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BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF NEVADA

Investigation Regarding the Creation of
an Energy Imbalance Market.) Docket No. 11-04025

**COMMENTS OF WESTERN RESOURCE ADVOCATES,
CLEAN ENERGY PROJECT, INTERWEST ENERGY ALLIANCE,
NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENCE COUNCIL,
NEVADA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
SONORAN INSTITUTE AND VOTE SOLAR**

Western Resource Advocates, Clean Energy Project, Interwest Energy Alliance, Natural Resources Defense Council, Nevada Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Sonoran Institute, and Vote Solar (together Environmental and Clean Energy Stakeholders) ¹ submit these comments in response to the Commission’s Procedural Order issued June 28, 2013. ²

In its order, the Commission requests interested parties and NV Energy to update the record in this open investigation. Specifically, the Commission asks parties to list known efforts in the west to assess the costs and benefits of an Energy Imbalance Market (“EIM”), comment on how the costs and benefits of a utility participating in an EIM should be treated for cost recovery, and identify documents that assess how the benefits of an EIM could be increased by transmission expansion/reservation between balancing areas. NV Energy is requested to provide its internal assessments of the costs and benefits of participating in any EIM, its specific assessment of participating in the California

¹ Please refer to each organization’s home page for mission statements and priority issue areas. Clean Energy Project, www.cleanenergyprojectnv.org; Interwest Energy Alliance, www.interwest.org; Natural Resources Defense Council, www.nrdc.org; Nevada Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, www.aianeveda.org; Sonoran Institute, www.sonoraninstitute.org; Vote Solar, www.votesolar.org; Western Resource Advocates, www.westernresourceadvocates.org.

² Public Utilities Commission of Nevada, *Investigation Regarding the Creation of an Energy Imbalance Market*, Procedural Order, Docket No11-04025, June 28, 2013.

WESTERN RESOURCE ADVOCATES
204 N. Minnesota St. Ste 2-A, Carson City, NV 89706
(775) 841-2400 Fax: (866) 223-8365 – regina.nichols@westernresources.org

1 Independent System Operator (“CAISO”)/PacifiCorp EIM, and its evaluation of external studies that
2 show benefits to Nevada from participating in an EIM.³

3 The Environmental and Clean Energy Stakeholders appreciate the leadership of the Nevada
4 Commission in establishing and refreshing this investigation. The Commission’s June 28, 2013
5 request for comments is particularly timely in light of the confluence of current events. The nearing
6 completion of the One Nevada Transmission Line (“ON Line”), the announced acquisition of NV
7 Energy by MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company (“MidAmerican”), the formation of an EIM by
8 PacifiCorp and the CAISO, and the open CAISO EIM stakeholder process provide a unique
9 opportunity to move forward an EIM covering a substantial contiguous footprint in the heart of the
10 interconnection, potentially initiating a snowball-like effect with the outcome that other utilities in the
11 northwest and southwest decide to participate. As has been demonstrated through the extensive
12 evaluations conducted over the past several years, the formation of an interconnection-wide EIM has
13 significant consumer and environmental benefits. An EIM is an important tool to cost-effectively
14 integrate variable renewable energy, efficiently use existing transmission capacity, and enhance
15 operating reliability. As expressed in our first set of comments, we support the formation of an
16 interconnection-wide EIM showing cost savings and reliability benefits.⁴

17 **1. Update on Assessments of Costs and Benefits**

18 Since comments were filed in this docket in September of 2011, significant activity has been
19 undertaken to hone the initial assessment of the costs and benefits of an EIM that were first released in
20 June 2011 and revised in October 2011 by the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (“WECC”).⁵
21 Efforts include the activities overseen by the Public Utilities Commissions Energy Imbalance Market
22 Taskforce (“PUC EIM”) and three industry-led efforts that grew out of the PUC EIM work product,
23 including the CAISO/PacifiCorp EIM, the Northwest Power Pool Market Assessment and

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25 ³ Ibid., p.2.

26 ⁴ See *Comments of Western Resource Advocates, Nevada Conservation League, Natural Resources Defense Council, Progressive Leadership alliance of Nevada, Nevada Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and Sonoran Institute* filed in this docket September 30, 2011.

