



# Preliminary 2024 Corporate Operating Plan (COP)

November 14, 2023

# Executive Summary

## Observations

### Revenue Adjustments

- The 2024 Preliminary COP recommends a 2.5% total rate increase which includes:
  - Average retail rate increase of 3.1% across customer classes
  - Decrease of 0.6% to the Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment factor

### Retail Energy Sales (MWh)

- 5.2% increase from 2023 budget
- 9.5% increase from 2023 projected
- Growth in the Industrial class continues to be the largest contributor with 20.4% growth from 2023 projection

### Wholesale Revenues (Dollars)

- 16.5% decrease from 2023 budget
- 20.6% decrease from 2023 projected
- Contributors include declining congestion hedging revenues and load growth outpacing owned generation

### Purchased Power (Dollars)

- 5.0% increase from 2023 budget
- 2.0% decrease from 2023 projected
- Increases stemming from load growth and assumed increased price per MWh

# Executive Summary, Continued

## Observations

### Fuel (Dollars)

- 9.0% increase from 2023 budget
- 11.5% increase from 2023 projected
- Growth driven by new generation from Power with Purpose project

### Expenditures

- Capital and operations and maintenance expenditures are planned to maintain system reliability, future load growth, and enterprise priorities
- Total 2024 budgeted expenditures of \$2.1 billion

### Financing

- Revenue bonds with net proceeds of \$424.0 million are included in the 2024 budget
- The proceeds of these bonds are expected to fund capital expenditures

# Executive Summary, Continued

## Observations

### Fort Calhoun Station

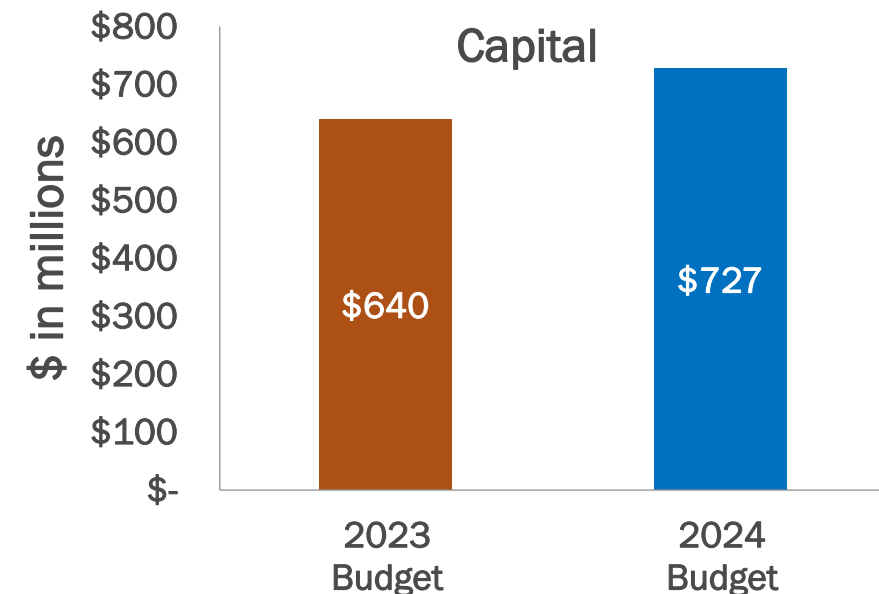
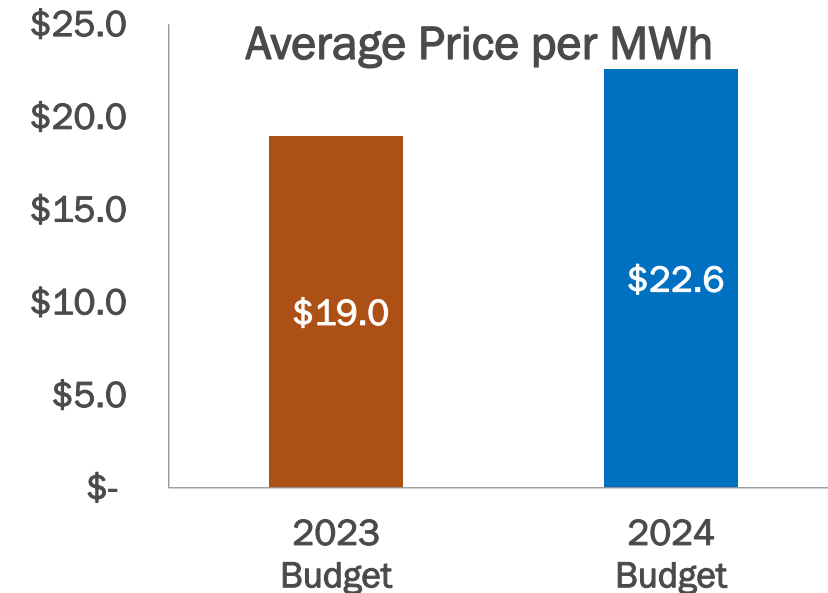
- Budgeted contributions to the decommissioning trust fund of \$15.3 million comprised of trust investment earnings
- Budgeted decommissioning expenditures from the trust fund of \$115.3 million

### 2024 Baseload Budgeted Major Outages

Unit	Duration	Budget
Nebraska City Station Unit Number 1	42 Days	\$17.0 million
North Omaha Station Unit Number 5	44 Days	\$11.8 million

