

W. Bill Booth
Chair
Idaho

James A. Yost
Idaho

Tom Karier
Washington

Dick Wallace
Washington



Bruce A. Measure
Vice-Chair
Montana

Rhonda Whiting
Montana

Melinda S. Eden
Oregon

Joan M. Dukes
Oregon

November 6, 2008

MEMORANDUM

TO: Council Power Committee

FROM: Michael Schilmoeller
Power Planning Analyst

SUBJECT: Representing Carbon Penalty, PTC, and RECs in the Regional Portfolio Model

The Regional Portfolio Model evaluates resource plans against a host of distinct scenarios for carbon penalty, production tax credit (PTC), and renewable energy credit (REC) value. This presentation will not call for any Power Committee decision. Staff, however, will seek the guidance of Committee Members regarding the representations of these sources of uncertainties.

A carbon penalty may be initiated at some undetermined time in the future. It may occur before the beginning of the study or not occur at all. Once initiated, the penalty remains in force and can have any level up to \$100/short ton of CO₂.

The production tax credit is subject to cancellation at any time, but the most likely horizon is about five years after the beginning of the study. The PTC is used primarily for valuing wind generation. The credit is also subject to reduction or elimination in the event that a carbon penalty is initiated.

Renewable energy credits, formerly "Green Tags," have value to the developer of renewables if they can be sold. Utilities that must meet Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) requirements, however, must retain their RECs. Consequently, we assume that this credit is only available to new renewables that would cause a utility to exceed its RPS acquisition requirements. The value of RECs is subject to market variation, like any other commodity, so their value has corresponding variation among scenarios.



Carbon Penalty, Production Tax Credits, and Renewable Energy Credits

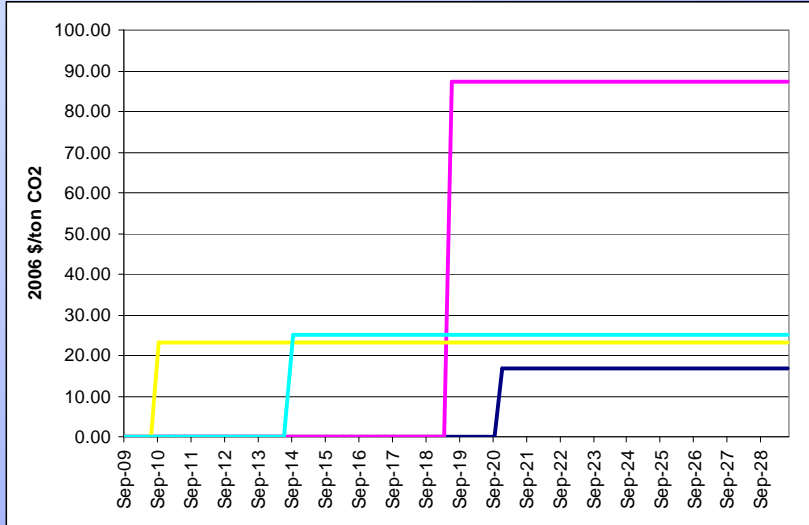
Michael Schilmoeller
Power Committee
Friday November 14, 2008

CO2 Penalty Modeling

- In the Fifth Power Plan
 - Likelihood of seeing a penalty: 67%
 - Max before 9/2008: 2004\$ 0/ton
 - Max before 9/2016 : 2004\$ 15/ton
 - Max before 9/2023 : 2004\$ 30/ton
 - Average 2004\$ 7.85/ton CO₂ by 9/2023
- Recommended for the Sixth Power Plan
 - Likelihood of seeing a penalty: 95%
 - Likelihood of penalty in Sept 2009: 4%
 - Max : 2006\$ 100/ton
 - Average 2006\$ 47.72/ton CO₂ by 9/2029



