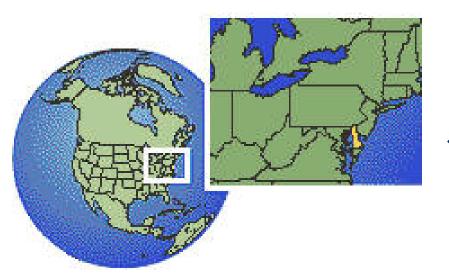
#### The Role of the Regulator and the Benefits of an Independent/Impartial Regulator



## Arnetta McRae, Chair Delaware Public Service Commission Kilgali, Rwanda: October 25-26, 2004

### State of Delaware



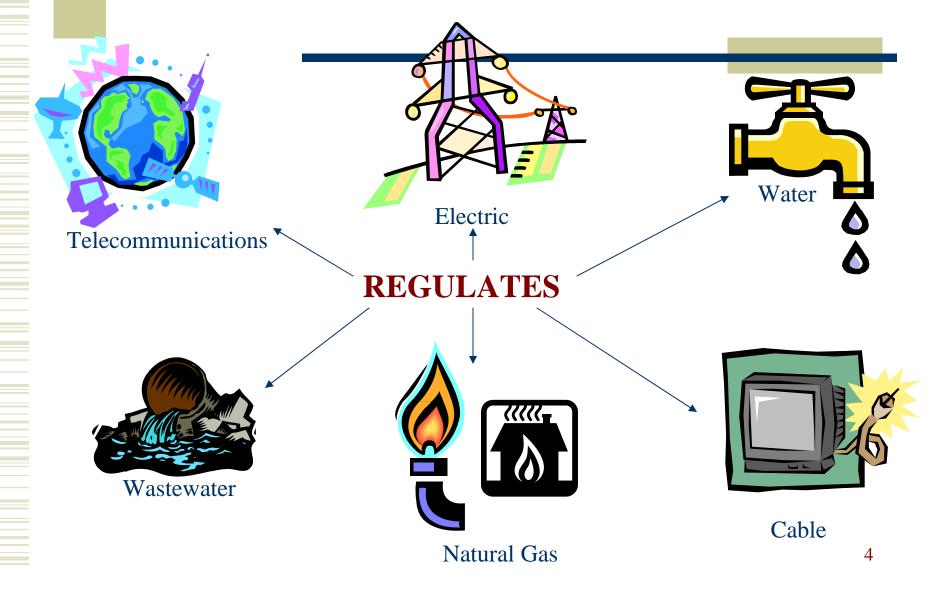
- Small Mid-Atlantic State
- Population of approximately 800,000
- Nicknamed "Small Wonder"

#### State of Delaware

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- Industrial and Commercial Operations in the North
- Central Delaware Seat of Government
- Atlantic Ocean borders south – popular tourist destination for shopping and beaches

#### Delaware Public Service Commission



#### Delaware Public Service Commission

- 5 part-time commissioners
- 28-30 full-time staff
  - Legal, finance, accounting, economics and engineering
  - Support personnel, including IT
- Temporary personnel contracted on an as needed basis
- Outside counsel and consultants frequently utilized

## There Would Be No Need for Regulators If Markets Worked Perfectly



- Utilities generally considered "natural monopolies"
  - > Economies of Scale
  - Capital intensive
  - > Localized market
  - > Lack of competitors

# Utility Regulation

- Regulation acts as a substitute for competitive market forces
- Objective is to achieve competitive prices without sacrificing the benefits of economies of scale and scope
  - > Utility pricing uses a Cost of Service Model where prices are set at levels that afford the utility an opportunity to recover costs plus a fair rate of return

### Role of the Regulator

- Balance interests of diverse constituents with competing needs
- Remain Independent
- Ensure fairness
- Protect public welfare

#### **Balance Interests**

- Under Cost of Service Model, regulator focuses on establishing actual costs and appropriate return to set reasonable prices
- In transitional marketplace where competition is emerging, emphasis is on creating a level playing field for all market participants
- In both cases, policies and rules must be consistent with objectives



#### Independence (continued)

- In Delaware
  - Commissioners are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate
  - Statute limits the number of commissioners affiliated with a single political party
  - > Terms are staggered to allow for both continuity and change
  - > Commission's powers are derived from statutes
  - > Terms are fixed for 5 year periods that are renewable; must show cause for removal during term

## Independence (continued)

- Benefits to Agency and Individual Regulators
  - Fosters credibility with market participants and the general public
  - > Allows for objectivity in decision-making
  - > Keeps focus on primary role of regulation
  - Promotes recognition of unique expertise of regulators

#### **Ensure Fairness**

• Avoid appearance of partiality

- Be aware of ex parte rules and sunshine laws
  - Commissioners may not have discussions with any party on substantive issues during an active case
  - Meetings must be noticed and conducted in public
  - Very rare occurrence when commissioners can meet in an executive (closed) session
- Resist biases that interfere with objective deliberations

## Protect Public Welfare

- Monitor activities of utilities to insure that they do not engage in unfair pricing or other impermissible practices
- Require utilities to provide safe, adequate and reliable service
- Investigate complaints
- Participate in local, regional and national initiatives to improve market efficiency
- Retain rate-setting responsibility in market sectors where competition is absent or underdeveloped



# In the present environment for utilities, there is one constant: *CHANGE*

Regulators must recognize this reality and be equipped to meet the challenges it presents.