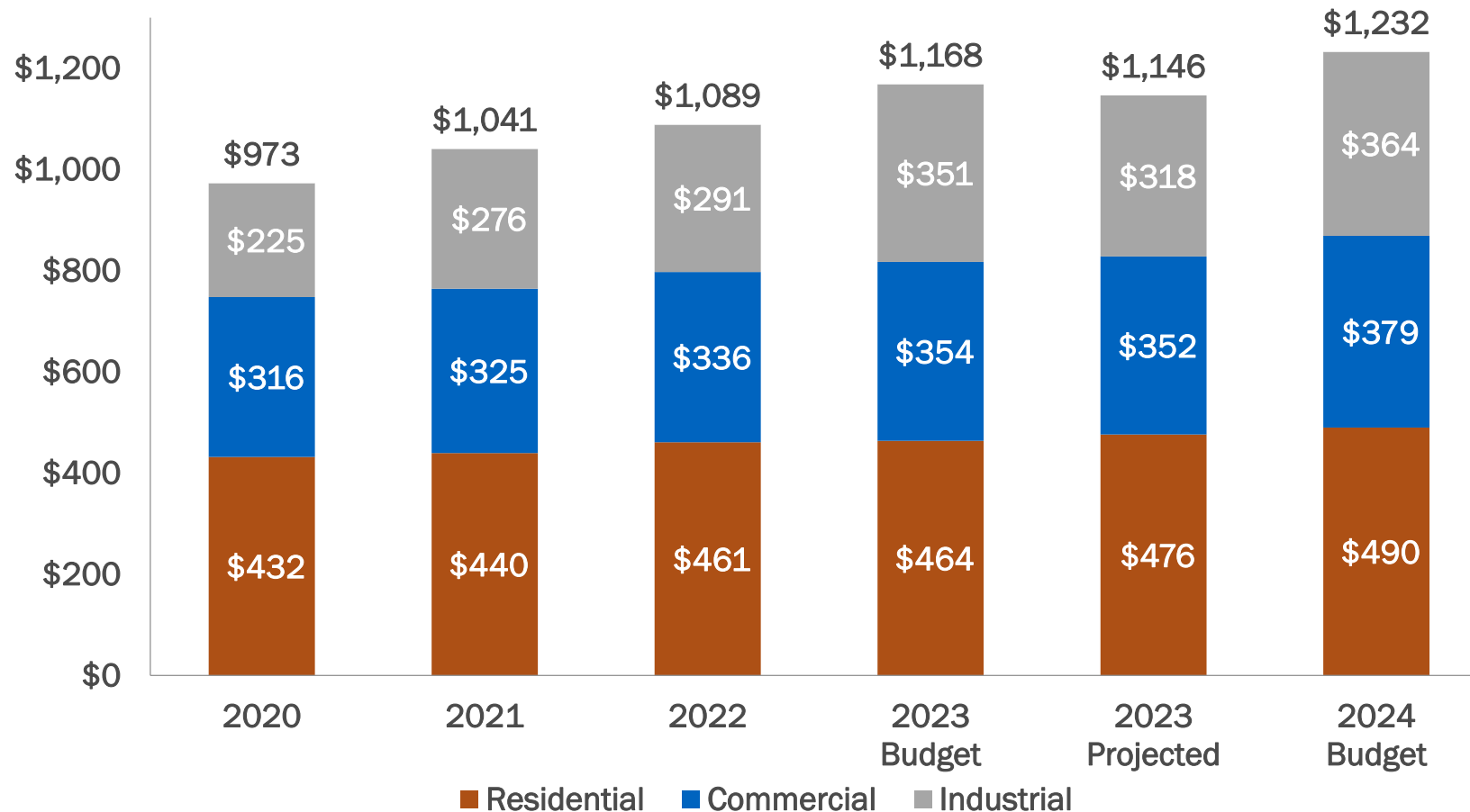
# Rate Increase Drivers

- **Net power costs growing:**
  - Average price per MWh to serve load
    - Approximately 19% higher relative to 2023, driven primarily by increased purchased power costs.
    - Cost to serve new and existing load is increasing
- **Growth in capital portfolio:**
  - Historic capital portfolio for 2024 requires debt financing
    - Investing \$509 million in projects that grow the asset base as well as transform and modernize the electrical grid
    - Investment in our existing assets, budgeting \$218 million to ensure continued reliable performance
- **Operations & Maintenance costs increasing:**
  - Inflationary & supply chain pressures
  - Investment in our transformational priorities



