

Energy Regulation and Utility Oversight Training Course

20 – 24 September 2027
Amsterdam

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Overview

The Energy Regulation and Utility Oversight Training Course is a one-week course for regulatory affairs managers, utility compliance officers, and public utility economists who leave with a utility oversight matrix and tariff review dossier to govern regulated electricity, gas, and water network operations. Utilities face shifting tariff structures, capital expenditure disallowances, stranded asset risks, and aggressive decarbonization mandates that threaten financial viability and service reliability. This course addresses these pressures through building-block revenue requirement modeling, cost-of-service allocation, performance-based ratemaking mechanisms, and grid compliance audits. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers the Energy Regulation and Utility Oversight Training Course.

Who Should Attend

- Regulatory affairs professionals responsible for managing tariff filings, license compliance, and rate case submissions before public utility commissions.
- Utility finance directors and economic analysts calculating weighted average cost of capital, regulatory asset bases, and revenue requirement models.
- Legal and compliance counsel auditing utility adherence to open-access grid codes, market abuse rules, and consumer protection standards.
- Grid planning engineers and asset managers evaluating network reliability indices, capital expenditure efficiency, and interconnection agreements.
- Energy policy specialists and tariff modelers structuring multi-year price controls, feed-in tariffs, and decarbonization incentive mechanisms.

The course assumes participants actively examine energy sector legal frameworks and utility financial accounts at work, and it leaves out basic microeconomic theory and introductory power system physics.

Departments and Industries

The course draws operational cases from regulated network utilities, independent system operators, and infrastructure finance organizations.

- Electric power transmission and distribution utilities
- Natural gas transport and pipeline network operators
- Municipal water supply and district cooling authorities
- Energy market operators and wholesale power settlement divisions
- Utility finance, risk governance, and regulatory compliance departments
- Infrastructure investment funds and independent power producer consortia

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Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Apply the building block methodology to calculate utility revenue requirements and regulatory asset bases.
- Analyze electricity, natural gas, and water tariff structures using marginal cost and cost-of-service allocation models.
- Diagnose network service quality and reliability performance using IEEE 1366 indices and targeted incentive mechanisms.
- Evaluate utility capital expenditure programs through prudency reviews and efficiency benchmarking standards.
- Prioritize regulatory compliance risks using open-access grid code frameworks and license enforcement protocols.
- Build a utility oversight matrix and tariff review dossier for multi-year regulatory rate case determinations.

Course Agenda

Day 1: Regulatory Foundations and Market Governance Architecture

- Legal foundations of utility regulation, administrative law principles, and independent oversight mandates
- Market structure typologies: vertical integration, single-buyer models, and unbundled wholesale power markets
- Utility licensing frameworks, concession contracts, and regulatory reporting obligations
- Open-access transmission principles, non-discriminatory network access, and third-party interconnection rules
- Cross-subsidization identification and consumer protection standards in regulated utility billing

Day 2: Revenue Requirement Determination and Cost-of-Service Modeling

- Building block methodology: operating expenditure, asset depreciation, and taxation recovery calculations
- Regulatory asset base determination, asset valuation methodologies, and prudent investment tests
- Weighted average cost of capital computation applying the capital asset pricing model to regulated utilities
- Fully distributed cost allocation versus long-run marginal cost modeling for multi-class rate design
- Regulatory accounting guidelines, depreciation schedules, and stranded asset treatment mechanisms

Day 3: Incentive Regulation, Tariff Structuring, and Quality Benchmarking

- Performance-based ratemaking mechanisms: price-cap, revenue-cap, and hybrid multi-year control formulas
- Total factor productivity benchmarking, efficiency carryover mechanisms, and operational expenditure targets
- IEEE 1366 reliability metrics: SAIFI, SAIDI, CAIDI calculations and regulatory reward-penalty schemes
- Retail tariff structuring: time-of-use pricing, critical peak pricing, and demand-charge designs
- Water and natural gas volumetric tariffs, fixed-charge recovery, and volume decoupling mechanisms

Day 4: Grid Decarbonization, Distributed Energy, and Compliance Auditing

- Distributed energy resource integration, distributed solar net billing, and hosting capacity rules
- Renewable energy certificate tracking, grid interconnection compliance, and emissions reporting standards
- Utility capital expenditure prudency reviews and cost-benefit analysis for clean energy infrastructure
- Market surveillance methods, abuse of dominance detection, and wholesale energy transaction monitoring
- Regulatory compliance audit protocols, enforcement notice drafting, and penalty determination criteria

Day 5: Regulatory Case Simulation and Capstone Dossier Development

- Suggested activity: Audit utility regulatory asset base roll-forward schedules using capital expenditure prudency benchmarks
- Suggested activity: Structure a multi-year price-cap formula incorporating efficiency X-factors and inflation adjusters
- Suggested activity: Model a two-part cost-reflective electricity tariff using customer class load profile data
- Suggested activity: Evaluate network service quality data against IEEE 1366 reliability benchmarks to assess financial penalties
- Capstone exercise: Assemble a utility oversight matrix and tariff review dossier resolving a multi-year rate case determination

Practical Exercises

The course uses utility financial ledgers, regulatory filings, and network operational data sets.

- Suggested activity: Calculate utility revenue requirements and allowable rate of return using financial spreadsheet models.
- Suggested activity: Conduct a cost-of-service allocation across residential, commercial, and industrial utility rate classes.
- Suggested activity: Design a performance-based incentive scheme linking utility revenue to network reliability indices.
- Suggested activity: Execute a mock regulatory compliance audit evaluating grid code adherence and license conditions.

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FAQs

Who suits the Energy Regulation and Utility Oversight Training Course?

The Energy Regulation and Utility Oversight Training Course suits utility regulatory managers, compliance officers, and public utility economists. The course assumes participants actively examine utility financial filings and energy market statutes at work, leaving out elementary economic theory and basic electrical engineering principles.

How does this course differ from general energy law courses?

General energy law courses examine statutory doctrine, legal drafting, and contractual disputes. The Energy Regulation and Utility Oversight Training Course focuses on economic regulation, building-block revenue modeling, tariff structuring, capital expenditure prudency reviews, and quantitative network reliability auditing.

What methods govern the calculation of utility revenue requirements?

Utility revenue requirements are calculated using the building block methodology. This framework aggregates prudent operational expenditures, depreciation, tax obligations, and a return on capital determined by multiplying the regulatory asset base by the weighted average cost of capital.

How does incentive-based regulation improve utility efficiency?

Incentive-based regulation, such as price-cap or revenue-cap regimes, decouples utility revenues from short-term expenditure. Utilities retain cost savings achieved below regulatory benchmarks, while service quality reward-and-penalty mechanisms linked to IEEE 1366 metrics protect reliability standards.

Conclusion

The utility oversight matrix and tariff review dossier establishes a disciplined framework for governing regulated network utilities. Regulatory and financial teams apply this methodology to eliminate cost disallowances, defend fair tariff allocations, and enforce grid reliability standards. Implementing these practices aligns utility capital deployment with statutory accountability and long-term infrastructure resilience.