

Price Regulation and Basic Ratemaking Process: Perspective from Pennsylvania

Presentation to

Energy Regulatory Agency of the Republic of Serbia

By Erin Laudenslager, CPA





Public Utilities and Market Competition

Utility granted exclusive market

 Society given rights to regulate utility operations and prices charged



Public Utilities and Market Competition (cont.)

Utilities will

- make service available
- provide adequate service to all
- charge reasonable price level
- Utilities receive
 - freedom from competition
 - Recovery of cost of service
 - Includes return to investors



Natural Monopoly

- Large initial investment
- Cost spread over greater production
- Economies of scale



Price Regulation

Regulatory approval for price changes

Includes:

- Reasonable operating expenses and taxes
- Return of investment (depreciation)
- Return on investment (profit)



Price Cap Regulation

- Allowable increases to rates charged to customers
- Alternative to Rate of Return Regulation
 - Less regulatory lag
 - Less costly (rate case expense)
 - Simplicity
- Price Cap Formula
 - Price increase = inflation rate productivity rate
 - Applicable to telecommunication utilities in Pennsylvania

Regulatory Formula



Required Revenues = Expenses + (Rate Base x Rate of Return)



Appropriate Expense Levels

- Test Year
 - Historic
 - Adjusted
 - Future or forecasted
- Adjustments to Test Year
 - Normalization
 - Annualization
 - Amortization



Rate of Return

- Compensation to investors for their investment
 - A percentage applied rate base
- Generally two types of cost associated with ROR
 - Debt Capital
 - Equity Capital

ROR = Weighted cost of capital



Utility Plant/Rate Base

- Fair return on property value
 - Must be prudently constructed and necessary – "used and useful"
- Original Cost
 - Normalization Adjustments
 - Amortization Adjustments
 - **Depreciation Reserve**
 - Amortization Lives



Utility Plant/Rate Base (Cont.)

- Construction Work in Progress
- Cash Working Capital
- Materials and Supplies



Calculation of Cost of Capital

A function of:

- Capital structure
- Cost of fixed rate capital (debt)
- Cost of equity capital



Uniform System of Accounts (USOA)

- Unique to utilities
 - Results in uniformity and consistency in record keeping
- Distinguishes capital expenditures from operating costs
- Separates utility property and activities from non-utility operations



Legal Standard

Reasonably sufficient to:

- Assure confidence in the financial soundness of the utility
- Maintain and support the utility's credit
- Attract capital
- Maintain the integrity of existing capital



Thank You!

Erin Laudenslager elaudensla@state.pa.us