# Retail Revenue excluding Wholesale Revenues

\$ in millions

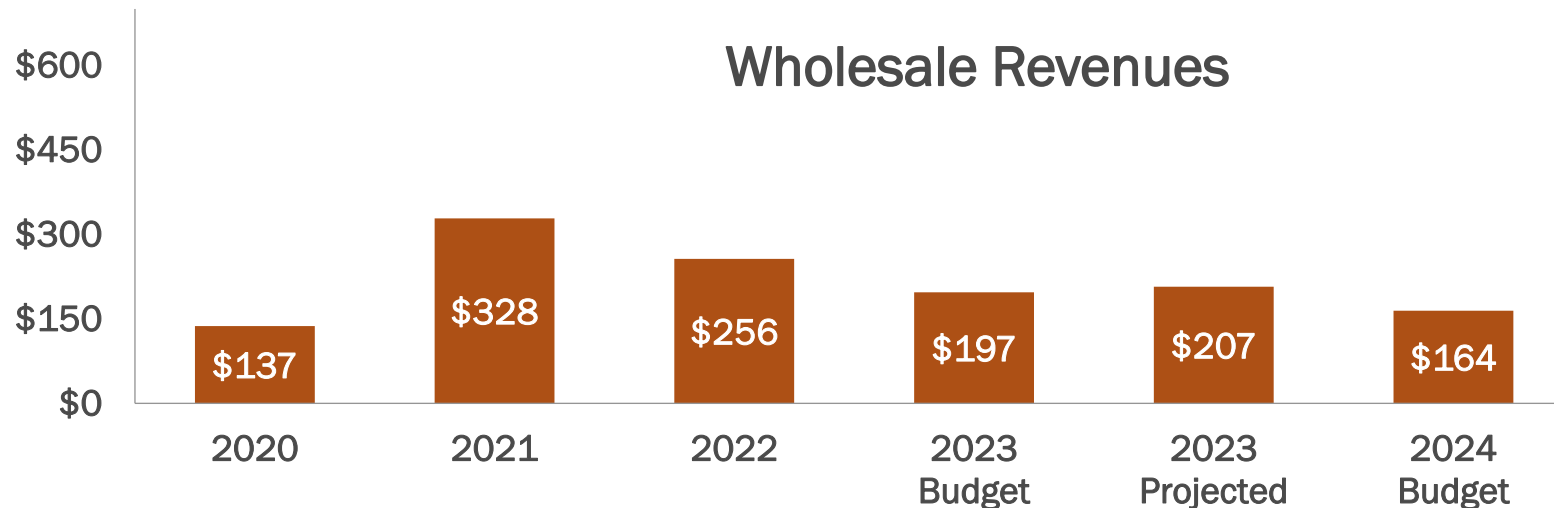
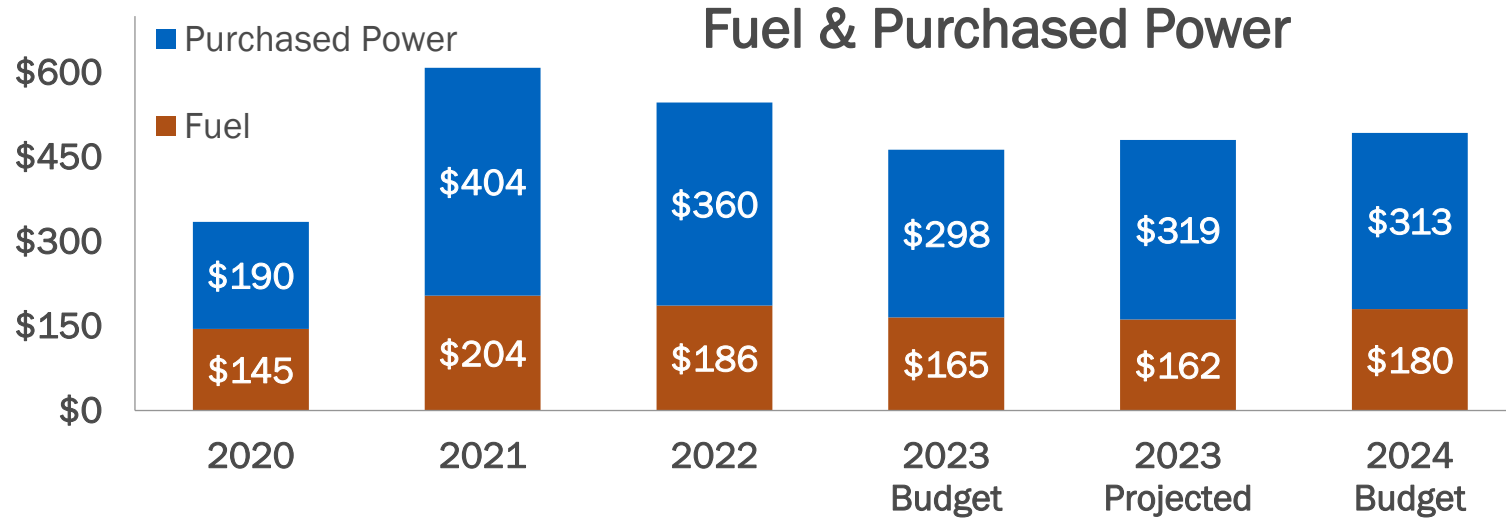


- District is experiencing revenue growth across all customer classes
- Annual revenue growth compared to 2023 projection by class:
  - Industrial = 14.3%
  - Commercial = 7.6%
  - Residential = 2.9%
- Retail revenue growth primarily due to load growth of 9.5% compared to 2023 projection

\*Excludes activity for Rate Stabilization and Decommissioning and Benefit Reserve, Unbilled, and Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment accruals/reversals

