 - Pretax costs of closure or replacement of electric infrastructure or facilities prior to effective date of the act.
 - Transition assistance for workers
- Defines Commission oversight

Thank you

Questions?

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