In the Matter of
PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY,
$\qquad$

STAFF'S REPLY BRIEF

# BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION 

## OF OREGON

UM 1856
$\qquad$

## I. INTRODUCTION

This reply brief addresses the issues raised in the opening briefs of Portland General Electric Company (PGE) and the Northwest Intermountain Power Producers Coalition (NIPPC). The single remaining issue in this docket is whether PGE's request for proposal (RFP) process should allow third party ownership options for the minimum 17 MW energy storage system (ESS) currently proposed to be sited on PGE property adjacent to the Coffee Creek substation (Coffee Creek or Project). ${ }^{1}$ In this reply brief, Staff discusses the competitive bidding requirements applicable to the energy storage projects proposed in this docket; Staff's reasoning for highlighting the Commission's pending AR 600 rulemaking, plus an outstanding requirement by PGE relating to Coffee Creek; and Commission precedent on the issue of competitive bidding within the context of third party access to utility-owned sites.

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## II. DISCUSSION

## 1. Applicable Competitive Bidding Requirements

The competitive bidding requirements adopted by the Commission in Order No. 16-504 apply to the Coffee Creek Project, as well as to PGE's other storage projects modified by the partial stipulation. House Bill (HB) 2193 (2015), the legislation requiring PGE to submit proposals for one or more qualifying energy storage systems that have the capacity to store at least 5 MWh of energy, provides that the Commission may require an electric company to develop an energy storage system "in accordance with any competitive bidding guidelines prescribed by the commission. ${ }^{2}$ In response to this legislative delegation, the Commission adopted minimum standards for competitive bidding of HB 2193 storage projects in December of $2016 .^{3}$ It appears that the Commission adopted these storage-specific competitive bidding guidelines because it concluded that the energy storage projects contemplated under HB 2193 would likely be too small to trigger the competitive bidding threshold for Major Resource acquisitions (a resource with durations greater than five years and quantities greater than 100 MW) under the Commission's existing Competitive Bidding Guidelines. ${ }^{4}$ Therefore, the Commission adopted the following "minimum standards" to be used in this docket:

1. An electric company may award a contract for a project without competition if it determines and presents justification that only a single vendor or contractor is capable of meeting the requirements of the project.
2. Where the requirements for sole source procurement are unmet, electric companies must use a competitive process to award contracts.
a. The electric companies will bear the burden of demonstrating that they followed a fair, competitive

[^1] projects. nonbinding input. in this docket.

## ${ }^{5}$ Id.

solicitation process to identify all vendors with the requisite expertise, experience, and capability to install viable
b. The electric companies must give the Commission and stakeholders the opportunity to review the electric companies' Request for Proposal (RFP) design and offer
c. The electric companies must summarize and report to the Commission their solicitation process and scoring approach. The report should be included with the formal project proposal submitted to the Commission, or, if bidding occurs after Commission authorization, at a special public meeting to follow. ${ }^{5}$

At this point in time, the competitive bidding requirements listed above are all that apply to the Coffee Creek Project. However, in its opening brief, Staff raised the issue of the pending administrative rulemaking in AR 600 that could affect, if not partially resolve, the litigated issue

## 2. AR 600 Rulemaking and PGE Requirement in the Partial Stipulation

Staff brought two issues to the Commission's attention in its opening brief: (1) to note the potential intersection of this storage docket with a parallel proceeding, AR 600-Rulemaking Regarding Allowances for Diverse Ownership of Renewable Energy Resources, that may affect, if not partially resolve, the subject of this litigation, and (2) to highlight the important fact that Coffee Creek is not the conclusive location for the ESS Project to be sited; rather, the partial stipulation requires new supporting evidence to be provided by PGE before it may proceed.