# Fuel, Purchased Power and Wholesale Revenues

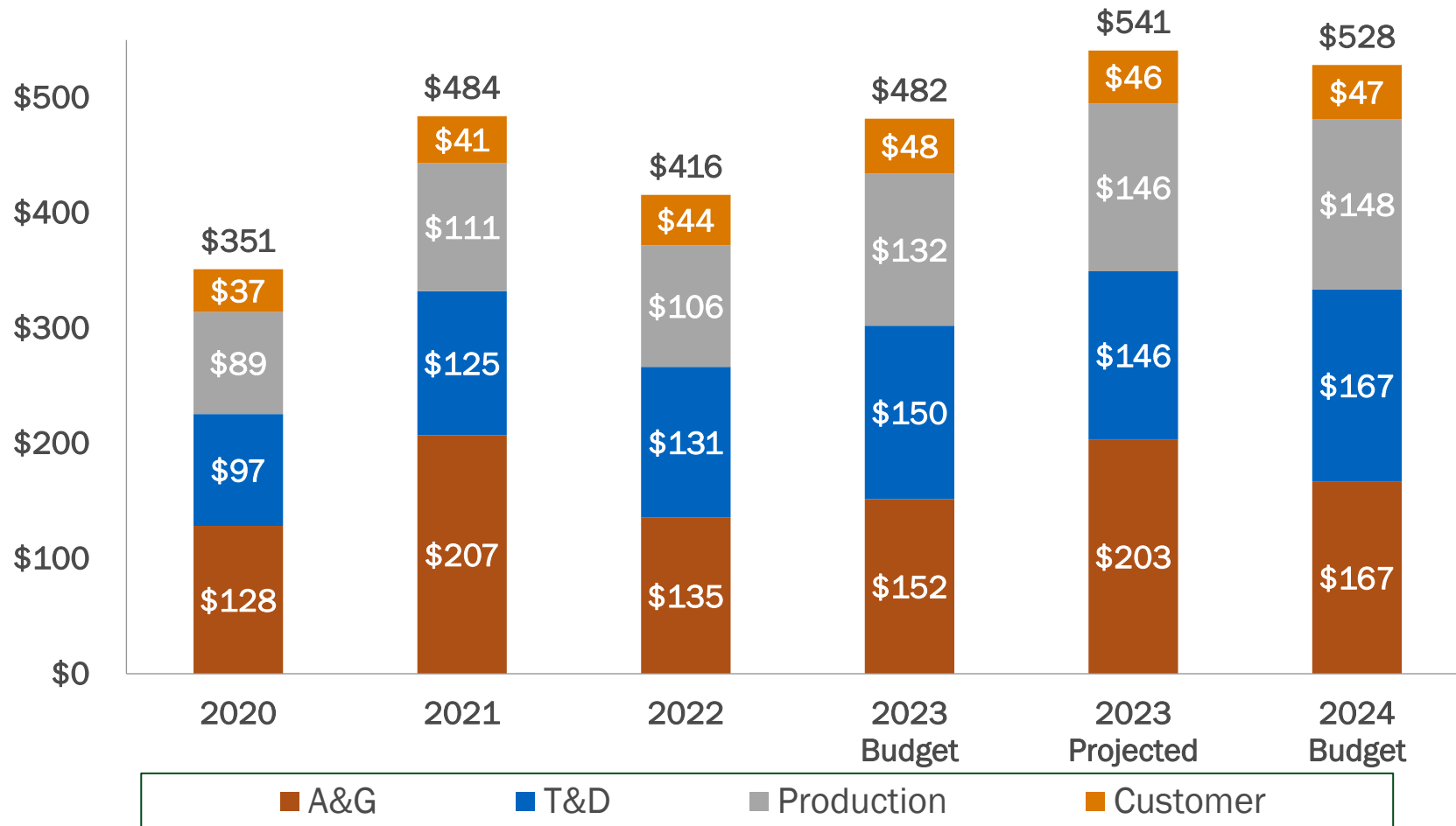
\$ in millions



- Fuel and Purchased Power volume increasing to meet increasing retail load growth
- Wholesale Revenue decreases as load growth outpaces generation
- As the District relies on higher purchased power volumes, less energy is available to sell into the marketplace, driving increased Net Power Costs

# Operations & Maintenance Expense (O&M)

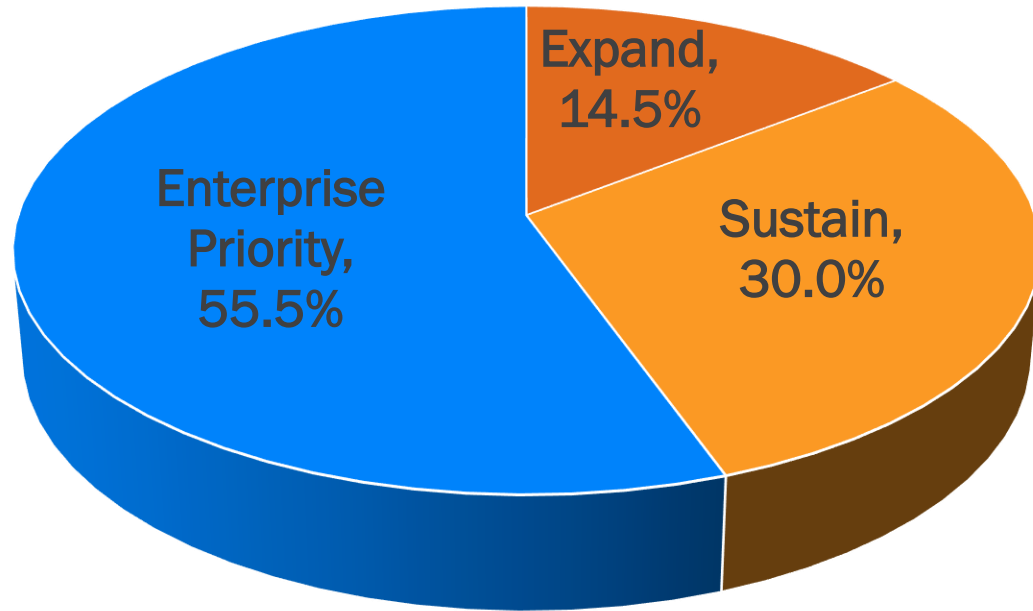
(Excludes Energy Cost and Decommissioning Funding)



- 2024 comparison to 2023 projection is impacted by additional pension contribution and unplanned outages in 2023
- 2024 planned outage costs remain elevated compared to 2023 budget
- Labor costs increasing due to increased headcount to serve growing utility and benefit costs
- \$19.7M of expense related to transformational priorities such as Two-way Communication (AMI)

