

# **Quadrennial Energy Review**

# Business Models and Regulation of Regulated Utilities

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# **Kenergy Overview**:

- Distribution Electric Utility
- Serving 56,000 consumers
- Strong Industrial base
- 2013 Sales: 9,760 M MWh
- 7,000 miles of power lines
- Regulated by Kentucky PSC



- Member-Owner of Big Rivers Electric Corporation (BREC) for power supply services
  - Total Power Capacity 1,820 MW
  - 1,287 miles of Transmission
  - Member of MISO
  - Serve power supply needs of 3 member Distribution Electric Cooperatives



## **Business Model:** Electric Cooperatives

- 840 Distribution coops, 65 "G&T" (Generation & Transmission) cooperatives across 47 states
- Predominantly serving most rural portions of Country
  - 7.4 consumers/mile of distribution line (vs. 34 for IOUs, 48 for municipals)
  - Serve 93% of the most of the economically deprived counties in the nation
- Private, independent, non-profit Electric Utilities .... Incorporation under State statute
- Owned by Consumers (members)
- Electric Cooperative Statistics:
  - Serve 17% of U.S. population
  - Own/Maintain 42% (2.5M miles) of U.S. electric distribution lines
  - Service territory covering 65% of U.S. geography
  - Provides 11% of U.S. electric retail sales and 5% of total U.S. power generation





# **Regulatory Model:** Electric Cooperatives

• Most Electric Cooperatives are not regulated by State (or other) utility commission
.... Vast majority remain autonomous in rate setting with oversight by elected Boards

Basis:

Democratic control Governance through Member (Consumer) elected Boards

Not-for-Profit No motivation for rates to be any higher than required for cost

recovery and meet debt obligations

Margins = Equity: Positive year-end margins (i.e. "profit") allocated to Member-

(Consumers) as "patronage" .... eventually paid out

Decision-Making Investment decisions are long-term in nature .... with

consideration given to long-term benefit to Member

Corporate values anchored in Member Service





### **Considerations:**

- Utilities to provide "tools", programs and information that empower consumers to manage energy use and make informed decisions ... opportunity to redefine customer service.
- Develop creative (least cost) solutions for achieving regulatory mandates e.g. "Community" vs. distributed PV.
- Rate designs must provide for full cost recovery with regulatory changes e.g. energy efficiency, carbon compliance.
- Consider how future regulations may create risk of "adverse behavior" e.g. higher fixed service charges that discourages conservation.
- Consider the true cost of regulatory mandates to consumers and fairness of socializing costs of subsidies and incentives to all consumers .... especially those least able/likely to participate.
- Consider how regulatory uncertainty may discourage long-term investment decision-making at the detriment to the consumer.





### Perspectives:

- Electric Cooperatives have proven to be a successful and efficient business model in serving electrical consumer needs for decades .... adaptable and responsive to industry changes
- Electric Cooperatives have been early-adapters to technology trends and in offering programs that provide value to members (e.g. AMI, pre-paid metering, etc.)
- Electric Cooperatives maintain exemplar Member Satisfaction rates (ref. American Customer Satisfaction Index) vis-à-vis other industries and business models
- Electric Cooperatives have no motivation to pursue rates any higher than required to recover expenses and meet debt obligations .... regardless of regulatory environment
- Credit rating agencies generally view autonomy of rate making by electric cooperatives favorably
- Maintain Electric Cooperatives to continue focus on fundamental business objective of protecting and serving the interests of its Consumer-Owners.