



The Regulatory Formula

Regulated utilities are allowed to recover their cost to do business and earn a return on invested capital. Expressed as a formula this is the revenue requirement:

$$\text{Rev} = \text{Oc} + (\text{V}-\text{D})\text{ror}$$

Where:

Rev = Revenue justified by cost and return

Oc = Operating costs, including depreciation and interest

V = Value, always the first cost of assets

D = Depreciation

ror = Rate of return allowed by regulators

(V-D) = Rate base, this is the current book value of assets and the un-recovered part of amortized expenses.

The formula gives the utility little incentive to reduce operating costs as these are passed through allowing full recovery. As long as the rate of return (ror) is above the cost of debt the rate base can be inflated by spending more capital than necessary. The ror is always well above the cost of debt.

If the utility has a capital structure of 50% debt, as most regulators encourage,

$$\text{Then: } \text{ror} = .50 \text{ rod} + .50 \text{ roe}$$

Where:

rod = return on debt

roe = return on equity

So, if the utility is allowed an 8% overall rate of return (ror) and obtains debt for 5% (rod) its return on equity will be 11% (roe). If the allowed ror is raised to 9% then the roe will be 13%. Once the rate of return is set if the cost of debt decreases, the return on equity will increase.

Hard asset costs as well as operating capital, storm damage, and other “regulatory assets” all go into rate base where the un-amortized portion earns the rate of return. Utilities prefer long amortization and depreciation periods. They borrow money at low rates and invest in guaranteed high return projects.

The regulatory formula provides an understanding of how and why utilities operate and invest the way they do.