Regarding the first issue, if the proposed rules in AR 600 are adopted as currently filed, Coffee Creek could be subject to the new competitive bidding requirements. Under the proposed rules, an electric company is subject to the competitive bidding requirements "when it seeks to acquire energy storage resources or contracts for a storage resource greater than 25 megawatt
hours and with a duration of more than five years." ${ }^{6}$ The Coffee Creek Project will likely equate to approximately $68 \mathrm{MWh}^{7}$, triggering the proposed 25 MWh threshold for competitive bidding of energy storage systems. However, the proposed rules do not require an electric company to allow third party access to its property-a legal issue that is discussed in Section 3.-but the proposed rules do encourage electric companies to make elements secured by the electric company, such as sites, transmission, or fuel arrangements, available for use in third party bids that may or may not be owned by third parties after construction. ${ }^{8}$ As a result, PGE's skepticism regarding the Commission's legal authority to require third party ownership options for the Project on PGE-owned land may be valid, but only if the Project is indeed sited at the Coffee Creek substation location.

Staff's second point in its opening brief is that the Coffee Creek substation location is not a certainty. Thus, the assumption made in PGE's opening brief that the ESS "would be located on utility-owned property that directly connects with the Coffee Creek substation" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ is concerning because it presents the Coffee Creek site as if it were an established fact. By contrast, the filed partial stipulation expressly requires $P G E$, before it can proceed with the Project, to present an analysis and evidence demonstrating that Coffee Creek is indeed the best location to site the large energy storage system:

To be able to proceed with this project, PGE must first present an analysis to Staff, supported by adequate evidence, that Coffee Creek is the best site for the ESS based on the universe of available substation sites within PGE's system. In the event that Staff does not agree that adequate evidence has been provided, the Parties

[^2]agree that the Commission should determine whether PGE can move forward with the project. ${ }^{10}$

Notably, PGE has not yet submitted this analysis or the supporting evidence, and further, the Commission has not yet found that the Coffee Creek project meets the three legal requirements set out in HB 2193 for approval of projects ${ }^{11}$, therefore, the site location should not be construed as a forgone conclusion. This point matters because other sites on PGE's system exist that could make the access to utility-owned property concern irrelevant. ${ }^{12}$ In its reply testimony and individual section of joint testimony, Staff questioned whether the Coffee Creek site was in fact the best value for customers to locate a substation-sited ESS out of the dozens of other choices ${ }^{13}$ available to PGE. ${ }^{14}$ The reassurance reached in the partial stipulation that PGE could not move forward without providing additional supporting evidence on this issue allowed Staff to support the Project. ${ }^{15}$

In sum, there is an issue of timing at play. Staff highlighted the potential overlap between this docket and the AR 600 rulemaking because the public comment period in AR 600 has closed ${ }^{16}$ and the target date for a Commission decision appears to precede the date for an

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order in this storage docket. ${ }^{17}$ Should the AR 600 rules be adopted prior to a final order in this docket, or prior to PGE's issuance of its RFP, the new competitive bidding rules could apply to Coffee Creek. ${ }^{18}$

## 3. Commission Precedent on Third Party Access to Utility Sites

The Coffee Creek Project involves an energy storage system proposed to be located on PGE-owned property adjacent to the existing Coffee Creek substation ${ }^{19}$ with a minimum battery size requirement of $17 \mathrm{MW}^{20}$ and a 10 -year asset life ${ }^{21}$. In its opening brief, PGE raises a valid point with regard to third party access to utility-owned sites. This issue arose in UM 1182 , the docket establishing the majority of today's competitive bidding requirements for Major Resource acquisitions. Staff considered whether the Commission has the legal authority to require a utility to offer its site locations for development by independent power producers and recommended, as matter of policy, that the Commission: "encourage the electric utilities to offer their [site locations] for third party development." 22 Subsequently, in its order resolving the outstanding issues in the 2006 Investigation Regarding Competitive Bidding, the Commission declined to adopt a requirement that a utility offer its site locations for development by independent power producers. ${ }^{23}$ The Commission explained that "a utility could allow a resource to be built upon a particular named piece of property. However, that is a decision to be made by the utility," 24 and

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stated that a utility is "encouraged to offer its site for third party development," which had been done by certain utilities in other circumstances. ${ }^{25}$

