Colorado Public Utilities Commission

Ronald J. Binz, Chairman James K. Tarpey, Commissioner

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Greetings to our friends in Jordan







PUC Structure: Commissioners

- Three Commissioners
- Appointed by the Governor
- Confirmed by majority vote of State Senate
- Serve four-year teams may be reappointed
- No more than two Commissioners from one political party
- Judicial functions and legislative functions





Predecessor Agency: The Railroad Commissioner









The Commissioners







Ron Binz



Jim Tarpey





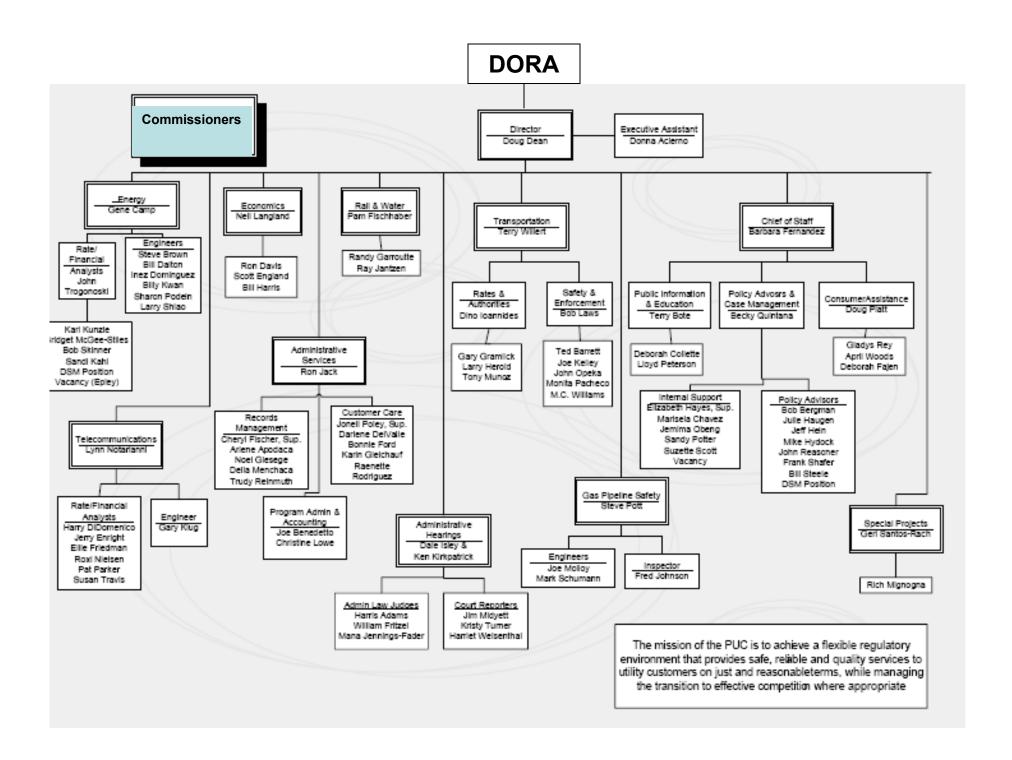
PUC Structure: 10 Sections

- Policy Advisors & External Affairs
- Energy
- Telecommunications
- Transportation
- Research & Emerging Issues

- Economics
- Rail Safety & Water
- Gas Pipeline Safety
- Administrative Hearings
- Administrative Services







What Do We Regulate?

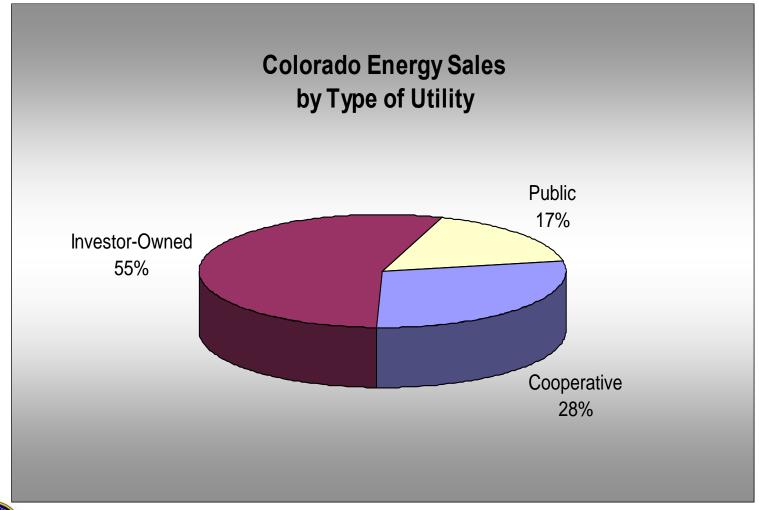
- 60% Investor-owned electric utilities
- 15% Investor-owned natural gas utilities
- Intrastate natural gas pipelines
- Some telecommunications carriers & services 10%
- Passenger transportation 10%
- Railroad crossings
- Investor-owned water utilities
- Pipeline safety
- Relay Service for the hearing impaired







