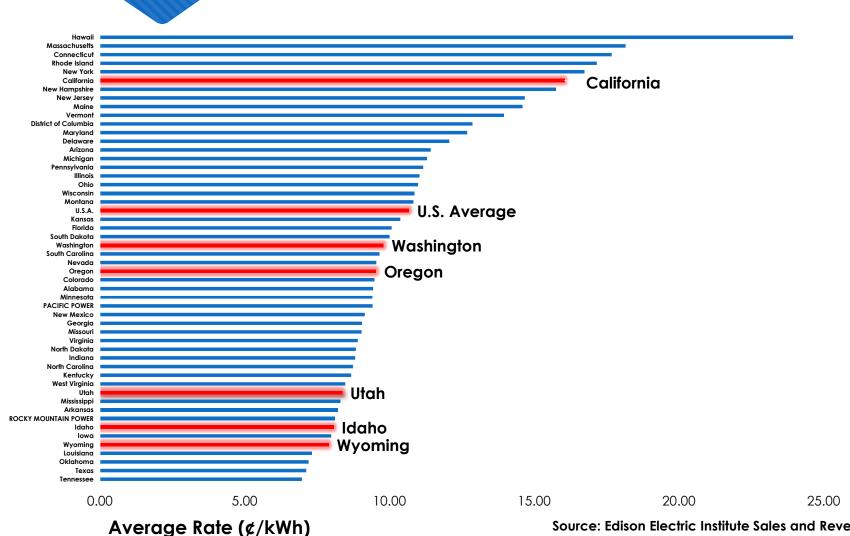


Public Utility Regulatory Discussion



30.00

Average Electricity Rates by State





Regulatory Compact

• A contract between two parties: (1) the State of Utah and (2) a public utility.

Obligation to Serve

ORocky Mountain Power accepts the obligation to serve all customers with reliable service at fixed prices determined by the State of Utah.

O Right to Serve

OIn exchange for the obligation to serve at fixed prices, the State of Utah establishes a public utility's exclusive right to serve within a designated service territory.



Deregulation Key Principles

- Regulatory compact must be upheld
 - O If the state chooses to eliminate the guarantee of service territory, the public utility must be relieved of its obligation to serve all customers
- Deregulation must not shift costs to other groups or classes of customers
 - O Deregulation should not be done halfway
- Fairness must be granted to all six PacifiCorp states
- O Transition costs must be addressed.
- All market participants must be treated the same in any state-required programs:
 - Consumer protection
 - Energy efficiency
 - Environmental requirements
 - Social or public policy program costs
- Net Metering and PURPA issue must be resolved with costs borne by all market participants