Carbon Penalty Sample of Four Futures

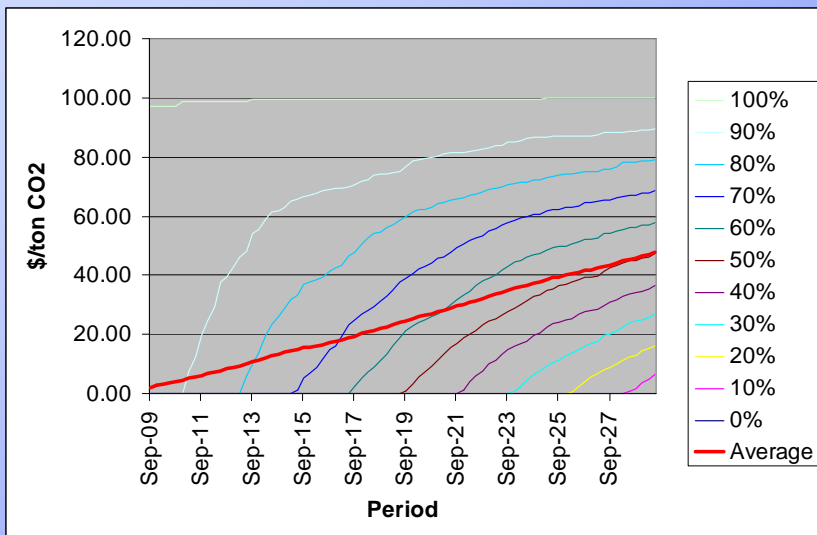


Source: L804b illustrated.xls

3



Deciles for Carbon Penalty



Source: L804b illustrated.xls

4



Production Tax Credits PTC

5



Two-Part Determination

- Viability
 - Economic competitiveness
 - Spontaneous (legislative) termination of the PTC
- Advent of a carbon penalty
 - If there is a carbon penalty, we want some continuity of support for renewables

6



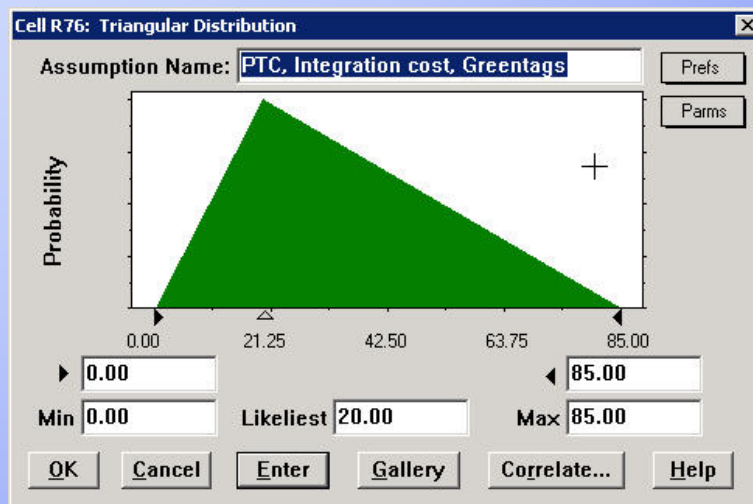
Characterizing Availability in the Sixth Power Plan

- Staff estimated it is most likely that the legislature would discontinue this credit relatively soon, perhaps in five years
- Staff assumed the chance of the PTC surviving beyond the life of the study to be very small (< 1 percent)

7



Termination Distribution in the Sixth Power Plan



Source: L804b

8



Cost in Absence of Carbon Penalty

- Real levelized value \$9.90/MWh in 2004 dollars. This value corresponds to the current credit of roughly 1.7 cents/kWh in year 2000 dollars, using Council assumptions for wind capacity factor and inflation
- Staff elected not to make the PTC value a random variable and saw no compelling reason to assume this would either increase or decline over time, except in response to the emergence of a carbon penalty.

9



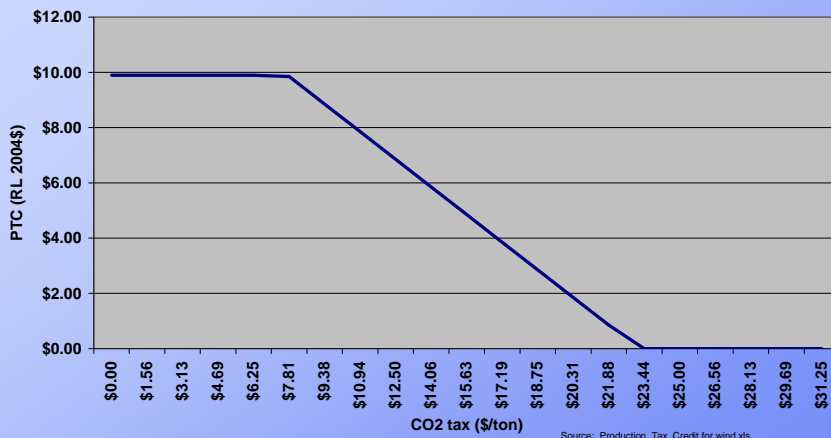
Cost in Presence of Carbon Penalty

- PTC corresponds to a \$15.47/ton CO₂ tax, given Council assumptions.
 - The conversion factor is in pounds of CO₂ per kWh, so the conversion is $\$/MWh = \$/ton \cdot \text{tons/pound} \cdot \text{pounds/kWh} \cdot \text{kWh/MWh}$ or $\$/MWh = \$/ton \cdot \text{pounds/kWh} \cdot 1000/2000$
- If the carbon penalty is below half the initial value, the full value of the PTC remains
- If the tax is fifty percent higher than this, it disappears entirely.
- Between those values, it declines dollar for dollar with the tax rate.