Types of Colorado Electric Utilities







The Challenges We Face

- Energy Supply
- Energy Efficiency
- Consumer Prices
- Climate Change





Our State Energy Strategy

Boost Energy Efficiency

- Customer: education
- Utility: engagement
- Rate structure changes
- Smart grid test bed in Boulder, Colorado

Stress renewable resources

- State Renewable Portfolio Standard
- Regulators and utilities with a commitment to addressing climate change
- Progressive resource planning at Commission
- Healthy renewables industry

Advanced generation development

- Research and demonstration for carbon sequestration
- CAES and other storage strategies





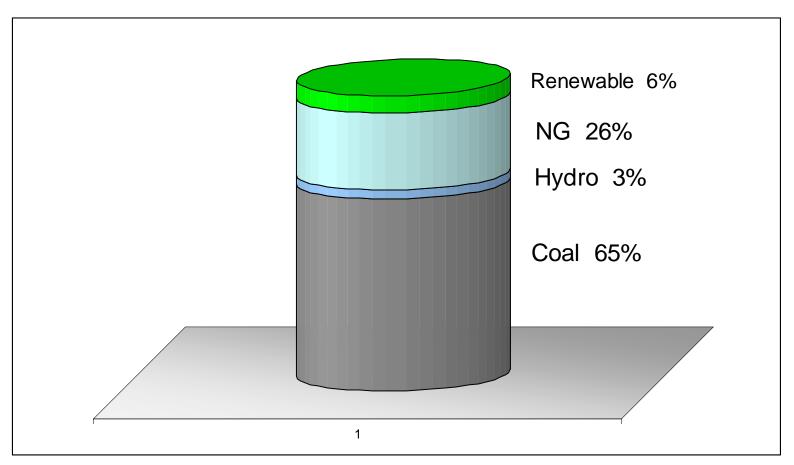
Colorado's Balanced Approach

- Coal producing state (#8 of 50 states in US)
- Natural gas producing state (#7 of 50 states)
- Substantial wind and solar resources
- Moderate electric rates
- Governor with a focus on the "New Energy Economy"





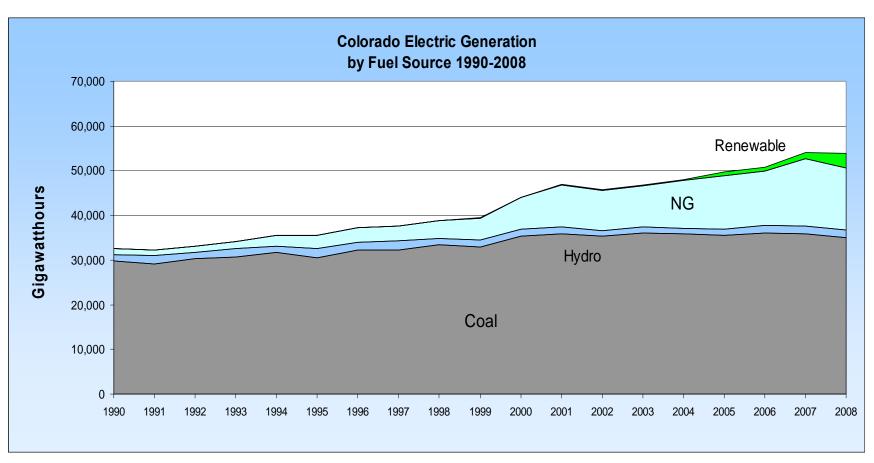
How Colorado Generates Electricity (2007)







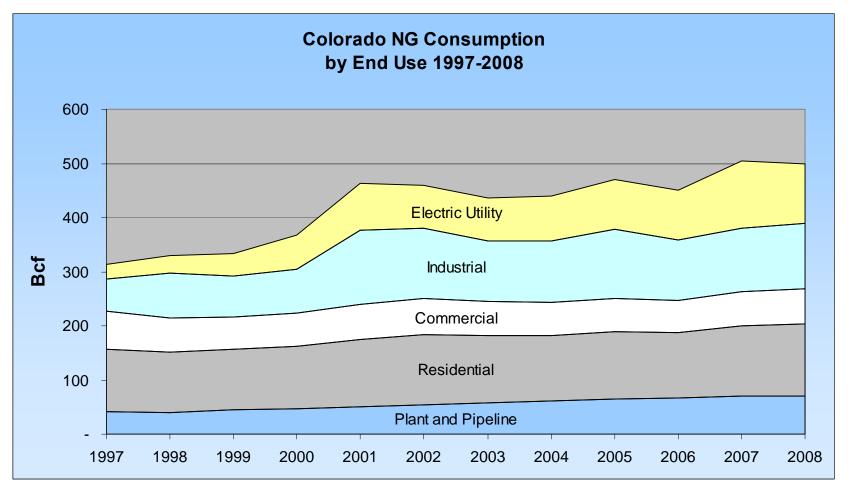
Electric Generation Fuels in Colorado 1990-2008







