

Overview of the Electric Distribution Rate Handbook

Questions You May Have About the Rate Handbook

- Why develop and adopt an electric distribution rate handbook?
- What does an electric distribution company have to do?
- What process is being employed to adopt the rate handbook?
- What is the purpose of the rate handbook?
- What are the elements of the rate handbook?
- What is PBR?
- How long will PBR last, and what will replace it?
- How will initial rates be established?
- How will rates be adjusted over the term of the plan?

Why Develop and Adopt a Rate Handbook?

- The OEB has assumed the role of electric distribution rate regulator from Ontario Hydro
- The OEB has indicated its intent to adopt a performance-based regulation (PBR) scheme
- A rate regulation process must be adopted to replace the process previously applied by Ontario Hydro
- The imminent opening of the retail electric market requires that rates be unbundled to support the new market structure
- A rate handbook can organize these changes and establish the processes and calculations necessary for the Board to administer rates in the Province

What Does an Electric Distribution Company have to do?

Establish base <u>unbundled</u> rates

- Unbundled rates must be in place before market opening
- These are the initial rates that will be adjusted by the Performance Based Regulation (PBR) rate adjustment mechanism
- Utilities must file evidence to support these base rates
 - May 1, 2000 if the utility has more than 30,000 customers
 - August 1, 2000 if the utility has 30,000 or fewer customers
- Institute service quality and reliability monitoring procedures to track compliance with service standards
- File annual data in accordance with filing requirements (Chapter 6 and Appendix B)
- Conduct a cost allocation study to be used to rebalance rates subsequent to 2002

What Process is being Employed to Adopt the Rate Handbook?

- The rate handbook is <u>staff's</u> proposed rate handbook
 - Formed on the basis of thousands of hours of advice provided by stakeholder task forces
 - It is staff's recommendation for a balance between the various interests and issues confronting rate regulation in Ontario
- Board is starting a consultation process to review, revise, and adopt the rate handbook

What Process is being Employed to Adopt the Rate Handbook? Board Consultation Process

- Parties must indicate if they wish to participate in the process by July 28, 1999
- Written comments will be accepted by the Board until Tuesday, August 12, 1999
- A technical conference will be held in August to seek clarification on the written comments
- The Board will issue an issues list on which it will hear oral comment in late August
- The Board will hear time-limited oral comments at a later date yet to be scheduled
- The Board will revise the handbook upon weighing the oral and written evidence
- The Board will subsequently issue its Electric Distribution Rate Handbook

What is the Purpose of the Rate Handbook?

- Describe the performance-based regulation rate framework that staff is recommending the Board adopt
- Provide a simplified mechanism to unbundle electric rates into distribution and commodity components to facilitate retail market opening
- Provide mechanisms for distributors to adjust rates for prudently incurred costs associated with the transition to the new market structure as well as for a market-based rate-of-return
- Adopt a process for submitting evidence to the Board and annually adjust rates
- Detail the obligations of electric distribution utilities in setting rates and filing information necessary to administer rates

What are the Elements of the Rate Handbook?

- Will ultimately consist of two parts:
 - Part A provides the regulatory framework and design
 - Part B will provide calculation procedures

What are the Elements of the Rate Handbook?

Part A

- Discusses the calculations necessary to establish base rates (Chapter 3)
 - Simplified unbundling procedure
 - Provides the ability to incorporate a market-based rate of return if so desired
 - Allows for a historic rate of return on historic contributed capital
 - Allows the utility to incorporate prudently incurred booked transition costs into rates in the first period
- Adopts a Price Cap PBR mechanism to adjust rates from year to year (Chapter 4)
 - The PBR formula caps rates according to the net of inflation and an offset for productivity growth
 - The utility is at risk to manage its cost within the PBR formula
 - If it is more efficient than the index, it can increase its ROE to the cap
 - If it is less efficient than the index, its ROE will fall
 - The utility must choose a productivity factor which will establish its ROE cap

What are the Elements of the Rate Handbook?

Part A

- Adopts Service Quality standards (Chapter 5)
 - Customer Service standards
 - Reliability Standards
- Requires periodic filings (Chapter 6)

PBR consists of three components:

- A rate adjustment mechanism that creates potential rewards for controlling costs and innovating
- Standards that temper the incentives of the rate adjustment mechanism and insure appropriate service quality standards
- Risk mitigation measures for both the utility and the consumer

Rate Adjustment Mechanism

- The rate adjustment mechanism decouples the utility's cost from its prices
- This creates potential rewards (in the form of increased profits) if the utility can control its costs below the experience of the industry
- The utility can keep a portion of these increased profits for the term of the plan, but rates will be rebased for the second generation of PBR
- Thus, the rate adjustment mechanism provides strong incentives for the utility to find cost savings and efficiencies

$$\% \Delta P_j^t = \% \Delta IPI_{LDC}^t - \% \Delta PF_K + \% \Delta Z_j^t$$

Standards

- Left unchecked, the incentives of the rate adjustment mechanism might lead the utility to cut service quality below acceptable levels
- Service quality standards require that service be maintained over the term of the PBR plan
- Two types of standards will be included in first generation PBR:
 - Customer service standards
 - Reliability standards

Risk Mitigation Mechanisms

- PBR mechanisms have often led to excessive and unearned earnings
- This plan includes caps on the ROE
- In addition, transition costs and extraordinary events can lead to depressed earnings if no allowance is made for interim incorporation of these costs
- This plan includes a mechanism to incorporate these expenses if prudently incurred

How Long Will PBR Last, and What Will Replace It?

- The term of first generation PBR is three years (2000-2002)
- The Board will initiate an interim review to:
 - Review experience with PBR to date
 - Rebase rates for the beginning of the next generation of PBR
 - Design the second generation of PBR and select a term
 - Adopt more complete and tighter service quality standards
 - Adopt revised cost allocation factors between the rate classes
- Electric distribution utilities must conduct cost allocation studies
 - Utilities are encouraged to jointly develop new load research data
 - These cost allocation studies must consider the new structure of the industry

How Will Initial Rates Be Established?

Utilities must file unbundled rates

- A simplified unbundling process is provided
- Utilities may use an alternative approach if justified to the Board
- Utilities may adjust their rates to incorporate a market-based rate of return
 - This adjustment occurs in establishing base rates -- subsequently, a utility's ability to earn the return is dependent on its performance
 - The adjustment is based on a "deemed" capital structure -- utilities may adopt whatever capital structure is appropriate as long as it is consistent with their licence requirements
 - The deemed capital structure varies by risk of the utility
- Prudently incurred transition costs may be incorporated into initial rates
 - Utility must supply evidence that they meet the four criteria

How Will Rates Be Adjusted Over the Term of the Plan?

- Utilities will submit data to the OEB on an annual basis useful for calculating the inflation in the purchases of utilities
- The OEB will calculate the input price index (inflation factor) for use in the price cap formula
- Utilities will then calculate the rate adjustment
 - A utility may choose not to implement a rate increase
 - But a utility must implement a rate reduction

Sequence

- Utilities file data before February 1
- The OEB will publish the input price index by February 15
- Utilities must enact rate changes on March 1