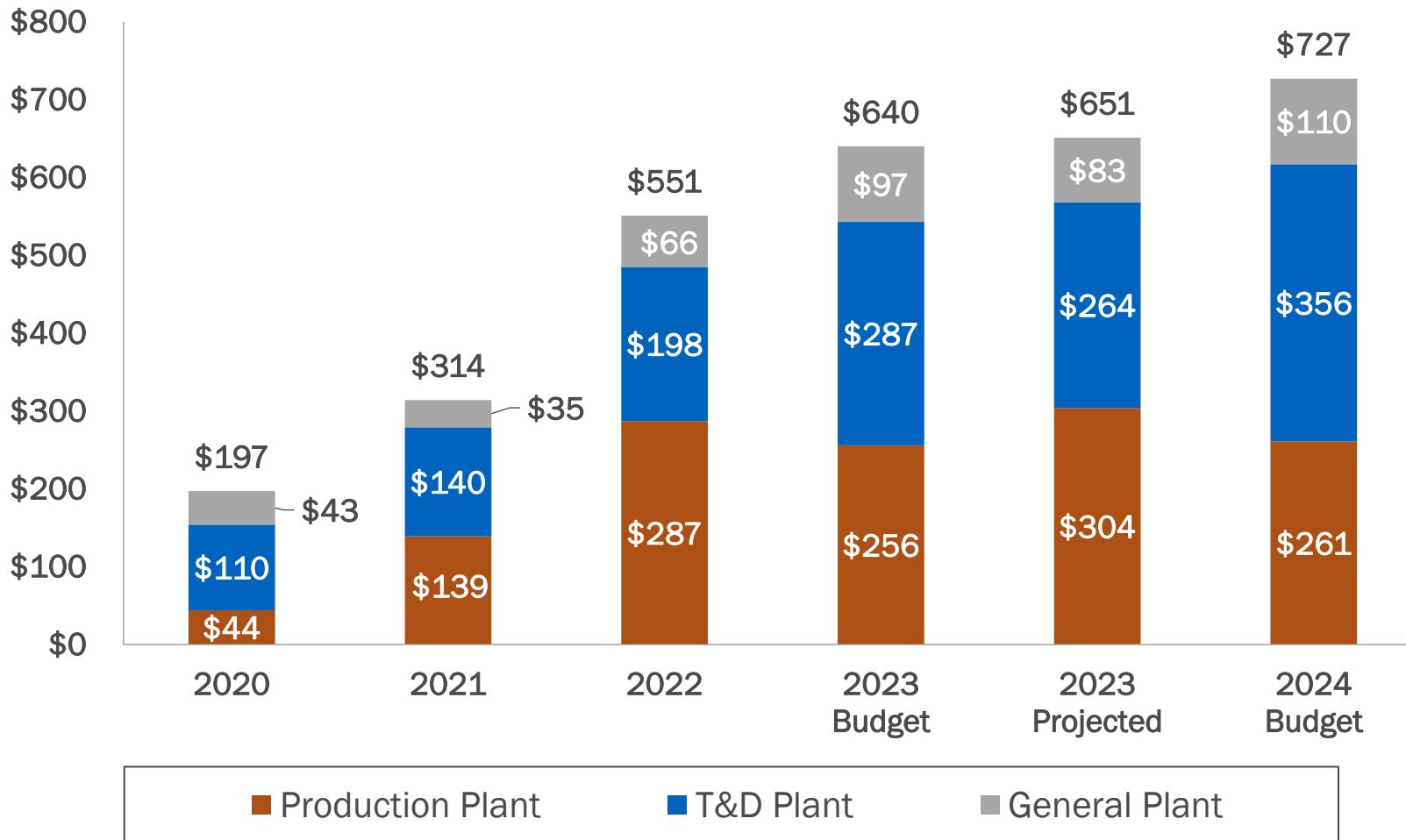


# Capital Expenditures Philosophy



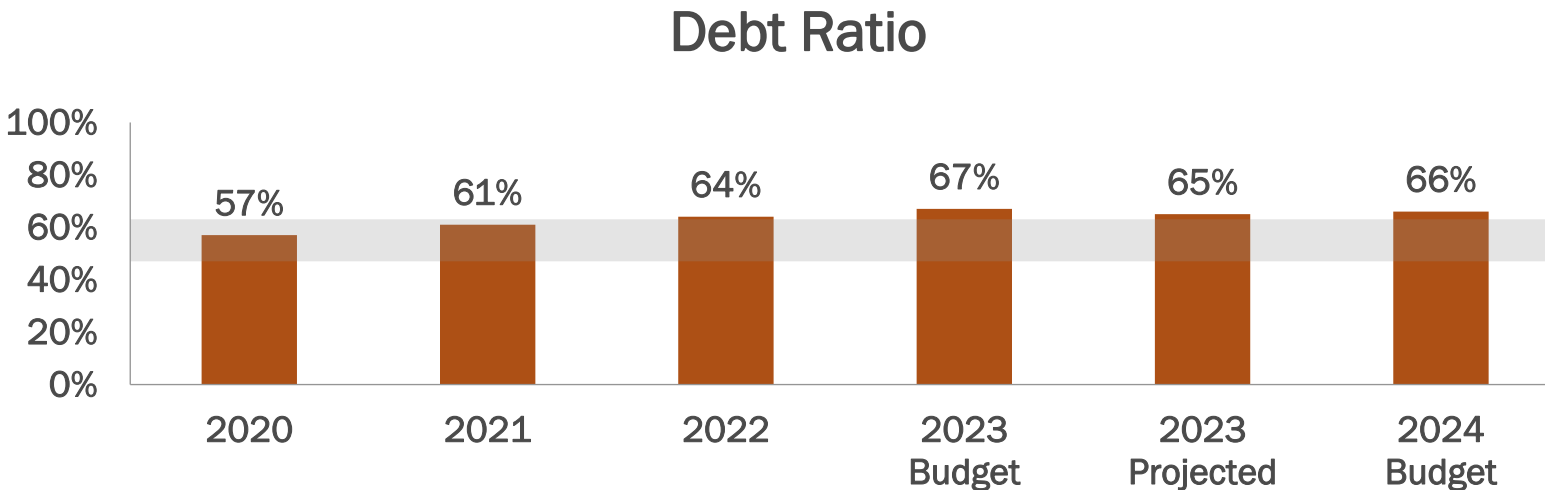
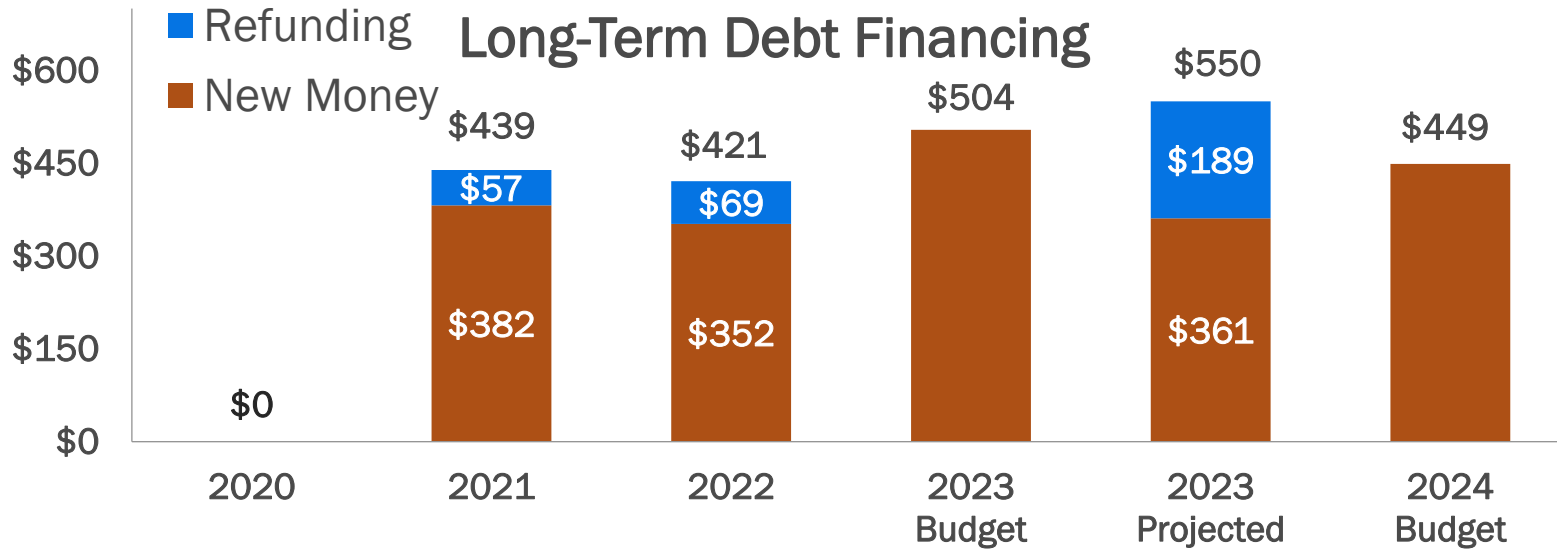
- **Sustain, Expand and Enterprise Priority** investment categories are used to calibrate the 2024 Capital Expenditures budget
- **Sustain** category includes capital projects that are aimed at maintaining and improving existing assets
  - 30.0% or \$218.2 million of the 2024 total Capital Budget
- **Expand** category is for new assets planned to be added to the District’s asset base, such as the Power with Purpose infrastructure investments
  - 14.5% or \$105.3 million of the 2024 total Capital Budget
- **Enterprise Priority** category includes capital projects that represent investments in the District’s strategic priorities, such as Advanced Metering Infrastructure
  - 55.5% or \$403.5 million of the 2024 total Capital Budget
- This philosophy is important to ensure that existing assets are still receiving sufficient investment at a time when the system is undergoing expansion

# Capital Expenditures



- Production Plant is largely unchanged from 2023 budget as the District continues invest in future generation assets
- T&D Plant is growing by 24.0% compared to 2023 budget due to the District’s efforts to expand and modernize the electrical grid to maintain reliability while meeting the needs of a growing community
- General Plant is growing by 13.4% compared to 2023 budget to support investments in business technology and facilities

# Long-Term Debt Financing and Debt Ratio\*



- Growing capital portfolio is driving debt issuances
- Proceeds from the debt issuances ensure appropriate liquidity and days cash on hand
- SD-3 metrics partnered with cash management is a determining factor in debt financing. 2024 cash levels maintain the District's position in the AA rated peer group for days cash on hand
- Debt ratio is currently above S&P's range of 50% to 60% for a Very Strong AA rated utility

\* Total Debt Outstanding as a percentage of Total Capitalization at year end

# Board Consultant Budget Review Process

- Virtual Half Day Reviews Held September 29<sup>th</sup>, October 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup>
- Customer Usage Forecasts / Methodology
  - Revenue Forecasts
  - Resource Planning
  - Generation Plan / Scheduling
  - Fuel Budget
  - Operations & Maintenance Expense Budget
  - Fort Calhoun Station Decommissioning
  - Capital Expenditure Plan
  - Preliminary review complete, final report expected in December

