

# Rate Trends for Minnesota Electric Cooperatives

Jim Horan
Director of Government Affairs and Counsel
Minnesota Rural Electric Association

#### **At-Cost Service Providers**

- Private, independent, non-profit electric utilities.
- Owned by the members they serve.
- Established to provide at-cost electric service.
- Governed by a board of directors elected from the membership which sets policies, procedures, and rates that are implemented by the co-op's management.

## Distribution Co-op Rate Setting

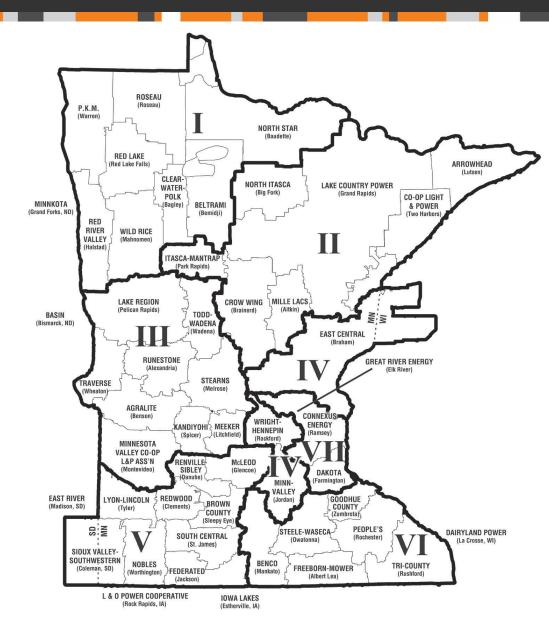
- Reflect the unique needs of each Cooperative
- Rates are based on the results of a rate study:
  - Determine Revenue Requirement
  - Conduct Cost of Service Study
  - Rate Design
  - Approved by Board of Directors



## Factors Influencing Retail Rates

- Members Per Mile of Line
- Membership Base
- Unique Community Needs
- G&T or Power Costs
- Flat or Declining Load Growth





85% of the surface area of the state

18% of the total kWh sales



#### **Revenue in Review**

Because of higher population densities (more consumers served per mile of line), municipal electric systems and investor-owned utilities receive more revenue per mile of line than electric cooperatives.

Consumers served/revenue per mile of line for different utilities:

Municipal Electric Systems: 47 / \$86,302

Investor-Owned
Utilities
35 / \$62,665

Member-Owned
Electric Distribution
Cooperatives:
7 / \$10,565

#### MN Co-ops

- 6 mem/ml
- 121,000 miles of distribution lines

#### MN IOUs

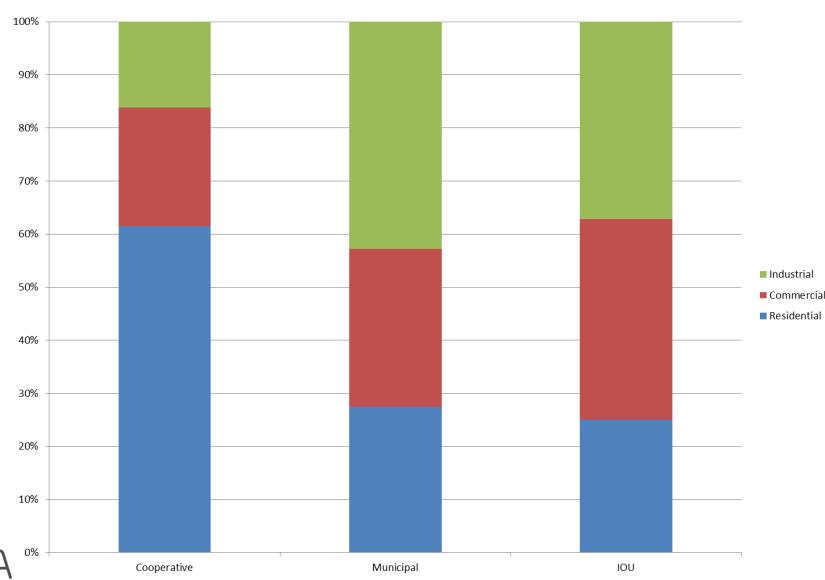
- 38 cust/ml
- 70,000 combined miles of line

#### MN Municipals

48 cust/ml

Source: National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

#### 2013 % of Retail Sales in Minnesota



### Membership Make-up

- Our membership base is 95% residential and 5% commercial/industrial.
- That 5% commercial/industrial base represents 40% of co-op energy sales.
- → 79% of co-op members have a per capita income below the state average.

## Membership Priorities

- We regularly survey our members:
  - **×** 3 top priorities:
    - Rates
    - Reliability
    - Service



## Factors influencing G&T rates

- Fuel Costs
- Infrastructure
- Renewable Energy Standard
- Environmental Compliance
- Potentially Multiple Power Providers

## Flat or Declining Electricity Sales for Minnesota Electric Cooperatives

- Member cooperatives continue to see flat or even declining electricity sales. This is the result of numerous factors:
  - Population decline in many rural areas
  - Loss of commercial and industrial members in rural areas
  - Fuel switching
  - Natural Energy Efficiency
  - Utility Energy Efficiency





## Questions