BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION OF OREGON

UM 1276

In the Matter of) Final Comments	
Performance-Based Ratemaking Mechanisms To Address Potential Build-Vs-Buy Bias.) of the) NW Energy Coalition)	
I. Observations		
The NW Energy Coalition (NWEC or "Coalit	ion") urges the Commission to step	
back from the details and the proposals in this docket	to take in the big picture.	
It has been very interesting to watch the utilities participate in this docket. They		
have readily admitted that they have a bias present in the area of resource acquisition.		
The bias is against PPAs and it stems from two cause	s: the treatment of imputed debt by	
credit rating entities and the lack of opportunity to make a profit under traditional		
regulatory treatment. While there has been a debate of	over the magnitude of these factors,	
all parties agree that these reasons make sense.		
A question that has not been asked, however,	is how this bias has been manifested	
in action. How and where did (or will) the presence of this bias result in outcomes that		
would otherwise have not occurred?		
What is surprising to this observer is that the	utilities have admitted that they	
might act on this bias (which must lead to a suspicion that they have done so in the past).		
And even more astounding is that they then calculate	the incentive ("bribe"?) needed to	
get them to not do so!		
Although I'm not a lawyer, I have watched nu	imerous episodes of Law and Order	
and CSI. So if asked for legal advice I would have to	old the utilities the following. "First,	
shut up. A crime needs motive, means and opportuni	ty. They've got you on motive—the	
unfairness of how PPAs are rewarded compared to over	wnership. There is also	
opportunity—perhaps in the IRP or RFP scoring proc	eess. The means aren't quite as	
clear, but I guess the cops will claim you could have	manipulated the IRP black box	
models, or skewed the scoring out-of-sight somewher	re in the RFP process to make PPAs	
look like worse options than they really were. But th	is is all circumstantial evidence,	
there's no body or fingerprints, so don't admit anyth	ing."	
But instead of listening to my advice, it seems	s the utilities want to make a deal.	
They won't exactly admit they've been biasing the re	sults against PPAs, but for a price	

they will agree to not do it in the future. They don't want this case sent to the jury.

But if a crime has or soon will be committed, is it in the public interest to cover it up? It seems that for the Commission to find that an incentive is needed to influence utility behavior, it would have to see evidence proving that improper decisions have been made in the past, or are certain to occur in the future. No party has provided such evidence. Absent such a smoking gun, the utilities themselves would have to admit they have been, or will, play fast and loose with the resource selection process. It would be surprising to see that admission.

In all seriousness, let's put this analogy to rest. Before crafting a mechanism to eliminate a bias or its effects, it is critical, to not just identify its presence, but also to describe where and how it might be acted upon. Are there flaws in the IRP or RFP processes that allow the utilities in essence to skew the results in their favor? And is the best way to fix them to give the utilities money? And how much money?

II. Where the Bias Meets the Road

It is in the ratepayers' interest to have resources evaluated fairly. In particular, it is important that the risk-mitigation value of PPAs which the Parties have identified be properly considered--and acquired if cost effective.

NWEC argues, and has argued in the past, that these attributes have not been given enough weight in the utilities' IRPs. It is likely that the bias at issue here is at least partially responsible for that fact. One could see how a bias against PPAs would make a utility reluctant to give much weight to their risk-mitigation characteristics in both the IRP and RFP processes.

We posit, therefore, that the probable mechanism whereby the bias may be manifested is in the failure to give a numeric weight to the risk-shifting value of PPAs. It would work like this. If a PPA does have additional risk-mitigation value, the costs of that value would show up in the price an IPP would be able to sell it for. Then, because the price is higher, but the value (score) given to it by the utility is low or non-existent, it will not be chosen in a competitive process. In this way a utility's bias toward ownership would result in rejection of competitive PPA bids, even if the RFP is conducted completely above-board.

III. Solution

NWEC did offer an incentive proposal in the spirit of compromise, and we could
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accept it as a limited experiment. But, we have maintained all along that a better solution is to focus on the point where the bias is acted upon. We believe that is in the valuation of PPAs. We have argued that PPAs should be given a risk-mitigation premium, and we readily admit that it is not easy to quantify. (For discussion in this docket, for example, we have agreed that a 10% value is appropriate as a placeholder, contingent upon further analysis in the IRP process.)

One solution is for the Commission to direct the utilities to develop *and quantify* risk adders (really, "subtractors") for PPAs that would be used, like CO2 adders, in their IRP models and subsequent RFP scoring.

Unlike the untargeted incentives being debated in this docket which essentially beg the utilities to not artificially skew their results, this proposal focuses on the actual place and method whereby the utilities' bias is put into play.

VI. Summary and Conclusions

We know that this docket seems interminable, and that the parties—and Commission—are anxious to conclude it, given upcoming utility RFPs. However, the lack of evidence on the source and size of the bias and the mechanism whereby that bias results in ratepayer harm leaves the Commission with little guidance or foundation for approving an incentive. In addition, there are numerous unanswered questions about the proposed incentives, especially possible unintended consequences when applied to multistate utilities or to PPAs that are already planned by the utilities (which would occur without an incentive).

It seems to us, unfortunately, that this docket is still not ripe for a Commission decision. We believe the proper focus is on developing mechanisms to quantify the risk-mitigation value of buying (i.e., renting) as compared to building (i.e., owning). That analysis, however, is probably better done in an IRP setting. Therefore it might be best to simply put this docket on hold until that analysis can be completed.

January 30, 2008

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Respectfully submitted,
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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On this 30th day of January, 2008 I certify that I served the NW Energy Coalition's UM1276 Final Comments upon all parties of record in this proceeding by e-mail.

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