27 ⁵ *WECC Efficient Dispatch Toolkit Cost Benefit Analysis Revised*, October 11, 2011.
28 <http://www.wecc.biz/committees/EDT/EDT%20Results/EDT%20Cost%20Benefit%20Analysis%20Report%20-%20REVISED.pdf>

1 Coordination Committee (“MC”) Initiative and the Southwest Variable Energy Resource Initiative
2 (“SVERI”).⁶ Recent study work strengthens the case for an interconnection-wide EIM.

3 *Public Utilities Commissions Energy Imbalance Market Taskforce*

4 The PUC EIM formed in late 2011 with the objective of bringing together state regulatory
5 commissions and regulated entities in a multi-state effort to evaluate the costs and benefits to
6 consumers of an EIM.⁷ The Commissioners identified three key pieces of information necessary for
7 individual utilities, regulators and other industry participants to effectively evaluate the costs and
8 benefits of an EIM and undertook to have the information developed: (1) individual Balancing
9 Authority area benefits modeled using subhourly data; (2) a specified market design whose costs could
10 be estimated and therefore refined; and (3) market operator start-up and operating cost information for
11 the specified market design, thereby significantly narrowing the range of costs estimated as part of the
12 WECC cost-benefit analysis.

13 To achieve the goal of quantifying benefits at the Balancing Authority area level, the
14 Department of Energy agreed to fund the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (“NREL”) to refine
15 the WECC benefits analysis through subhourly modeling and to parse the benefit results to individual
16 Balancing Authorities. Final results were released in March of 2013.⁸ The study confirms the benefits
17 identified by the initial WECC study and identifies an additional \$1.3 billion in potential benefits by
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19 ⁶ PUC EIM information can be found at <http://www.westgov.org/PUCeim/>. CAISO/PacifiCorp information can be found at
20 <http://www.caiso.com/informed/Pages/StakeholderProcesses/EnergyImbalanceMarket.aspx>. NWPP MC Initiative
21 information can be found at <http://www.nwpp.org/our-resources/MC-Initiative>. SVERI is working with the University of
22 Arizona to develop a website. No central location for SVERI information is currently available.

23 ⁷ In October 2011, members of the State and Provincial Steering Committee (SPSC) adopted a statement supporting further
24 evaluation of an EIM on a multistate basis and agreeing to work together. On November 29, 2011, Commissioners from
25 four states sent a letter to the Chair of the SPSC requesting financial assistance in conducting a multistate evaluation effort.
26 The Chair approved funding support and the PUC EIM group was formed with the objective of bringing “together state
27 regulatory commissions and regulated entities in a multi-state effort to evaluate the costs and benefits to consumers of an
28 EIM.” The PUC EIM group includes representation from AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, SD (staff), TX (open) UT,
WA and WY.

⁸ The results demonstrate the significance of electrical footprint size and subhourly scheduling in reducing operating cost.
The study showed an operating benefit of between \$146 million and \$300 million annually from expanding the electrical
footprint resulting in a reduction in variability in load, solar, and wind, and thus a reduction in the output of thermal
resources. The study further demonstrated a \$1.3 billion annual benefit from moving from hourly scheduling to 10 minute
scheduling. A functioning EIM will provide a five minute dispatch. The final report can be found at
<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy13osti/57115.pdf>. Links to related studies can be found at
http://www.nrel.gov/electricity/transmission/energy_imbalance.html.

1 moving from hour-a-head scheduling to 10-minute scheduling. For NV Energy, the study estimates
2 the annual benefits range from \$27 to \$37 million.⁹

3 To develop a specified market design, personnel of Excel Energy teamed with the Southwest
4 Power Pool (“SPP”) to develop a straw market design proposal for the western interconnection based
5 on the SPP energy imbalance market. The design was refined through interaction with interested
6 stakeholders. Next, cost proposals were developed by SPP and the CAISO.¹⁰ The CAISO proposal
7 had the unique attribute of pricing market startup and ongoing operating costs on sales volume and
8 MWh, allowing the proposal to accommodate balancing authorities joining individually. In addition,
9 the CAISO proposed to charge no exit fee, providing a low-cost, low-risk approach to EIM market
10 development. Because of the scalability of the proposal, the market could begin with but a single
11 BA.¹¹