How Colorado Uses Natural Gas

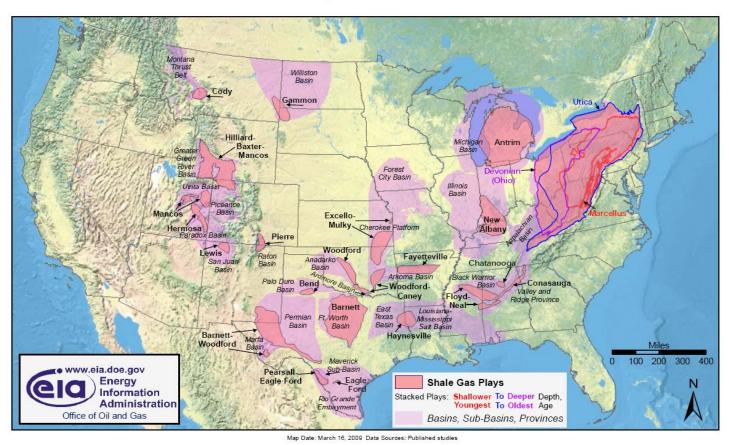






Potential New Natural Gas Supplies

Shale Gas Plays, Lower 48 States







Colorado Approach to Electric Resource Planning

-- Resource Planning --

Old Rule

New Rule

- "Least Cost Planning"
- Fuel Neutrality
- Utility models new portfolio
- Utility selects bid resources

- "Resource Planning"
- Clean Energy Preference
- Independent Evaluator
- Optional Post-bid Review
- New DSM emphasis





The Challenges We Face

- Energy Supply
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- Consumer Prices
- Climate Change





Boosting Energy Efficiency

- Utility: Engagement
- Customer: Education
- Regulation: Make rate structure changes
- New Development: "Smart grid"





Utility Engagement

- Energy Efficiency goals in legislation
- Recent Commission rules establishing:
 - Bonus mechanism
 - Expedited cost recovery
- Tie-in EE to utility resource planning
- Overall: utility should make efficiency a business





Customer Education

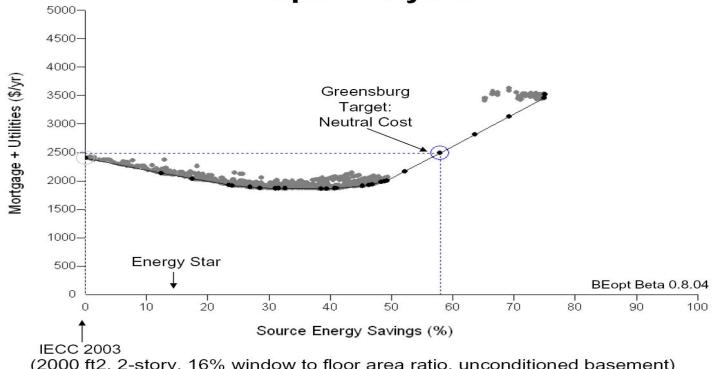






Energy Efficiency in Housing

Neutral Cost Point: Greensburg BEopt Analysis



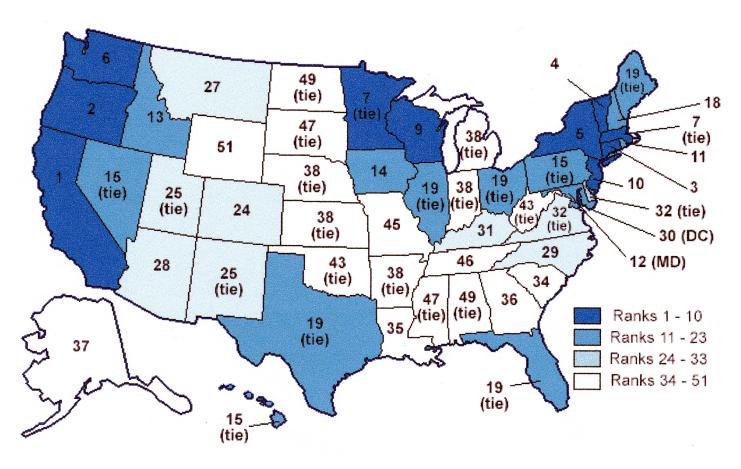








Colorado's Energy Efficiency Ranking







The Challenges We Face

Energy Supply

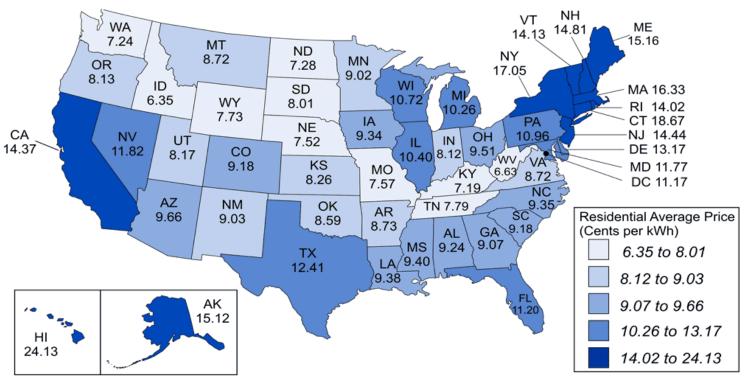
- Energy Efficiency
- Consumer Prices
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U.S. Residential Electric Rates