# Next Steps

- Review and collect feedback on the proposed 2024 Preliminary COP
- Present a summary of changes between the Preliminary and Final COP at the December Finance Pre-Committee meeting on December 8<sup>th</sup>
- Present a summary of changes between the Preliminary and Final COP at the December Board of Directors Committee meeting on December 19<sup>th</sup>
- 2024 Corporate Operating Plan will be disseminated to the Board on December 19<sup>th</sup>
- Proposed Board approval at December Board meeting on December 21<sup>st</sup>



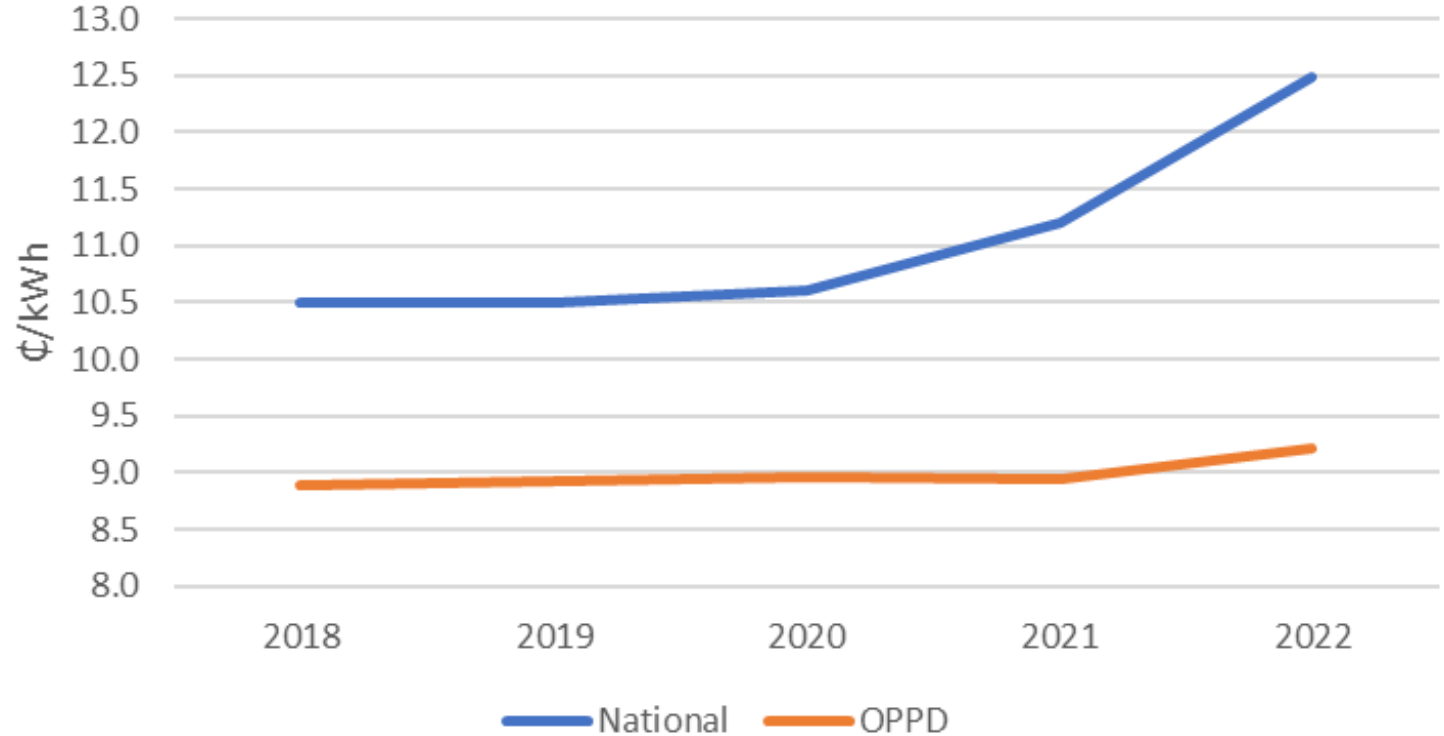
# 2024 Rate Action



# OPPD Competitive Rates

- OPPD rates have been gaining a competitive edge against the national average over the past five years
- As of 2022, OPPD's average retail rate was 26.5% below the national average
- OPPD's modest rate increase of 2.5% will ensure that we maintain competitive rates while also supporting the overall health and support of our operations.