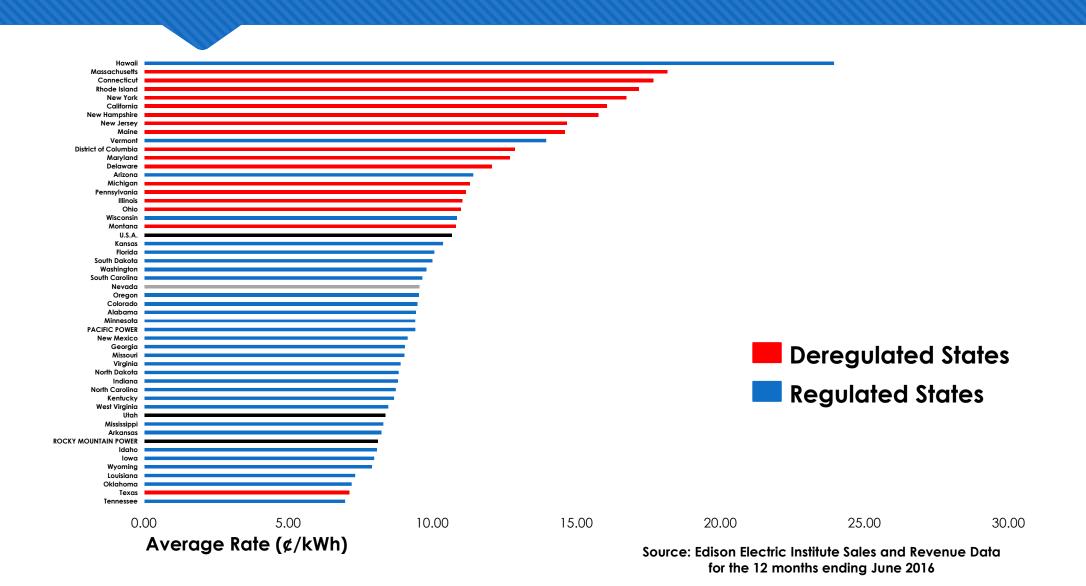
Two Key Goals of Electric Deregulation

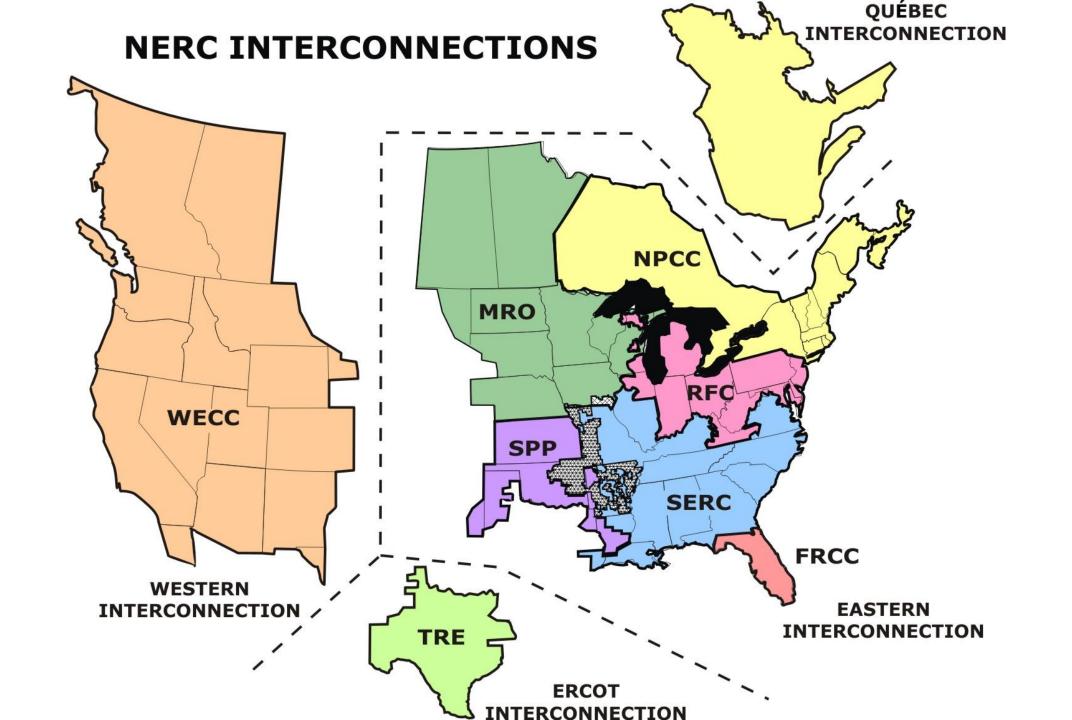
Lower Prices

- In some instances, deregulation has resulted in lower prices for one class of customers in a state while raising it for others.
- Most of the deregulated states have higher overall prices than the national average.
- Utah electricity prices are currently among the lowest in the nation.



Average Electricity Rates by State







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2. More Choice and Innovation

- O Utahns across all customer classes want more choice
- O Deregulation allows customers more options in the marketplace
- O Regardless of whether or not the state chooses to pursue electric deregulation, we must look for ways to increase choice and innovation.
- O Is there a way we can add more choice and innovation within the current regulated utility model?



Increasing Customer Choice

Current Projects

- Subscriber Solar
- WattSmart Energy Efficiency
- Renewable Energy Tariff (S.B. 115)
- O Blue Sky
- Energy Imbalance Market
- O Hill Air Force Base Microgrid (S.B. 115)
- O Panguitch Battery Storage (S.B. 115)
- Emery County Clean Coal Research (S.B. 115)
- Customized Pricing for Industrial Customers

Future Opportunities

- Principle of Indifference New programs must not adversely impact other customers.
- Salt Lake City, Park City, Summit County and Moab – 100 percent renewable goals
- Individual customers with different energy preferences
- Smart meter technology
- Resilience remains number one priority for customers.



Issues for Utah Deregulation

- O How are system assets addressed across a multi-state platform?
- What does a new marketplace look like? Who will administer market new ISO or existing (e.g. CAISO)?
- What is the role of capacity markets in order to ensure reliability?
- What is the process to determine a provider of last resort for at-risk customers?
- Who is responsible for maintaining electric reliability?
- What role will the state continue to play in resource adequacy and system planning?
- Who will be responsible for low-income and energy efficiency programs?
- What will the utility do with energy contracts it must sign as required by PURPA? How will costs of existing PURPA contracts be resolved?