12 *CAISO/PacifiCorp Energy Imbalance Market*

13 On February 12, 2013, the CAISO and PacifiCorp entered into a memorandum of
14 understanding to create a regional real-time EIM with a five-minute dispatch to be implemented by
15 October 2014.¹² On March 13, 2013, PacifiCorp and the CAISO released a study identifying annual
16 benefits in the range of \$21 million to \$129 million; startup costs of between \$3 million and \$6 million
17 and ongoing costs of between \$2 million and \$5 million.¹³ On March 20, 2013, the CAISO Board of
18 Governors approved its management’s request to enter into an implementation agreement with
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22 ⁹ Nevada Power results plus Sierra Pacific Power results. *Examination of Potential Benefits of an Energy Imbalance*
23 *Market in the Western Interconnection*, Technical Report NREL/TP-5500-57115, March 2013, p. 74 and p. 83,
<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy13osti/57115.pdf>.

24 ¹⁰ The current version of the SPP cost proposal can be found at: <http://www.westgov.org/PUCeim/documents/03-15-13WECCrcp.pdf>; the March 29, 2012 version of the CAISO cost proposal can be found at:
25 http://www.caiso.com/Documents/ISOConceptualProposal_PUC-EIM_20120405.pdf; A January 29, 2013 update is
26 available at http://www.caiso.com/Documents/ISOConceptualProposalClarification_PUC-EIM_20130129.pdf. A
document comparing the CAISO and SPP proposals can be found at:
<http://www.westgov.org/PUCeim/meetings/2013sprg/briefing/04-05-13ProCompare.pdf>.

27 ¹¹ Approximately 7000 MW of participation is required to start the market.

28 ¹² http://www.caiso.com/Documents/ISO-PacifiCorpMOU_Effective20130212.pdf.

¹³ <http://www.caiso.com/Documents/PacifiCorp-ISOEnergyImbalanceMarketBenefits.pdf>.

1 PacifiCorp and to file the agreement with FERC.¹⁴ FERC accepted the implementation agreement
2 June 28, 2013.¹⁵

3 The CAISO is seeking participation by other interested utilities prior to going live in October
4 2014, and on April 4, 2013 it released a market-design, straw proposal and initiated a stakeholder
5 process.¹⁶ The first stakeholder meeting was conducted a week later. The CAISO has taken three sets
6 of comments and is in the process of preparing its third revision. The revised proposal is to be released
7 no later than August 13 and is expected to address governance in addition to market design. The
8 stakeholder process will continue through the fall and will include the development of tariff language.
9 A policy decision by the CAISO Board of Governors to move forward is expected in November 2013.

10 *Northwest Power Pool Market Assessment and Coordination Committee Initiative*

11 Following several months of discussions, in March of 2012 the senior executives of the
12 Northwest Power Pool member utilities agreed to establish and fund the MC to address a number of
13 growing challenges in the region including: (1) the need for additional tools to respond to rapid
14 changes in load and increasing need for balancing capacity driven by increasing penetration of variable
15 generation; (2) the desire to systematically share system diversity, thereby reducing cost and wear on
16 generation resources; and (3) the need for tools to address the increasingly constrained transmission
17 system. The MC formed three subgroups: the EIM Workgroup; the Enhanced Market/Operational
18 Tools (“EMT”) Workgroup; and the Governance Subcommittee. The EIM Workgroup sought to
19 assess the benefits of a northwest region stand-alone EIM and to correct what they considered to be
20 errors in how the previous analyses performed for WECC by E3 and for the PUC EIM by NREL were
21 conducted. The Executive Committee directed the MC to quantify a “minimal”, conservatively
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26 ¹⁴ <http://www.caiso.com/Documents/UpdatedDecisionPacifiCorpEnergyImbalanceMarketImplementationAgreement-Memo-Mar2013.pdf>

27 ¹⁵ <http://www.caiso.com/informed/Pages/StakeholderProcesses/EnergyImbalanceMarket.asp> ; under “Relevant EIM
28 Activities”

¹⁶ CAISO, Energy Imbalance Market Design Straw Proposal and Issue Paper, April 4, 2013.
http://www.caiso.com/Documents/DesignStrawProposal-IssuePaper-EnergyImbalanceMarket_040413.pdf .

