CONSUMER PROTECTION WHO'S LOOKING OUT FOR THE CUSTOMER?

Thomas Gorak – *Moderator*

Chief Counsel, Public Utilities Commission, State of Hawaii

John Howat

Senior Policy Analyst, National Consumer Law Center

Michael Jung

Policy Director, Silver Spring Network

Jeffrey Ono

Executive Director Consumer Advocate, Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, State of Hawaii

Mark Toney

Executive Director, The Utility Reform Network (TURN)





Technology, Policy and the Shifting Utility Business Model:

CASH-STRAPPED CONSUMER IMPACTS IN AN ERA OF RAPID INDUSTRY CHANGE



JOHN HOWAT

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The "Existential Threat"

- Not a brand new concept
 - PURPA (1978), cogeneration and non-utility generation
 - "Retail wheeling" and rate impacts on captive rate payers

Open access; retail access (late 1990s)

DEATH SPIRAL



The more things change ...

- Technology and economics
 - Large- and small-scale electricity generation
 - Communication
 - Data development and management
 - Digital metering
- Decarbonization policies
 - Emission controls
 - RPS
 - FIT
 - Net metering

... the more they stay the same

Essential services

Access and affordability problems

 Regressive allocation of the costs and benefits of energy production and distribution

Existential threats to consumers (especially low-volume, vulnerable)

- Rate impacts
 - T&D upgrades
 - FIT, net metering (territory-specific analysis required!)
 - DG and allocation of fixed costs
 - Time varying rate penalties on consumers with limited capacity to shift consumption
- Access to Service
 - Remote disconnection, prepaid service (AMI)
- Deterioration of the federal safety net

A consumer advocates' view of selected regulatory responses to technology and policy challenges

- Review and enhance but do not blow up the utility regulatory paradigm (e.g. review strict economic, COS regulation vs appropriate accounting for NEBs/public policy objectives)
- Retain regulatory oversight of basic/default distribution service that includes an affordable, time-static rate option
- Review and revise policies that exacerbate inequity/regressivity (e.g., loading costs into fixed customer charges).

Ensuring Energy Security in Lower-income Households

- Affordable Payments
 - Bill payment assistance and arrearage management
- Energy Efficiency
 - Whole-house, fuel-neutral deep retrofits
 - Zero customer financial contribution
- Regulatory Consumer Protections
 - Shutoff protections
 - Payment agreements
 - Secure notification of disconnection by mail

A FEW RECOMMENDATIONS

- Get the data to evaluate home energy security
 - Monthly reporting of general residential and low-income residential arrearages and disconnection
- Open an affordability program docket
- Large-scale Community Solar Emphasis

John Howat
Sr. Policy Analysis
National Consumer Law Center
7 Winthrop Square
Boston, MA 02110

jhowat@nclc.org 617-542-8010



Since 1969, the nonprofit National Consumer Law Center® (NCLC®) has worked for consumer justice and economic security for low-income and other disadvantaged people, including older adults, in the U.S. through its expertise in policy analysis and advocacy, publications, litigation, expert witness services, and training. www.nclc.org



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Department of Commerce and Consumers Affairs
State of Hawaii

KIUC Smart Meters

Total customers

37,072

Opt-Out

2,698

Non-Standard Meter Set Up Charge \$50.64 (Residential)

\$65.64 (Commercial)

Monthly Non-Standard Meter Charge \$10.27

KIUC Photovoltaic Systems on Kauai

NEM Rate System		
Connections		
Annual Total		
2007	34	
2007	24	
2008	75	
2009	15	
Grand Total	124	

NEM Pilot Rate System Connections		
Annual Total		
2011	10	
	10	
2012	<u>-</u>	
2013	103	
2014	16	
Grand Total	130	

Schedule Q Rate System Connections		
Annual Total		
2008	17	
2009	76	
2010	147	
2011	220	
2012	477	
2013	649	
2014	581	
Grand Total	2167	

NEXTERA/HECO

See supra nn.43 and 44. NextEra Energy is aware that the Hawaiian Electric Companies' decoupling mechanisms are being examined in Docket No. 2013-0141 ("Decoupling Investigation Docket"). NextEra Energy's customer savings commitments in this section are necessarily based and conditioned on the current formulation of the decoupling mechanisms. Material changes to the decoupling mechanisms, if any, that may result from a decision and order in the Decoupling Investigation Docket may require adjustments to NextEra Energy's commitments with respect to the rate case moratorium/rate case stay out and the foregoing of the incremental O&M RAM Adjustment. NextEra Energy's commitments are also conditioned upon: (i) each of the Hawaiian Electric Companies being authorized to record revenues collected through the RAM Provision starting January 1 of each year of the stay out period, with the recovery period for the RAM Revenue Adjustment remaining unchanged (i.e., recovery of the RAM Revenue Adjustment shall continue to commence on June 1 of the applicable year and shall continue over the subsequent twelve months, and if the accrual period terminates (for example, due to the implementation of new rates pursuant to a rate case decision after the stay out period), any accrued but unrecovered RAM Revenue Adjustment amount will be collected through an adjustment to the RBA Rate Adjustment), (ii) the Hawaiian Electric Companies not being precluded from requesting revenue neutral tariff provisions and/or changes, and (iii) the Hawaiian Electric Companies not being precluded from requesting changes to rates or charges that are authorized by legislation enacted during the stay out period.