10

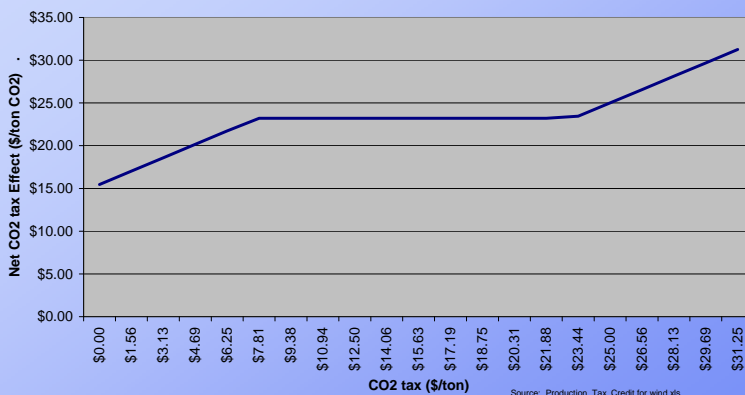


PTC vs. Carbon Penalty



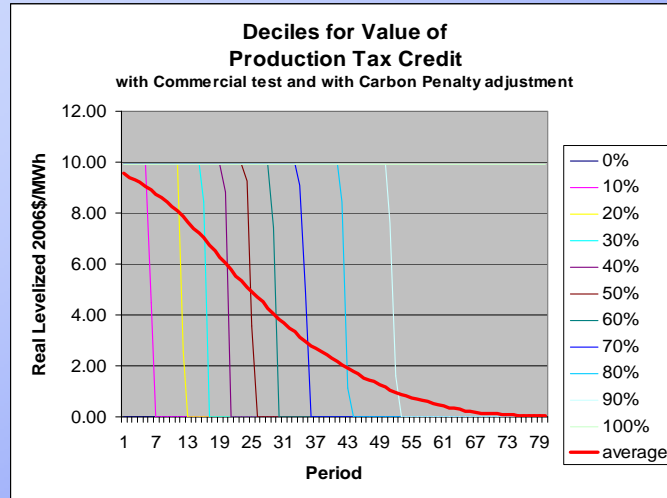
11

Combined Support for Renewables



12

Deciles for PTC over Study Sixth Power Plan



Source: L804b illustrated.xls

13



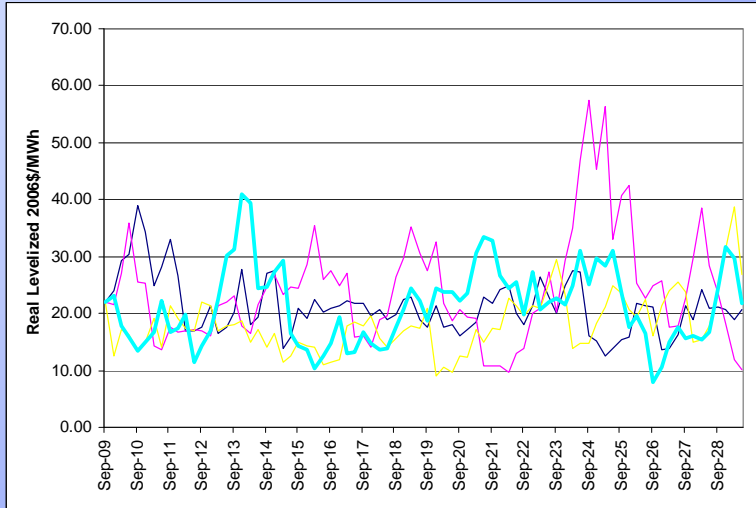
Renewable Energy Credits (Green Tags Value)

- Staff decided that REC values would be decoupled from PTC because of world market
- Resources acquired by utilities to meet Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) have to retain their RECs
- REC value would therefore apply only to new, discretionary wind development, beyond that required for RPS requirements

