## Framework for VRET Models Table, July 3, 2014

Basic Structure					Statutory Considerations					Transition Charges/Credits
Resource Owner	r Utility Role	Relationships	Notes/Comments	Further Dev of Significant RE	Effect on Dev of Competitive Retail Markets	Impacts on Non- Participating Customers	Competitive Procurement Process	Other Considerations	to mitigate issues or cons in the statutory considerations (e.g. VRET cap, transition adjustment charges)	Transition Charges, if similar to those imposed on Direct Access customers, will kill customer interest in a VRET. It would be most helpful to determine which models DO and DO NOT include a Transition Charge. In this column we offer tentative answers to: Do participating customer pay Transition Adjustment charges/credits similar to Direct Access participants?
(1.) Third Party (IPP, ESS)										(1) ESS./IPP. Probably same as Direct Access. Long term opt-out tariffs should be created for medium and small commercial rate schedules
(2.) Regulated Utility										(2) Utility. Maybe no Transition Adjustments, if the customer is taking part in a utility initiated VRET.
(3.) Utility Affiliate										(3) Utiltiy Affiliate. Same as (2)
(4.) Customer Owned										(4) Customer owned. Maybe, depending on OPUC rules. If an ESS model is used, then maybe yes there are transition charges. If some other tariff mechanism is created, maybe customer doesn't pay transition charges.
(5.) Market-Base (REC Product)	d									(5) RECs. Seems clear that the customer does not pay Transition Costs under a REC purchase model.
(6.) 3rd Party (transmission VRET)										255