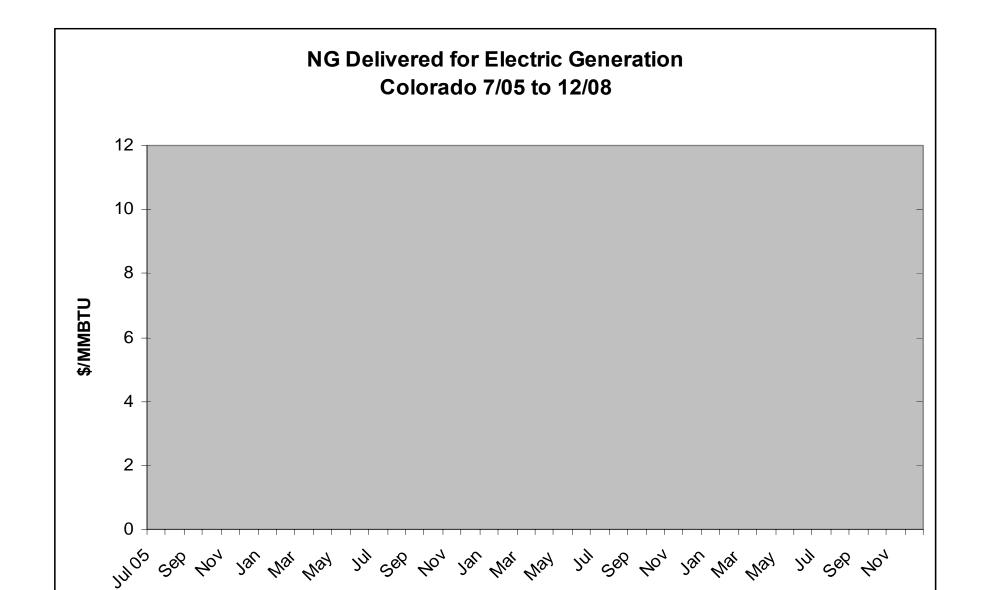
The U.S. average residential retail price of electricity was 10.64 cents per kilowatthour in 2007.



Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Sales and Revenue with State Distributions Report."











The Challenges We Face

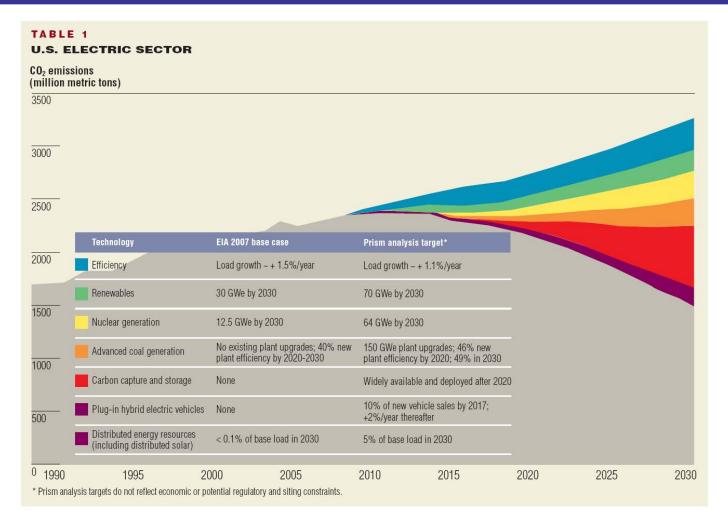
- Energy Supply
- Energy Efficiency
- Consumer Prices
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EPRI Prism Analysis (2008)







PUC's 2008 ERP Decision for XcelEnergy

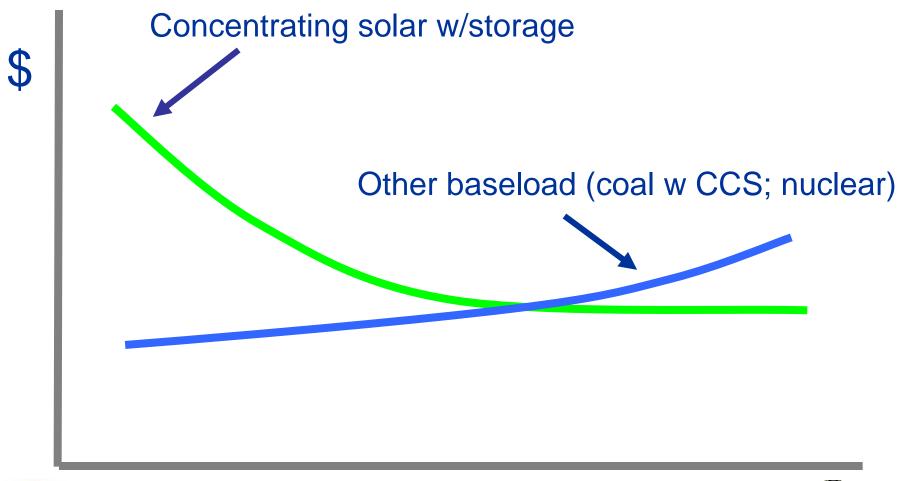
Major Decision Items

- Affirmed commitment to competitive bidding for resources
- Approved closure of two coal plants
- Approved large solar projects (200 600 MW)
- Continued growth of wind
- Assumed future CO₂ price in modeling (\$20/ton + 7% growth)