14



Renewable Energy Credits Sample of Four Futures

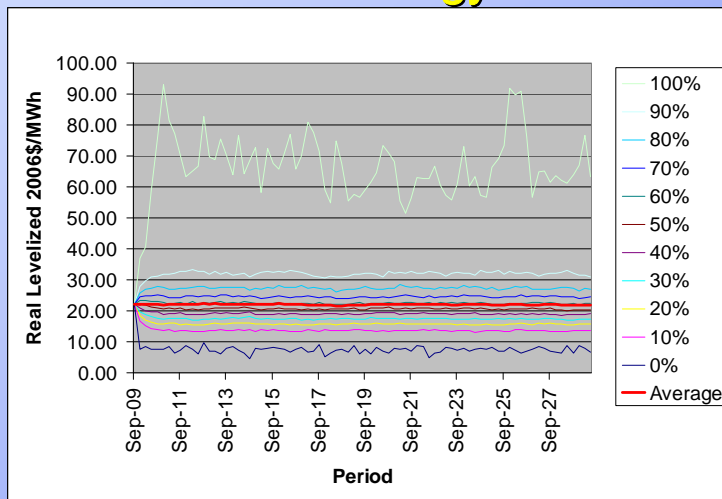


Source: L804b illustrated.xls

15



Deciles for Value of Renewable Energy Credits



Source: L804b illustrated.xls

16



End

17



CO2 Penalty Modeling Fifth Power Plan

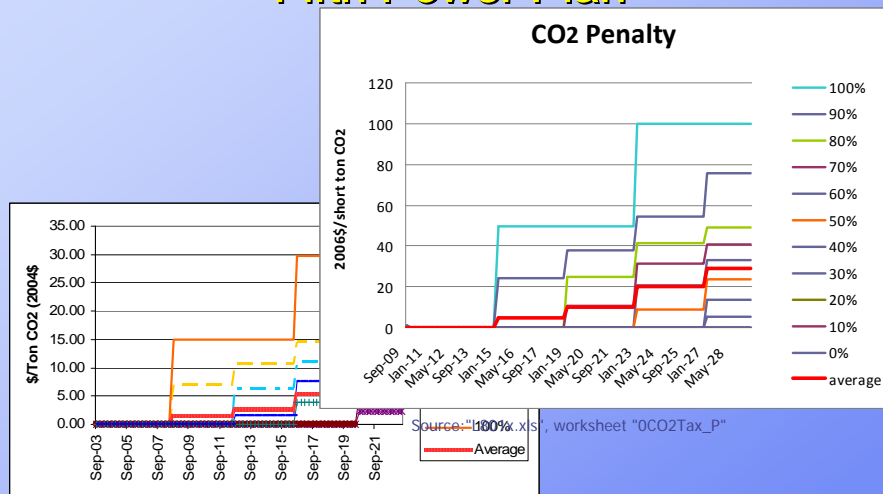


Figure 7-16: Probabilistic Representation of Future Carbon Penalty

18



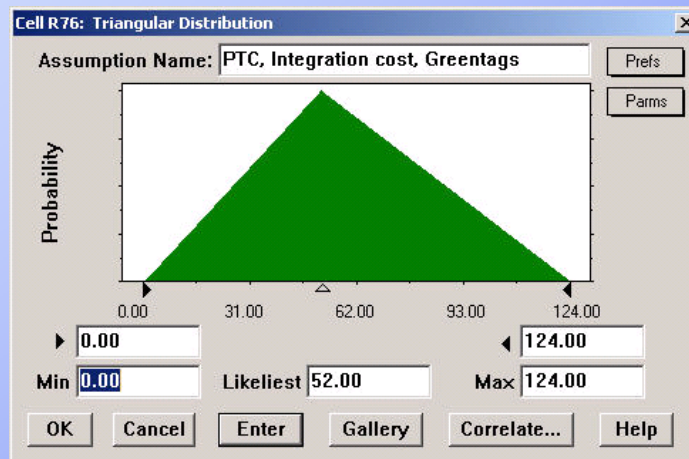
Characterizing Availability in the Fifth Power Plan

- Staff estimated wind would achieve economic competitiveness in 2016. This assumes an electric price of \$40/MWh
- Staff assumed the chance of the PTC surviving when wind generation cost fell to \$30/MWh in 2034

