

# Electric Distribution Rate Setting Process

Thomas Dvorsky Director, Office of Electric, Gas and Water New York State Public Service Commission May 23, 2011









## **Rate Case Schedule**

- NY Public Service Law Requires Decision Within 11 Months of Filing Date
- Prior to Filing: Staff rate case team formed in anticipation of a rate case filing
- Months 1-4:
  - Analysis of Filing by a Public Service Commission staff team, including lawyers, accountants, engineers, economists, financial analysts and consumer service specialists is assembled to investigate the Company's proposal. They will develop a counter proposal.
  - Other interested groups can intervene
    - Consumers
    - Large Users of Utility Service
    - City Governments (New York City)
  - An Administrative Law Judge is assigned to preside over the case, hear all the evidence and recommend a decision to the Public Service Commission.









#### Rate Case Schedule

- Months 5-7
  - Testimony filed by Staff and other interested groups
  - Rebuttal testimony by utility company
  - Hearings with cross-examination of all expert witnesses
  - Groups Participating in Rate Case May Negotiate a Settlement of the Issues and submit it to the Administrative Law Judges
- Months 7-9
  - Initial and Reply Briefs filed with Administrative Law Judges
  - Administrative Law Judges Issue Recommended Decision
- Months 9-11
  - Briefs filed with Commission
  - Commission deliberations produce a written Order deciding all outstanding issues and determining the revenue requirement



# Revenue Requirement Components

- Operating Expenses
- Depreciation and Amortization
- Taxes
- Return on Investor Provided Capital









## **Operating Expenses**

- Largest Operation Expense Items
  - Purchased Power, Purchased Fuel
  - Labor Expenses: Salaries and Benefits
  - Energy Efficiency
  - Renewable Resources
- Many Other Smaller Expense Items









# **Depreciation and Amortization**

- Depreciation based on original cost of the asset divided by its expected useful life
  - Replacement value or current market value are not used to calculate depreciation
- Amortizations
  - US accounting rules permit utilities to eliminate expenses from the income statement and record them as a regulatory asset
  - Regulatory assets are then amortized over a time period that is determined by the Commission









#### Taxes

- Property Taxes
- Income Taxes
  - The combined federal and state income tax rate is about 40%
- Regulatory Assessment as a % of Revenues
- Other Taxes
  - Payroll
  - Revenue
  - Dividend



#### **Return on Investor Provided Capital**

- Weighted Average Cost of Capital
  - Capital Structure debt and equity components measured on basis of book value
  - Cost of debt is the actual interest rate cost of the debt adjusted upward for amortization of issuance expenses
- Rate Base









#### **Rate Base**

- Total Utility Plant less Accumulated Depreciation
- Deferred Taxes
- Working Capital
- Earnings Base to Capital Structure Adjustment
  - Earnings Base is Rate Base Plus Construction Work that is in Progress but not completed
  - Construction that is not completed is not included in rate base to set rates unless the utility needs additional cash flow to make it easier to finance its business









### **Other Issues**

- Revenue Decoupling
  - Electric: Revenue per Class
  - Gas: Revenue per Customer
- Test Year
  - Historic Period: twelve-month period expiring at the end of a calendar quarter no earlier in time than 150 days before the date of filing
- Future Rate Year
  - Projected operating results for the new 12-month rate period and must include a verifiable link between the two periods.









## **Other Issues**

- Multi-year Rate Plans
  - 2-5 years
  - Make Rate Increase Percentages More Level
  - Return on Equity Premium
  - Return on Equity Sharing Cap
    - 50-100 basis points over ROE
    - At minimum 50% sharing of excess earnings goes to ratepayers