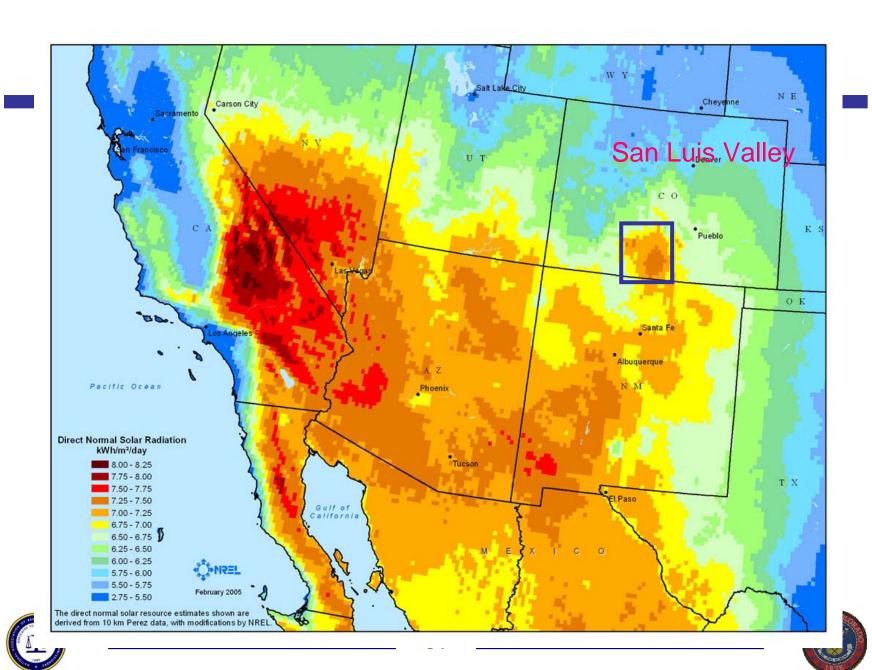


Concentrating Solar in Colorado







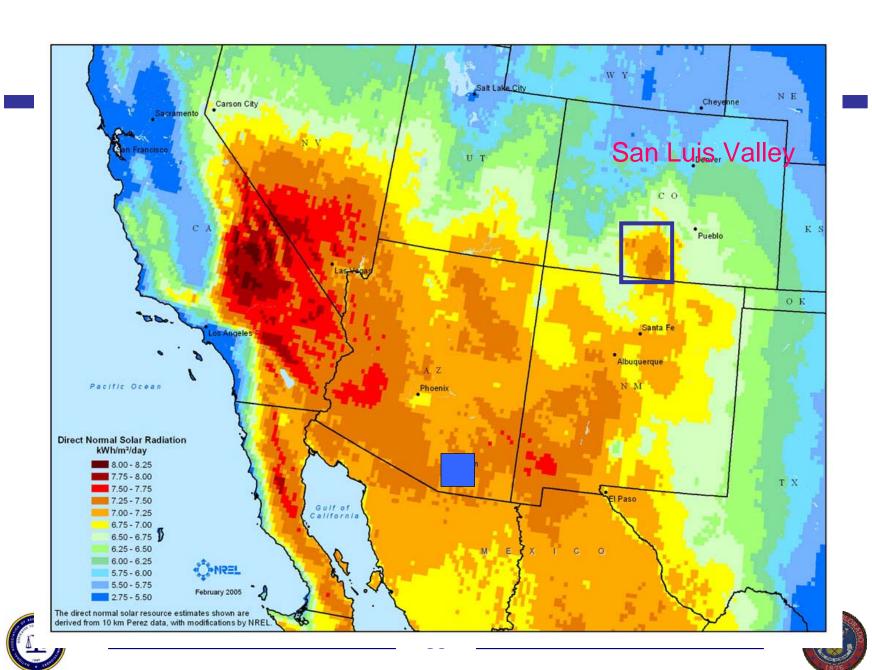


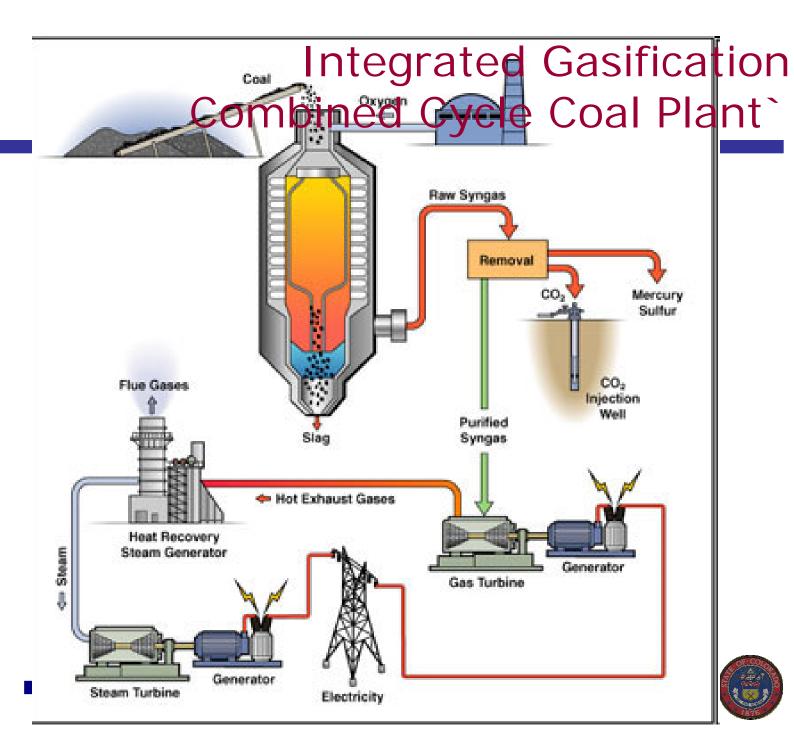
Solar Thermal Electric Density

- Use: 100 MW(ac)/mile²
- Colorado Peak Integrated Demand: 11GW
- Result: 110 mile² required land area