1 achievable EIM benefit.¹⁷ The modeling team implemented this directive by consistently choosing
2 conservative assumptions.¹⁸

3 Preliminary results released in April of 2013 identified roughly \$40 million in annual benefits
4 with \$56.7 million in benefits needed to breakeven based on conservative cost assumptions. Costs
5 were based on restrictive financial assumptions and a greenfield approach to market development with
6 costs significantly larger than the CALISO cost proposal.¹⁹

7 After receiving feedback in April 2013 from participants attending a regional EIM forum, the
8 MC undertook additional sensitivities, including an evaluation of the benefit to the NWPP utilities
9 from participating in an interconnection-wide EIM. Preliminary results from the new modeling runs
10 were released in May 2013.²⁰ Benefits now cluster in the \$70 million range with a low of \$40.1
11 million and a high of \$90.3 million depending on the sensitivity considered. Significantly, the benefit
12 to the Northwest region from participating in an interconnection-wide EIM exceeds \$200 million. The
13 EIM modeling team cautions that “data and model inputs outside the NWPP EIM footprint could not
14 be rigorously vetted by NWPP MC participants, such that results are INDICATIVE ONLY.”²¹ Final
15 results are expected to be released the first or second week in August, 2013.

16 *Southwest Variable Energy Resource Initiative*

17 SVERI was recently formed by seven southwestern utilities including NV Energy.²² Its stated
18 mission is to evaluate the likely penetration, locations and operating characteristics of variable energy
19 resources within the Southwest over the next 20 years and to identify tools that may facilitate
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21 _____
22 ¹⁷ Patrick Damiano (on behalf of the Analysis Team), MC Initiative, *Summary of Preliminary EIM Analysis Results* for
Open MC Meeting. Presentation made to Open MC Meeting, Portland, Oregon, April 3, 2013, p. 14.
<http://www.westgov.org/PUCeim/meetings/2013sprg/briefing/04-03-13EIMpqr.pdf>

23 ¹⁸ Ibid., p. 16.

24 ¹⁹ Ibid., pp. 45-46.

25 ²⁰ Patrick Damiano (on behalf of the Analysis Team), MC Initiative, *Draft Sensitivity Cases and Parsing*, Presentation
made to NWPP Members’ MC Initiative Open MC Meeting, May 20, 2013.
26 [http://www.nwpp.org/user_documents/052013_NWPP_MC_Business_Case_Presentation -
_Open_MC_Meeting_May_20.pdf](http://www.nwpp.org/user_documents/052013_NWPP_MC_Business_Case_Presentation_-_Open_MC_Meeting_May_20.pdf)

27 ²¹ Ibid., p. 15.

28 ²² NV Energy, Imperial Irrigation District, Western Area Power Administration, Arizona Public Service, Salt River Project,
Tucson Electric Power, Public Service Company of New Mexico and El Paso Electric.

1 integration while providing customer benefits.²³ The objectives of SVERI include quantifying a 20-
2 year variable resource outlook, determining at what level variable generation becomes problematic for
3 the southwest, monitoring regional EIM efforts, and identifying best options for accommodating
4 variable resources.²⁴ SVERI participants conclude the resource portfolios of its participants are
5 significantly different from the resource portfolios of other regions in the west, and, therefore,
6 integrating variable renewable resources is not a near-term problem for the southwest, allowing time to
7 further pursue analysis.²⁵

8 The PUC EIM group will host a SVERI webinar sometime this month.

9 ***Reliability Benefits***

10 In addition to an assessment of the economic benefits and costs of an EIM, the PUC EIM
11 taskforce sought assistance in evaluating reliability benefits, and FERC offered to undertake this
12 investigation. FERC issued a staff whitepaper in February 2013.²⁶ A number of qualitative reliability
13 benefits were identified including:

