Electric Rate Regulation: Pricing structures

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Time Based Pricing

Time-of-Use Pricing: pre-established prices for energy consumed during a specific time period, allowing consumers to vary usage in response to prices and manage energy costs by shifting their usage to a lower cost period, or to reduce their usage overall.

Time Based Pricing

Dynamic (Real-Time) Pricing: Like Time-of-Use pricing, Dynamic Pricing allows customer to pro-actively switch usage to a lower cost period. However, prices may change hourly. Prices that reflect the utility's own cost of generation and cost of purchasing electricity on the wholesale market are signaled to the customer in advance, usually on a day-ahead basis. Dynamic pricing requires the most customer attention to the management of their energy usage.

Time of Use Pricing

- Can be useful in traditionally regulated or in market-based environments.
- Time of Use Pricing is available from most jurisdictional utilities in Kentucky.
- Depending upon utility, available to residential, commercial, or industrial customers.
- Energy prices are stated for certain on-peak hours and offpeak hours, but unlike dynamic pricing rates, the rates do not change daily.

Example: 1:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m. On-peak \$.15770 per kWh 9:00 p.m. – 1:00 a.m. Off-peak \$.05636 per kWh

 Participation rates in time-of-use programs have been low for residential and commercial customers. Requires customer to be involved in managing usage.

Dynamic (Real-Time) Pricing

 Most programs are pilots with a stated sunset date
Prices are usually on a day-ahead basis
Customer has opportunity to shift load to lower cost periods
Commercial or industrial customers

Very low participation rates in Kentucky

Louisville Gas & Electric: Residential Smart Meter pilot program: 2007 – 2011

- Both Time of Use and Real-Time components
- Limited to 150 customers
- Weekday and weekend divided into three Time-of-Use periods, each period had different, known rates
- Critical peak component limited to no more than 80 hours per year. (Critical peaks: days and times when high usage pushes LG&E into buying more expensive power from suppliers.)
- Critical Peak (Real-Time) rate component was signaled no less than onehalf hour prior to time the rate was to be effective
- Smart Meters, in-house energy monitors and programmable thermostats were provided
- Obsolescence of technology both hardware and software
- Participants consistently shifted load from higher-priced to lower priced periods
- Participants consumed more energy overall than non-participants

Demand-Side Management ("DSM") Statute – KRS 278.285

- Enacted in 1994
- Major Features
 - Stand-alone applications
 - Industrial opt out
 - Surcharge mechanism
 - Class specific
 - Program costs
 - Lost revenues
 - Financial rewards

Demand-side management:

- Utilities may propose plans
- PSC has no authority to require DSM
- Programs may include smart meters, home energy assistance programs
- Cost-effectiveness

PSC evaluates a variety of factors "California" tests

Consistency with utility resource plans

Demand-side management:

- Recovery of program costs, including incentives
- Recovery of DSM costs includes foregone revenue
- All investor-owned utilities have DSM programs all are expanding
- Electric cooperatives DSM programs are somewhat less extensive than IOU programs
- Several utilities have pilot programs to test smart grid technologies in combination with time-of-day or demand-based variable rate structures

Demand-Side Management and Energy Efficiency Programs - Objectives

- Defer or eliminate need for additional capacity
- Provide opportunities for customer to reduce usage / bills
- Reduce output of highest cost generation / fuel costs
- Reduce level of emissions
- Free-up capacity to make off-system sales

DSM/Energy Efficiency Programs Delivered by Utilities in Kentucky

Residential Programs

Compact Fluorescent Bulbs Energy Audits/Analysis Comprehensive Energy Education Direct Load Control of Air Conditioners / Water Heaters Geothermal Cooling and Heating New Home Construction – Energy Star Incentives High Efficiency -High Efficiency -Heat Pumps Clothes Dryers – Energy Star **Refrigerators – Energy Star** Air Conditioners – Energy Star Lighting Water Heaters Mobile Homes – New Construction Heat Pump – Mobile Home Retrofit **Programmable Thermostats** Low-Income Weatherization Low-Income Energy Assistance Pilot on-bill financing program for 11 energy efficiency improvements

DSM/Energy Efficiency Programs Delivered by Utilities in Kentucky (continued)

Commercial Programs

New Construction	Efficient Refrigeration
Efficient Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning ("HVAC")	
Efficient Lighting	HVAC Diagnostics and Tune-Up
Direct Load Control of Air Conditioners	Water Heaters
Demand Response	
Industrial Programs	
Demand Response (Load Shedding)	Demand response (Supply Generation)
	Generation
High Efficiency Motors	Variable Speed Drive Motors
Combine Heat and Power ("CHP") Projects	

DSM/Energy Efficiency Programs in Kentucky (Examples)

Air conditioner load control (LG&E/Kentucky Utilities)

Similar programs in place at most jurisdictional electric utilities

- Radio-controlled device mounted on outside AC unit
- Allows AC compressor (not interior ventilation fan) to be turned off remotely for 10 minutes per hour during times of peak demand – weekdays only
- Customer receives \$5 monthly credit during four-month heating season (June-Sept.) for \$20 total
- Capacity to reduce loads by 220 MW during peak times

DSM/Energy Efficiency Programs in Kentucky (Examples)

Energy efficiency rebates (East Kentucky Power Cooperative/member distribution cooperatives)

Heating and cooling systems

Old system must be at least 10 years old

New system must meet certain efficiency standards

Rebate of up to \$500

Insulation

Sealing of homes to reduce heating/cooling losses

Incentives of up to \$410

New home incentives

> Incentives of up to \$250 for purchasers who choose to purchase new homes meeting certain energy efficiency standards