Avg National Rate vs. OPPD

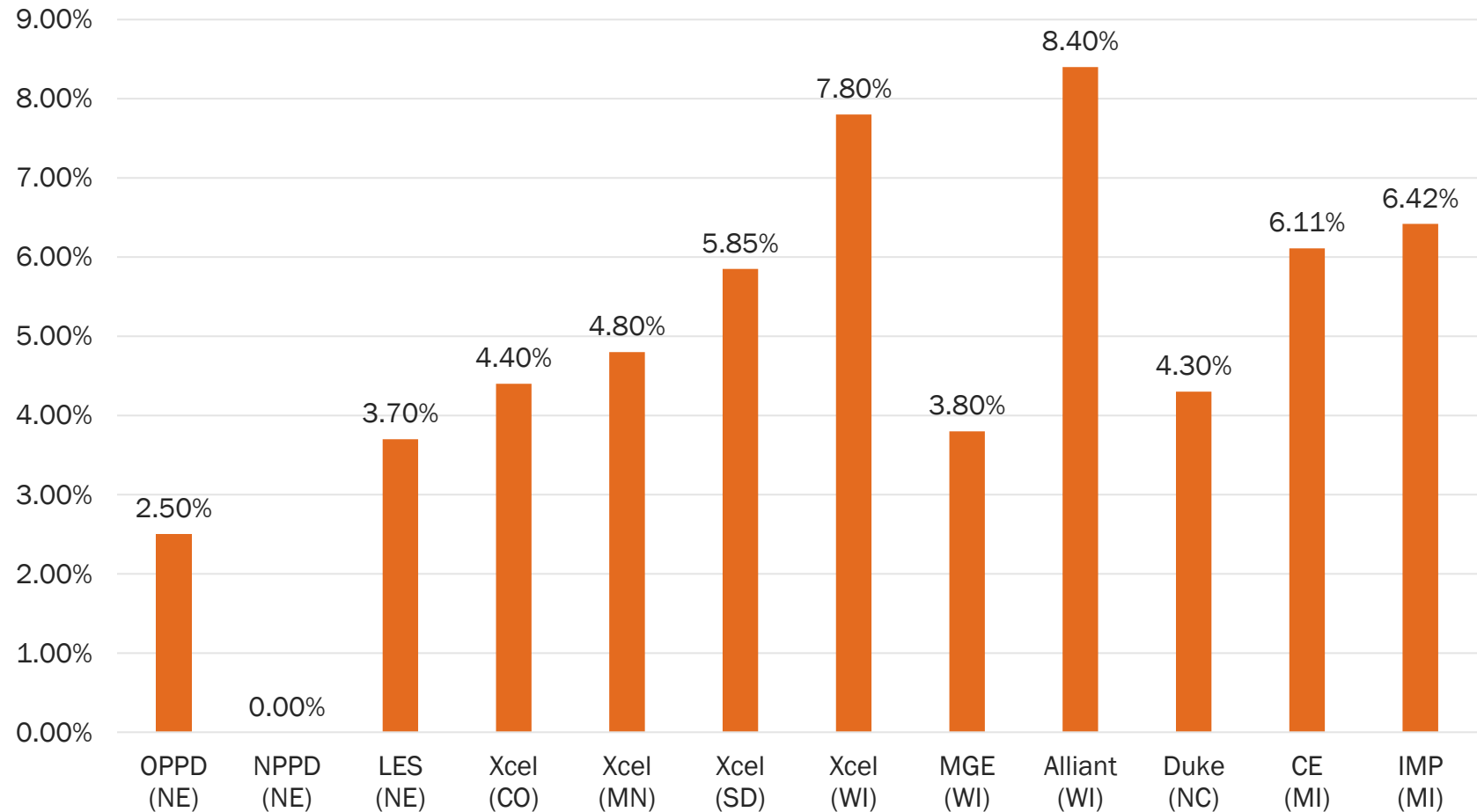


	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
National	10.5	10.5	10.6	11.2	12.4
OPPD	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1
Difference (%)	-15.2%	-15.2%	-17.0%	-19.6%	-26.5%

# OPPD Preview of Rate Action vs Industry Trends

- For 2024, total average rate impact is 2.5% across all customers classes
- Industry trends: several factors are contributing to the upward pressure on utility costs including:
  - Load growth
  - Rising wholesale power supply costs
  - Supply constraints
  - Inflationary costs

2024 Proposed Retail Rate Increases Among Utilities



Rate Increase Percentages were obtained from publicly available news releases.



# 2024 Rate Action

## Summary

Rate Component	Change
General Rate	3.1%
2023 FPPA Under-Collection	0.0%
2024 FPPA Factor Projected Decrease	-0.6%
<b>Total 2024 Increase</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

- Rate Action Summary:
  - Forgiveness of 2023 under collection due to unplanned favorability
  - 2024 FPPA Factor and Base Rate (General Rates) will be adjusted to reflect overall cost to serve load
- FPPA Base Rate Adjustment Mechanics:
  - FPPA Base Rate adjustment to reflect increased costs to serve load, which will be reflected through a general rate action
  - FPPA Factor reduced to reflect new base rate assumption

# 2024 Rate Changes

## Other Rate Items

- Retirement of Large Power – High-Voltage Transmission Level, Rate 261, due to no customer utilization
- Changes to General – Customer Service Charges, Schedule No. 470
  - Reduction in Activation Fees, 470A
  - Increase in Tenant Attachment Fee, 470I
- Creation of new rates for Street Lighting (Rate 350)

# 2024 Rate Changes

## Proposed Percent Increase by Customer Class

Proposed Percent Increase by Customer Class						
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Lighting	Wholesale	Total
Proposed General Increase	2.2%	5.8%	2.4%	6.1%	0.0%	3.1%
Proposed FPPA Decrease	(0.6%)	(0.8%)	(0.6%)	(0.2%)	(0.9%)	-0.6%
<b>Total Rate Action</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>(0.9%)</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

\*The percentages represent class averages. Rate codes within a class will have difference from the average increase. Individual customer impacts will vary.

- All the details regarding rate changes are presented in the red-lined version of the Service Regulations and Schedules

# Board Consultant Rate Review Process

- Three review sessions around the Cost-of-Service Study (COSS) for 2024
  - Supportive of overall approach in proposal of rate increases
  - Supportive that proposed changes are fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory
  - Supportive of methods utilized to ensure rate stability and mitigation of impacts on customers
- Continuous year-round partnership around COSS modeling best practices include:
  - Ensuring precision of method relating to planning and facility operation
  - Ensuring the accuracy of the method related to cost causation
  - Assessing the ability of the method to recognize customer class distinctions
  - Assessing the accuracy of the method in producing consistent results
  - Reviewing the modernity of the method to reflect best practices across the industry