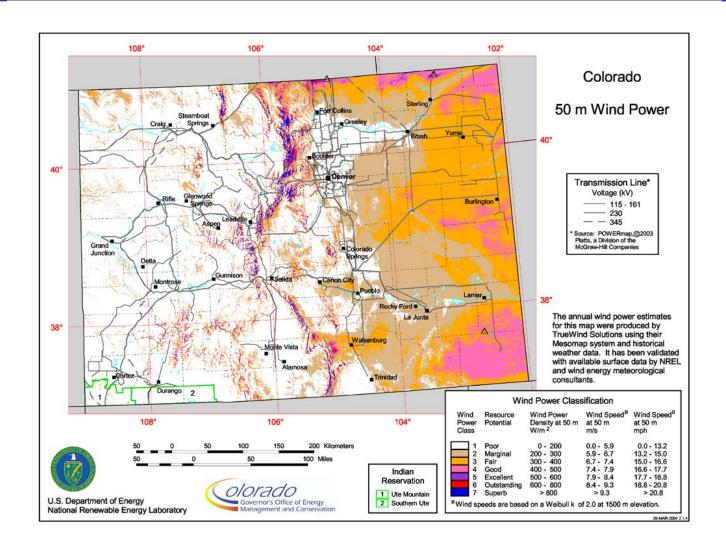






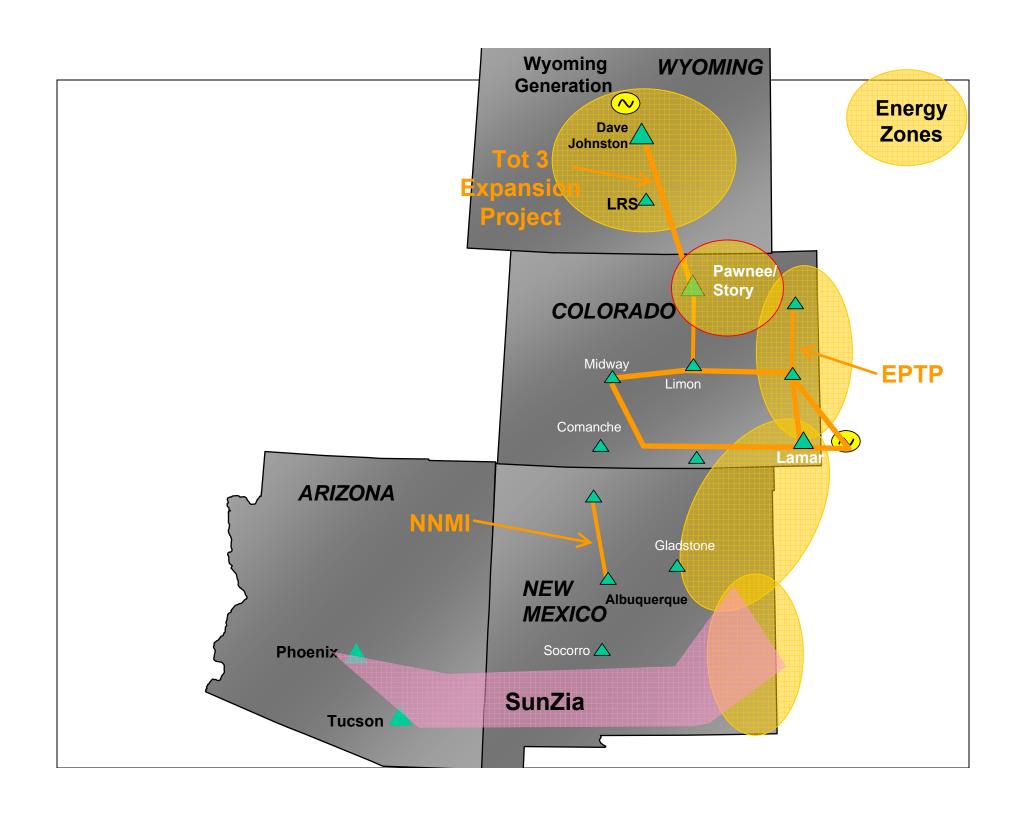


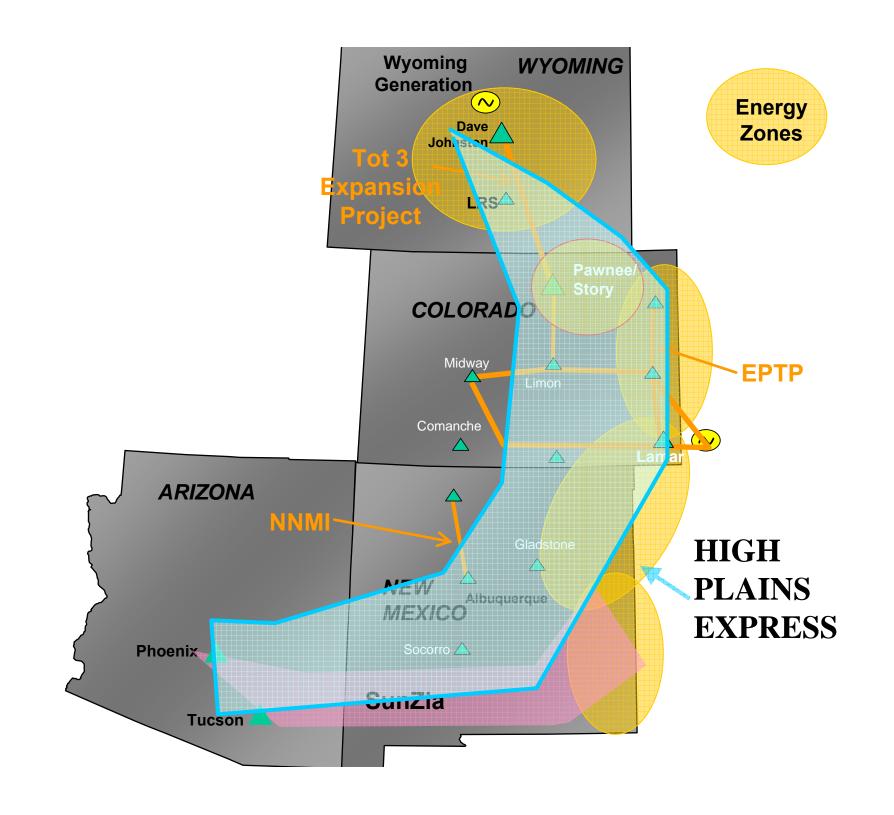
NREL Wind Resource Map



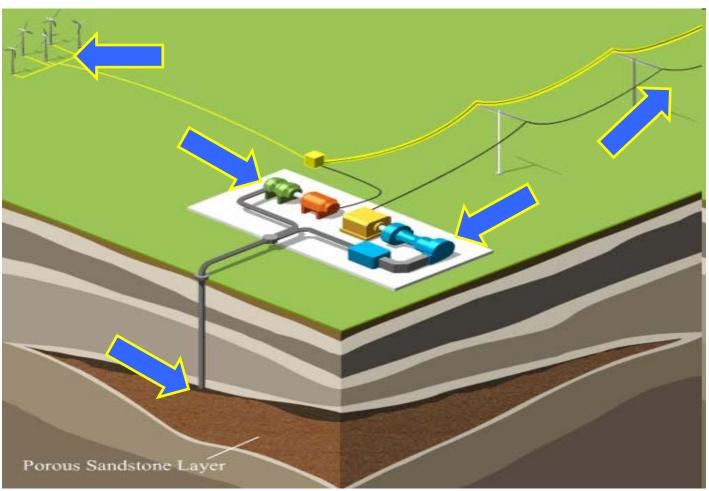








Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES)







Thank you again for hosting this meeting.

We look forward to our continuing discussions.