The Commission again addressed this issue in UM 1535, PGE's RFP for Capacity Resources, in the context of third party access to PGE's Port Westward site, explaining that whether the Commission can require PGE to make its sites available to prospective bidders is a legal question. The Commission declined to take up the legal issue, but confirmed its former policy position that " $[w]$ hether to make its site available is a PGE management decision subject to prudency review by the Commission," and specifically emphasized that "proof of prudent decision making is the key to future cost recovery. ${ }^{, 26}$ More recently, the Commission provided policy guidance on the same issue during the informal phase of AR 600 by directing Staff to revise the draft rule language to provide "clear encouragement to electric companies to make these benchmark elements available to third party bidders as part of an RFP., ${ }^{27}$

Staff agrees that the legal issue need not be taken up in this docket, but akin to the Commission's position in UM 1535, PGE's decision to exclude third party ownership options from the RFP for the Coffee Creek Project should be appropriately scrutinized in the prudence review for the Project, especially when evidence in the record suggests that PGE's annual cost estimates for Coffee Creek may be significantly inflated. ${ }^{28}$

## III. CONCLUSION

A partial stipulation was filed on May 22, 2018 settling all issues in this docket except for one: whether PGE should allow third party ownership options in the RFP that it will issue for its proposed Coffee Creek energy storage project. Currently, only the storage-specific competitive bidding requirements adopted in Order No. 16-504 apply to the Coffee Creek Project because it

[^5]is too small to trigger the Commission's existing competitive bidding requirements for Major Resources. However, it is worth highlighting that the outcome of the Commission's pending AR 600 rulemaking could affect the litigated issue in this docket. Specifically, if the proposed rules in AR 600 are adopted, the Coffee Creek Project would trigger the 25 MWh threshold for competitive bidding of energy storage projects.

Coffee Creek is currently proposed to be sited on PGE-owned property, and consistent with Commission precedent, the proposed AR 600 rules "encourage," but do not require, electric companies to allow a third party to access their property. Nonetheless, the third party access issue is not definitively foreclosed in this docket because the location of the Coffee Creek project is not certain. Pursuant to the terms of the partial stipulation, PGE must provide analysis and evidence that supports the location choice before moving forward. Should PGE be unable to produce supporting evidence that Coffee Creek is the best location for the substation-sited storage project, the Commission could take a number of actions, including declining to approve the Project or directing the stipulating parties to identify an alternative substation location that might not present the same obstacles as the Coffee Creek site. However, should PGE be allowed to move forward with the Coffee Creek site and continue to maintain its position to not allow third party ownership options in its RFP for this Project, Staff recommends that PGE's decision be appropriately scrutinized during the prudence review phase of the Project. DATED this 11 th day of July 2018.

Respectfully submitted,
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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The partial stipulation in this docket was entered into between Portland General Electric (PGE), Staff of the Public Utility Commission of Oregon (Staff), the Oregon Citizens' Utility Board (CUB), the Alliance of Western Energy Consumers (AWEC), Renewable Northwest (RNW), and Northwest and Intermountain Power Producers Coalition (NIPPC). Community Renewable Energy Association (CREA) and the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) are also parties to this docket, but did not attend the settlement conference. The partial stipulation was circulated to CREA and ODOE for review, and although they declined to join the stipulation, both parties have indicated that they do not object to the partial stipulation. Both the stipulation and supporting joint testimony were filed on May 22, 2018 for Commission review.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ HB 2193 (2015), Section 3(4) (emphasis added).
    ${ }^{3}$ In the Matter of Public Utility Commission of Oregon, Implementing Energy Storage Program Guidelines Pursuant to House Bill 2193, Docket No. UM 1751, Order No. 16-504 at 10 (Dec. 28, 2016).
    ${ }^{4}$ Id. ("The energy storage procurements contemplated under this program would not meet the threshold for the guidelines for major resource acquisitions in docket UM 1182.").

[^2]:    ${ }^{6}$ In the Matter of Rulemaking Regarding Allowances for Diverse Ownership of Renewable Energy Resources, Docket No. AR 600, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Hearing with Statement of Need and Fiscal Impact and Proposed Rules filed with the Secretary of State at 7 (Apr. 19, 2018) (see proposed OAR 860-089-0100, section (3)).
    ${ }^{7}$ PGE/100, Riehl-Brown/13 (in PGE's application, Coffee Creek was proposed as an energy storage system of "1720 MW (68-80 MWh).").
    ${ }^{8}$ In the Matter of Rulemaking Regarding Allowances for Diverse Ownership of Renewable Energy Resources, Docket No. AR 600, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Hearing with Statement of Need and Fiscal Impact and Proposed Rules filed with the Secretary of State at 7 (Apr. 19, 2018) (see proposed OAR 860-089-0300, section (2)(3)).
    ${ }^{9}$ PGE's Opening Brief at 7.

