

Incentivizing Energy Infrastructure Resilience and Modernization Through State Policy and Regulation

David Malkin

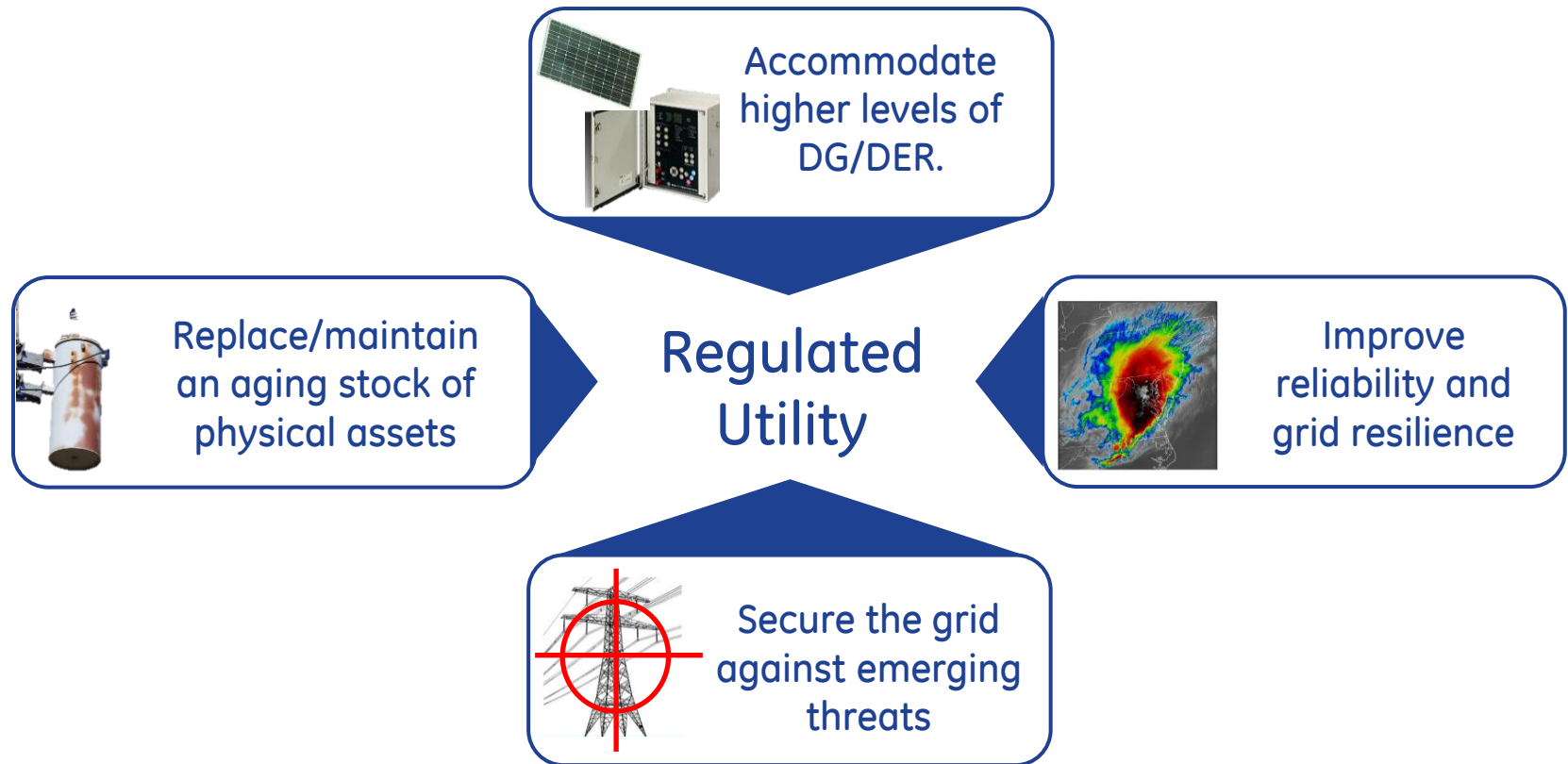
Director, Government Affairs & Policy
GE Energy Management

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imagination at work

Electric utilities face new expectations



...All at a time of flat/declining sales

Limits of cost-of-service regulation

- Regulatory lag has negative impact on cash flow, and can reduce utility's earnings
 - Deferred investments during periods of rising costs and flat sales
- Benefit-cost analysis is narrow, and often fails to consider hard-to-quantify benefits
 - Value of uninterrupted service to different customers
 - Optionality
 - Societal costs/benefits
- Lengthy approval cycles and threat of disallowance discourage innovation
- Asymmetric risk - little incentive to improve performance

Rethinking the goals of regulation

- Align utility investment strategies with state policy objectives
- Support investments that deliver long-term value to customers
- Encourage innovation and allow utilities to reap the benefits of superior performance
- Ensure affordability by incentivizing efficiency and sharing the savings
- Accommodate emerging public policies and changing utility business models

From “cost of service” to “value to customers”

A new model: results-based regulation

- Forward-looking, multi-year utility business plan used by regulators to set revenue requirements
- Multi-year revenue cap to encourages utilities to pursue efficiency
- Shared-savings mechanism that returns a portion of cost-savings to ratepayers
- Output-based, symmetric performance targets aligned to state policy objectives
 - Reliability
 - Efficiency
 - Consumer satisfaction
 - Interconnections
 - Cyber governance

Thank you