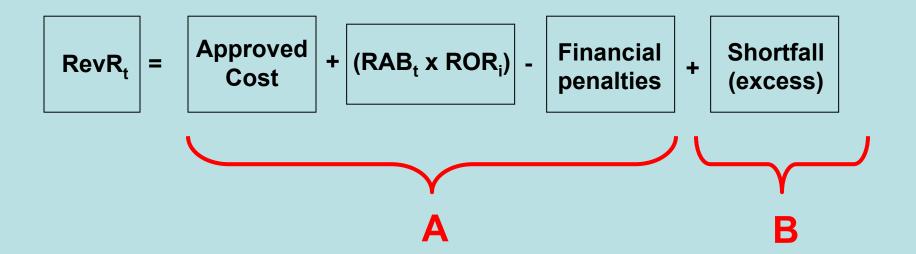
Number of			Price/Curre	Price/Traili	Price/Forw	Expected		
	Fir	Aggregate Market Cap/	nt	ng	ard	Gro		
Industry Name	ms	Aggregate Net Income	EPS	EPS	PE	wth	Payout	Beta
Advertising Aerospace/Defen	30	8.32	10.31	9.39	11.67	18.44%	7.17%	1.43
se	66	10.03	13.86	12.18	14.6	15.52%	12.42%	1.27
Air Transport	44	8.69	11.37	8.94	13.29	13.59%	9.33%	1.15
Apparel	53	8.68	7.91	7.06	9.5	11.83%	8.42%	1.14
Auto & Truck	20	10.31	8.01	8.61	9.24	11.80%	8.71%	1.49
Auto Parts	54	11.34	11.48	8.93	14.63	13.22%	17.95%	1.56
Bank	4//	14.52	13.47	15.4	25.43	8.77%	36.07%	0.71
Bank (Canadian)	8	13.94	7.05	7.45	7.41	5.33%	46.75%	0.86
Bank (Midwest)	39	20.04	12.22	16.57	15.61	5.03%	54.64%	0.91
Beverage	41	15.49	13.14	12.24	12.98	11.77%	23.38%	0.95
Biotechnology Building	108	46.24	29.26	27.49	65.5	20.96%	0.49%	1.25
Materials	52	7.22	12.09	32.75	47.37	7.68%	14.30%	1.39
Cable TV	25	23.63	24.99	15.67	21.96	19.43%	11.78%	1.56
Canadian Energy	12	8.25	9.59	7.3	9.01	10.23%	11.45%	1.22
Chemical (Basic)	19	8.45	9.36	6.21	5.5	24.21%	16.37%	1.26
(Diversified								
Chemical	33	11.11	12.15	10.58	17.02	12.78%	19.75%	1.21
(Specialty)	88	12.79	12.7	11.28	13.88	11.12%	17.73%	1.18
69Ahputer	18	17.44	14.43	9.23	6.39	20.83%	20.71%	1.98
Software/S								
vcs Computers/Perip	322	14.16	46.79	21.06	30.24	18.83%	10.17%	1.22
herals	125	11.39	14.58	14.26	22.42	20.79%	6.33%	1.29
Diversified Co.	113	8.65	15.13	15.36	11.36	13.46%	20.12%	1.25
Drug	342	15.38	17.22	40	26.04	18.46%	25.99%	1.16
E Commerce	54	46.45	87.58	37.4	58.87	20.51%	1.20%	CC:50
Services	34	30.85	3760 54	29.29	29.97	23.73%	2.31%	Q 84
(Central)	24	12.55	13.7	12.29	12.32	6.95%	31.65%	0.82
/F1\	27	10 / /	10/0	12.22	14.00	7.050/	20 520/	0.74

Total Market	6870	12.42	18.91	17.48	20.04	13.46%	16.22%	1.19
Funeral Services	6	10.84	16.63	28.51	11.08	14.13%	17.83%	1.41
Public/Private Equity	10	1.28	2.6	4.69	8.45	1.25%	23.46%	2.08
Wireless Networking	57	48.33	20.13	18.43	24.77	17.02%	1.53%	1.54
Water Utility	16	226.87	36.04	20.9	18.93	10.50%	274.15 %	0.86
Utility (Foreign)	5	25.88	17.35	21.15	24.51	20.00%	0.00%	1.23
Trucking	33	12.3	13.73	15.64	15.91	12.06%	8.06%	1.17
Toiletries/Cosme tics	23	14.96	11.4	11.33	10.65	10.50%	16.72%	0.95
Tobacco	12	24.28	12.99	11.42	10.54	4.70%	32.09%	0.71
Thrift	234	42.7	19.92	25.82	35.1	9.60%	64.16%	0.66
Telecom. Services	140	10.84	24.12	16.3	27.16	14.60%	21.11%	1.43
Telecom. Equipment	110	12.3	17.07	10.96	50.17	15.00%	13.06%	1.49
(milegrateu)	14	4.14	5.08	3.65	4.21	8.54%	6.35%	1.96

Number of Fir ms	Aggregate Market Cap/ Aggregate Net Income	Price/Curre nt EPS	Price/Traili ng EPS	Price/Forw ard PE	Expected Gro wth	Payout	Beta
66	12.17	13.61	15.55	13.18	0.07	0.29	0.78
6870	12.42	18.91	17.48	20.04	13.46%	16.22%	1.19







If abs(Shortfall/excess) < (5%)*A then B = 0 If abs(Shortfal/excess) $\geq (5\%)$ *A, then B = (Shortall/excess $\pm (5\%)$ *A)

Examples

$$A = 1000$$
, Shortfall = -30, .05* $A = 50$, then $B = 0$

$$A = 1000$$
, Shortfall = -75, then $B = -25$

$$A = 1000$$
, Excess = 60, then $B = 10$