- 14 • faster and more precise management of flows across the market footprint;
- 15 • proactive management of transmission limits and congestion;
- 16 • enhanced opportunities for resources to deliver balancing energy;
- 17 • enhanced situational awareness;
- 18 • the ability to automatically identify and locate replacement energy to address supply
19 shortfalls to avoid emergency declarations;
- 20 • facilitating acquisition of replacement power after available reserve sharing ends;
- 21 • reducing the need to manually find replacement power;

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23 ²³ Ed Beck, *Southwest Variable Energy Resource Initiative*, Presentation to PUC EIM Conference, April 8, 2013. p. 3.
24 http://www.westgov.org/PUCeim/meetings/2013sprg/briefing/present/e_beck.pdf or Al Austin, *Southwest Variable Energy*
25 *Resource Initiative*, Presentation to Joins MIS-SIS Meeting, WECC Offices, May 16, 2013.

26 ²⁴ *Ibid.*, p.4.

27 ²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 9.

28 ²⁶ FERC, *Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Staff Paper: Qualitative Assessment of Potential Reliability Benefits*
29 *from a Western Energy Imbalance Market*, February 26, 2013. This paper can be located at
30 <http://www.westgov.org/PUCeim/meetings/2013sprg/briefing/03-08-13FERC-EIMrbqa.pdf> or
31 [http://www.caiso.com/Documents/QualitativeAssessment-PotentialReliabilityBenefits-](http://www.caiso.com/Documents/QualitativeAssessment-PotentialReliabilityBenefits-WesternEnergyImbalanceMarket.pdf)
32 [WesternEnergyImbalanceMarket.pdf](http://www.caiso.com/Documents/QualitativeAssessment-PotentialReliabilityBenefits-WesternEnergyImbalanceMarket.pdf).

- 1 • identifying transmission availability and obtain E-tag approvals;
- 2 • diversifying variable energy resource output across footprint;
- 3 • providing access to wider variety of balancing options including more ramping capability;
- 4 • allowing individual balancing authorities to hold fewer resources in reserve.²⁷

5 While the FERC study did not attempt to quantify these benefits, real economic consequences
6 are associated with each, and in some cases are quite significant, as illustrated by SPPs comments
7 described in the next section. The Environmental and Clean Energy Stakeholders recommend
8 including these reliability benefits in any evaluation of the benefits and costs of an EIM in Nevada.

9 *SPP Experience*

10 In April of 2013, SPP issued a paper describing its experience providing an Energy Imbalance
11 Services (“EIS”) market.²⁸ With regards to benefits, SPP reports that SPP members benefited “far in
12 excess” of anticipated savings as well as the costs.²⁹

13 With regards to reliability, SPP states: “SPP has experienced both a faster response to
14 reliability, for thermal, stability, and voltage limits or issues, as well as SPP members experiencing a
15 better economic solution to those limits or issues...Allowing the EIS market to resolve the issues has
16 provided better and faster solutions...while also making relief obligations more equitable.”³⁰

17 SPP says the following with regards to variable generation: “Balancing Authorities have
18 reported reduced reserve requirements for ramping...One Balancing Authority was able to integrate up
19 to 40% of their energy from renewables and stated that without the EIS market they never could have
20 met their CPS requirements. Note that the rest of the EIS Market was able to benefit from times of
21 both over production or under production of the wind from that particular party.”³¹

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24 ²⁷ Mason Emmett, Deputy Director of the Office of Energy Policy and Innovation, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Qualitative Assessment of Potential Reliability Benefits from a Western Energy Imbalance Market, Presentation to Energy Imbalance Market Meeting, Boise Idaho, April 8, 2013.

25
26 ²⁸ Southwest Power Pool, *Experiences of an EIS Market*, April 1, 2013.

27 ²⁹ Ibid., p. 5.

28 ³⁰ Ibid., p. 4.

³¹ Ibid., p. 5.