[^3]:    ${ }^{10}$ Partial Stipulation at 7 (paragraph 24); Joint Testimony/100, Murtaugh-Wiggins-Jenks-Fitch FleishmanYourkowski/12; PGE's Opening Brief at 14 ("PGE agreed to provide additional information to support the choice of location at the Coffee Creek substation."). The purpose of this requirement is to alleviate Staff's concern that PGE did not provide evidence of why Coffee Creek presented the best opportunity for piloting an ESS, including why this particular location was selected over all other possible locations with seemingly equal or better learning opportunities. See Joint Testimony/100, Murtaugh-Wiggins-Jenks-Fitch Fleishman-Yourkowski/21.
    ${ }^{11}$ See Oregon Laws 2015, chapter 312, section 3(3)(a)(A)-(C) ("The commission shall . . . evaluate each proposal to determine whether the proposal: (A) Is consistent with the guidelines adopted under subsection (1) of this section;
    (B) Reasonably balances the value for ratepayers and utility operations that is potentially derived from the application of energy storage system technology and the costs of construction, operation and maintenance of energy storage systems; and (C) Is in the public interest.).
    ${ }^{12}$ See AWEC-NIPPC/300, Fitch-Fleischmann/2; NIPPC Opening Brief at 2.
    ${ }^{13}$ Staff/100, Wiggins/23 ("The PGE network has over 150 substations . . . .").
    ${ }^{14}$ Staff/100, Wiggins/21-23; Joint Testimony/100, Murtaugh-Wiggins-Jenks-Fitch Fleishman-Yourkowski/21.
    ${ }^{15}$ Joint Testimony/100, Murtaugh-Wiggins-Jenks-Fitch Fleishman-Yourkowski/21.
    ${ }^{16}$ The public comment period closed on June 15, 2018.

[^4]:    ${ }^{17}$ In Order No. 18-015 (Jan. 17, 2018), the Commission adopted Staff's recommendation to open a formal rulemaking with direction that the anticipated time frame for resolution be 150 days. One hundred and fifty days from January 17 is approximately June 16,2018. The target date for a Commission order in UM 1856 is August 15, 2018.
    ${ }^{18}$ See Delehant v. Board on Police Standards and Training, 317 Or. 273, 278-79 (1993).
    ${ }^{19}$ PGE/100, Riehl-Brown/13.
    ${ }^{20}$ Partial Stipulation at 7 (figure is as modified by the stipulation).
    ${ }^{21} \mathrm{Id}$. at 3 (figure is as modified by the stipulation).
    ${ }^{22}$ In the Matter of Public Utility Commission of Oregon, Investigation Regarding Competitive Bidding, Docket No. UM 1182, Staff's Reply Comments at 7 (Oct. 21, 2005).
    ${ }^{23}$ In the Matter of Public Utility Commission of Oregon, Investigation Regarding Competitive Bidding, Docket No. UM 1182, Order No. 06-446 at 5 (Aug. 10, 2006).
    ${ }^{24} \mathrm{Id}$. at 5-6.

[^5]:    ${ }^{25}$ Id. at 6 (emphasis added).
    ${ }^{26}$ In the Matter of Portland General Electric Company, Request for Proposals for Capacity Resources, Docket No. UM 1535, Order No. 11-371 at 6 (Sept. 27, 2011).
    ${ }^{27}$ In the Matter of Rulemaking Regarding Allowances for Diverse Ownership of Renewable Energy Resources, Docket No. AR 600, Order No. 18-087 at 1 (Mar. 19, 2018).
    ${ }^{28}$ Contrast ICNU-NIPPC/200, Crotzer/6-8 with PGE/Exhibit 101, Riehl-Brown/79.