19



Termination Distribution in the Fifth Power Plan

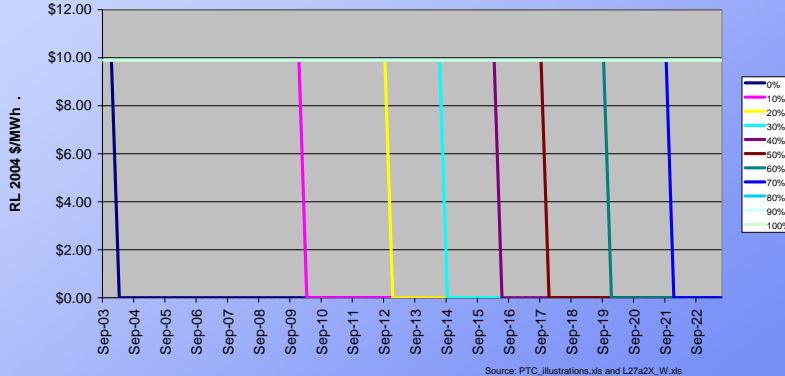


20



Deciles for PTC over Study Carbon Penalty Only Fifth Power Plan

Deciles for PTC, Pre-CO2 Tax Adjustment

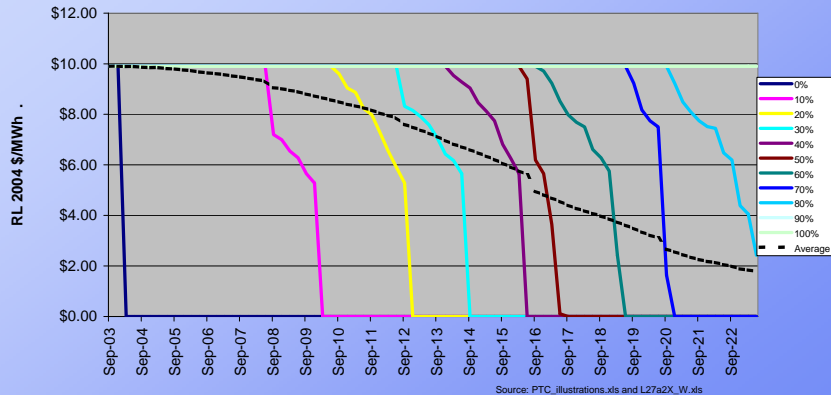


Source: PTC_illustrations.xls and L27a2X_W.xls



Deciles for PTC over Study Fifth Power Plan

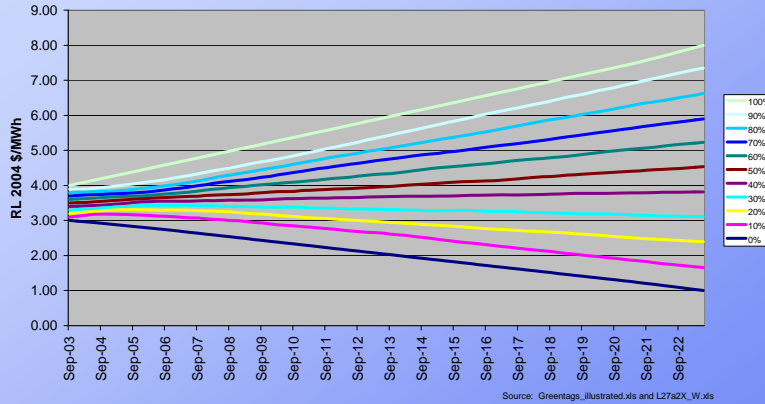
Deciles for PTC, Post-CO2 Tax Adjustment



Source: PTC_illustrations.xls and L27a2X_W.xls



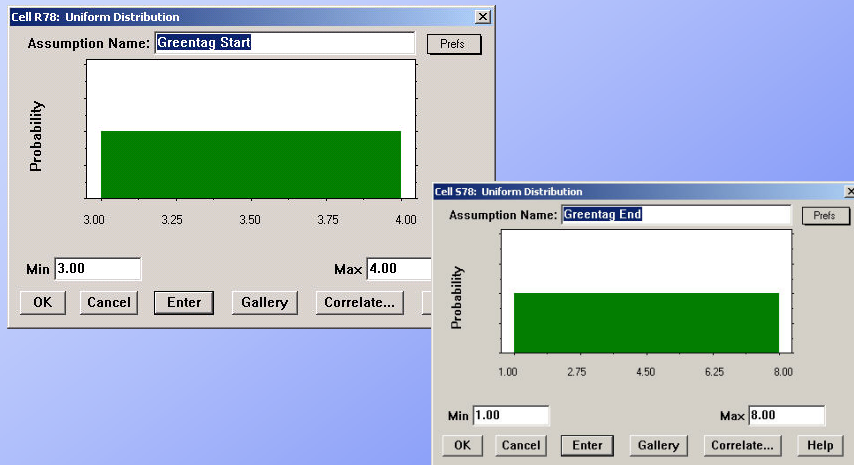
REC Deciles Fifth Power Plan



23



Picking the Endpoints of a Line Fifth Power Plan



24

