



National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners

Stakeholder Process Experience from Iowa

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Overview

- Stakeholder process overview in Iowa
- Three examples of stakeholder involvement
- Benefits and challenges of the stakeholder process





What is the Stakeholder Process?

- Involves all parties who have an interest in the outcome
- Allows open dialog among the parties
- Requires the decision makers to consider all points of view when deciding the outcome





Who are the Stakeholders?

- Stakeholders include
 - Utilities
 - Ratepayers/Customers
 - Environmental Groups
 - Consumer Advocates
 - Employee Unions
 - Other groups with an interest in the outcome of a case





Consumer Advocate

- Division within the Office of the Attorney General
- Mission:

"To represent lowa consumers and the public interest in all forums with the goal of maintaining safe, reliable, reasonablypriced, and nondiscriminatory utility services for all consumers in all market settings while informing and educating the public on utility related issues"





Communication among Stakeholders in Iowa Cases

- Public Comment Sessions
- Multiple Rounds of Written Testimony
- Data requests between parties (not shared)
- Order from the Board Seeking Further Information
- Public Hearing
 - Parties directly cross-examine each other
 - Board gathers information from parties
- Post Hearing Briefs and Reply Briefs





Organization of the Process

- Procedural schedule to provide clarity on when/how parties contribute to the discussion
- Accept written communication from all parties at multiple times to give all parties the ability to respond to each other





Stakeholder Process Examples

Stakeholders are part of many processes, some examples include

- Rate Cases
- Notice of Inquiry
- Energy Efficiency Plans





Rate Cases

- When necessary, utilities request new rates for customers
- Stakeholders submit evidence and analysis supporting positions on issues such as
 - Allowed rate increase
 - Cost of service method
 - Rate design
 - Allowed return on equity
 - Calculation of riders
- Decision-makers must weigh the evidence presented by parties and rule accordingly





Notice of Inquiry Example – Distributed Generation

- Iowa is currently gathering information about distributed generation from stakeholders.
- All members of the public are welcome to submit comments, IOUs are required to submit
- Comments cover the economics and reliability issues associated with distributed generation
- Goal is to determine whether new rules are necessary pertaining to distributed generation





Energy Efficiency Example

- Iowa utilities must file an energy efficiency plan every five years
- Utilities propose cost-effective energy efficiency measures that can be recovered in rates
- Stakeholders debate the plan proposed by the utility
 - Cost/benefit analysis of energy efficiency
 - Incentives for consumers
 - Recovery of energy efficiency expenses
 - Energy savings targets
- After all written testimony and a hearing, the decision makers accept the final plan





Benefits of Stakeholder Involvement

- Multiple perspectives are included in the discussion
- Parties are able to influence the process before a final rule is made
- Parties feel they are part of the rulemaking process
- Compromises (settlements) are possible
- Decision makers gain a good understanding of the contentious issues





Challenges with the Stakeholder Process

- Time consuming
- Not all parties are properly aware of the issues
- Can lead to information overload
- Information and analysis is often biased to support one parties view
- Difficult to ensure equal representation among stakeholders





Summary

- Stakeholders play a major role in the decision making process
- Goal is to have an equitable and transparent process
- Allows the decision makers to fully consider all aspects of their decisions





Questions?