1 With regards to transmission, SPP reports that one of the first benefits experienced is the more
2 efficient use of transmission capacity, and, because of faster relief provided by the EIS dispatch,
3 Reliability Coordinators are able to allow higher line loadings. Significantly, fears that transmission
4 revenue by individual transmission owners would be lost were not realized. Instead, point-to-point
5 service has increased.³²

6 **2. Regulatory Treatment of Costs and Benefits of Participation in an EIM**

7 The Environmental and Clean Energy Stakeholders support the regulatory principle that the
8 beneficiary pays. Since customers are expected to benefit from their utilities' participation in an EIM
9 through lower net power costs, customers should pay the associated capital costs. This is particularly
10 true with the low-cost, low-risk approach offered by the CAISO which is pricing the one-time entrance
11 fee at 3 cents multiplied by the participants' sales volume, and charging operational services at 19
12 cents per MWh of imbalance service. If benefits don't flow as expected, the CAISO is charging no
13 exit fee.

14 Within the western interconnection, PacifiCorp will be the first utility to address the regulatory
15 treatment of costs and benefits. On July 17, 2013, PacifiCorp reported to its regulators that it intends
16 to seek cost recovery for startup capital costs in an upcoming rate case. PacifiCorp is expected to
17 justify the prudence of these expenditures in its filing.

18 **3. Transmission Expansion and an EIM**

19 In its June 28 procedural order, the Commission requests that parties identify documents that
20 assess the impact of transmission expansion/reservation between balancing areas specifically for
21 increasing the benefits of an EIM. The March 13, 2013 study, *PacifiCorp-ISO Energy Imbalance*
22 *Market Benefits*, includes this type of analysis.³³ It assesses the impact of three levels of transfer
23 capability between PacifiCorp and the CAISO: 100 MW, 400 MW and 800 MW. In the study,
24 increasing transfer capacity between PacifiCorp and the CAISO from 100 MW to 400 MW
25 significantly increases the market benefit. The marginal benefit of additional transfer capacity beyond
26

27 ³² Ibid., p. 6.

28 ³³ *PacifiCorp-ISO Energy Imbalance Market Benefits*, March 13, 2013. <http://www.caiso.com/Documents/PacifiCorp-ISOEnergyImbalanceMarketBenefits.pdf>.

1 400 MW is less significant.³⁴ We wish to emphasize that this result is specific to the CAISO-
2 PacifiCorp situation. It is not indicative of either the transfer capability between CAISO and NV
3 Energy or the potential benefits at any specific transfer capacity levels.

4 **4. Conclusion and Recommendation**

5 The confluence of the impending completion of ON Line, the announced acquisition of NV
6 Energy by MidAmerican (owner of PacifiCorp), and the development of the CAISO/PacifiCorp EIM
7 provides a unique opportunity for NV Energy to play a significant role in the development of an
8 interconnection-wide EIM. NV Energy's Balancing Authority areas lie at the heart of the
9 interconnection, and both Balancing Authorities are electrically tied to the CAISO and are soon to be
10 connected to one another with completion of ON Line.³⁵ Participation by NV Energy in the
11 CAISO/PacifiCorp EIM would create a large contiguous footprint covering much of the western
12 interconnection. Because of the importance of NV Energy to the southwest and PacifiCorp to the
13 northwest, cooperation between CAISO, PacifiCorp, and NV Energy has the potential to bridge
14 regional interests and provide an impetus for creating an interconnection-wide EIM.³⁶

15 In its June 28 procedural order, the Commission directed NV Energy to provide a summary of
16 its efforts "to assess participation in an EIM including a summary of its studies with the CAISO."³⁷
17 We look forward with anticipation to learning of NV Energy's assessment efforts and hope to learn
18 that formal studies are well underway with preliminary results available for review.

19 However, given the potential significant annual benefits to Nevada customers from
20 participation in an EIM that would be foregone if NV Energy bypassed this opportunity, and given the
21 significance of NV Energy's pivotal role in the western interconnection and in the southwest in
22 particular, if NV Energy has not already initiated a formal cost-benefit study of participation in the
23 CAISO/PacifiCorp EIM, Environmental and Clean Energy Stakeholders recommend the Commission
24 direct NV Energy to commence this evaluation and specify a deadline to file the report with the

25 ³⁴ Ibid., p. 32.

26 ³⁵ Nevada Power is connected to PacifiCorp's eastern balancing area, and the CAISO is connected to PacifiCorp's western
27 balancing area.

28 ³⁶ Benefits and EIM size are strongly correlated, the greater the participation, the greater the benefits.

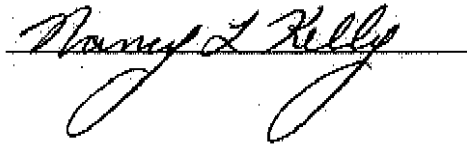
³⁷ Procedural Order, Docket No11-04025, June 28, 2013, p. 2.

1 Commission. This effort should be undertaken as soon as possible so that NV Energy could participate
2 in the EIM when it goes live in October of 2014.

3 Western Resource Advocates, Clean Energy Project, Interwest Energy Alliance, Natural
4 Resources Defense Council, Sonoran Institute, Nevada Chapter of the American Institute of Architects,
5 and Vote Solar respectfully submit these comments on August 9, 2013.

WESTERN RESOURCE ADVOCATES
204 N. Minnesota St. Ste 2-A, Carson City, NV 89706
(775) 841-2400 Fax: (866) 223-8365 - regina.nichols@westernresources.org

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Nancy Kelly, Senior Policy Advisor
Western Resource Advocates
204 N. Minnesota Street, Suite 1-A
Carson City, NV 89703-4151
(775) 841-2400
Fax (866) 223-8365
nancy.kelly@westernresources.org



ROBERT G. JOHNSTON, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 02256
KILPATRICK, JOHNSTON & ADLER
412 No. Division Street
Carson City, NV 89703
(775) 882-6112 / (775) 882-6114 (Fax)
rjohnston.kja@pyramid.net

Attorneys for Western Resource Advocates

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

11-04025

I hereby certify that I have on this date served the foregoing document upon all parties of record in this proceeding by electronic mail to the recipient's current electronic mail address, facsimile, or mailing a true copy thereof, properly addressed with postage prepaid or forwarded as indicated below to:

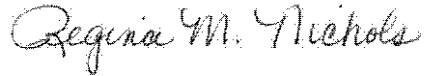
Tammy Cordova	PUCN, Regulatory Operations Staff	tcordova@puc.nv.gov
PUCN	Regulatory Operations Staff	pucn.sc@puc.nv.gov
Christopher Hilen	NV Energy, Inc.	chilen@nvenergy.com
Trevor Dillard	Regulatory Operations NV Energy, Inc.	regulatory@nvenergy.com
Connie Silveira	NV Energy, Inc.	csilveira@nvenergy.com
Patti Pastrell	NV Energy, Inc.	ppastrell@nvenergy.com
Janice Baldarelli	NV Energy, Inc.	jbaldarelli@nvenergy.com
NV Attorney General	Bureau of Consumer Protection	bcpserv@ag.nv.gov
Carl Linvill	RAP Energy Solutions	clinvill@raponline.org
Eric Leuze	Genon Energy Inc.	eric.leuze@genon.com
Sean Beatty	Genon Energy Inc.	sean.beatty@genon.com
Geraldine Kim	XCEL Energy Services Inc.	geraldine.kim@xcelenergy.com
William Dudley	Exel Energy Services Inc.	bill.dudley@xcelenergy.com
Jim Baak	The Vote Solar Initiative	jbaak@votesolar.org
John Stout	Mariner Consulting Services	jstout@marinerconsult.com
Caitlin Liotiris	Energy Strategies LLC	ccollins@energystrat.com
Michelle Mizumori	Western Electricity Coordinating	mmizurmori@wecc.biz

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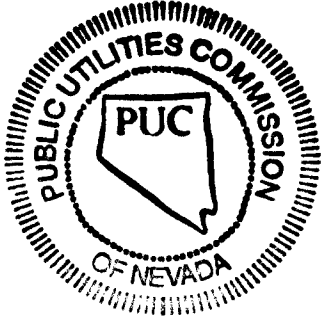
Rachel McMahon First Solar rachel.mcmahon@firstsolar.com
Rebecca Johnson CO Public Utilities Commission rebecca.johnson@dora.state.co.us

DATED August 9, 2013

Completed By:



Regina M. Nichols



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