

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

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REVISED

January 11, 2012

Advice Letters 3876-E and 3876-E-A

Brian K. Cherry
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**Subject: Power Purchase Agreement for Procurement of Renewable Energy
Resources Between Mojave Solar, LLC, and PG&E Company and
Supplemental Filing**

Dear Mr. Cherry:

Advice Letters 3876-E and 3876-E-A are effective November 10, 2011 per Resolution E-4433.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edward F. Randolph".

Edward F. Randolph, Director
Energy Division

July 19, 2011

Advice 3876-E
(Pacific Gas and Electric Company ID U39 E)

Public Utilities Commission of the State of California

Subject: Power Purchase Agreement for Procurement of Renewable Energy Resources Between Mojave Solar, LLC, and Pacific Gas and Electric Company

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (“PG&E”) requests California Public Utilities Commission (“Commission”) approval of a Purchase Power Agreement (“PPA”) between Mojave Solar, LLC (“Mojave Solar”), an affiliate of Abengoa Solar, Inc. (“Abengoa Solar”), and PG&E for a term of 25 years for a new 250 megawatt (“MW”) concentrating solar power (“CSP”) parabolic trough facility to be located in San Bernardino County, California (the “Project”). The Project originally arose from a bid submitted into PG&E’s 2007 Renewables Portfolio Standard (“RPS”) Solicitation. PG&E submitted the original PPA (“Original PPA”) on October 27, 2009, in Advice Letter 3547-E, which is currently pending approval at the Commission. However, since that filing, the parties have re-negotiated certain terms and conditions in the Original PPA and executed the fully amended and restated PPA. As a result, PG&E is withdrawing Advice Letter 3547-E concurrent with filing this advice letter.

PG&E requests that the Commission issue a resolution no later than **October 6, 2011**, approving the PPA and containing the findings as set forth in Section VI below. The requested timing is needed to facilitate the project meeting the requirements of its Department of Energy (“DOE”) Federal Loan Guarantee (“FLG”) and to qualify for the cash grant in lieu of the Federal Investment Tax Credit (“ITC”) from the U.S. Department of the Treasury under Section 1603 of Division B of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (“ARRA”).

B. Background

The Commission's approval of the PPA will authorize PG&E to purchase RPS-eligible energy from a new 250 MW CSP facility comprised of two units of 125 MW each, located in San Bernardino County, California, for a term of 25 years. The Commission's approval of the PPA will authorize PG&E to accept deliveries of approximately 617 gigawatt hours ("GWh") per year over the term of the PPA.

The Original PPA resulted from PG&E's 2007 RPS Solicitation. Under the Original PPA, Mojave Solar was obligated to ensure that all of the required Southern California Edison Company ("SCE") transmission network upgrades ("Transmission Network Upgrades") were complete prior to commercial operation of the Project, which would have ensured that PG&E received full Resource Adequacy ("RA") credit from the Project. In 2010, Mojave Solar informed PG&E that the Delivery Network Upgrades, as defined in the Large Generator Interconnection Agreement ("LGIA") with SCE, would not be completed until February, 2018. As a result, PG&E entered into negotiations with Mojave Solar to address this issue.

On July 15, 2011, PG&E executed the PPA that superseded the Original PPA. The PPA includes provisions for deliveries prior to the completion of the Transmission Network Upgrades, changes to certain milestones including the Guaranteed Commercial Operation Date ("GCOD") from 2013 to 2014, and other confidential terms and conditions further explained in Confidential Appendices A and D. A copy of the PPA is included in Confidential Appendix F.

As discussed in further detail below and in the confidential appendices, PG&E determined from its least-cost, best-fit ("LCBF") analysis that the Project is viable, adds to the diversity of PG&E's generation portfolio mix, and meets PG&E's current renewable resource needs. The Project is located in a known solar resource area and uses a commercially proven technology. Also, the Project is located in-state and its first point of interconnection is directly to the California Independent System Operator ("CAISO") grid, qualifying it as a valuable in-state resource.

Abengoa Solar is an experienced developer of renewable projects of multiple technologies all over the world, including three 50 MW CSP parabolic trough projects at its Solucar Complex in Spain. Although the Project will be Abengoa Solar's first project in California, Abengoa Solar is an experienced developer and operator of CSP projects in

Spain and other markets,¹ and also has a number of employees of the former Solar Electric Generating Systems (“SEGS”) CSP parabolic trough projects in the Mojave Desert in California. As described in Section III.C.3, the Project was issued a California Energy Commission (“CEC”) license, and, as described in Section III.D, the Project has received a conditional commitment from the DOE for a FLG. In addition, according to Abengoa Solar, the Project is expected to generate approximately 830 construction jobs and 70 permanent jobs for the California economy. Finally, with an on-line date of 2014, the Project will contribute to PG&E’s compliance with current RPS goals.

C. General Description of the PPA

The following table summarizes the substantive features of the PPA:

Project Name	Mojave Solar
Owner/Developer	Mojave Solar (owner) / Abengoa Solar (developer)
Technology	CSP parabolic trough
Capacity (MW)	250 MW
Capacity Factor	28%
Expected Generation (GWh/Year)	Approximately 617 GWh/year
Guaranteed Commercial Operational Date (COD)	July 31, 2014
Expected Date Contract Delivery Term Begins	July 31, 2014 (COD)
Delivery Term (Years)	25 years
Vintage (New/Existing/Repower)	New
Location (City and State)	San Bernardino County, CA
Control Area (e.g., California Independent System Operator (CAISO), Bonneville Power Administration (BPA))	CAISO
Nearest Competitive Renewable Energy Zone (CREZ), As Identified by the Renewable Energy Transmission Initiative (RETI)	Kramer

¹ Abengoa Solar has developed projects in Algeria and Morocco and is currently developing a project in Arizona.

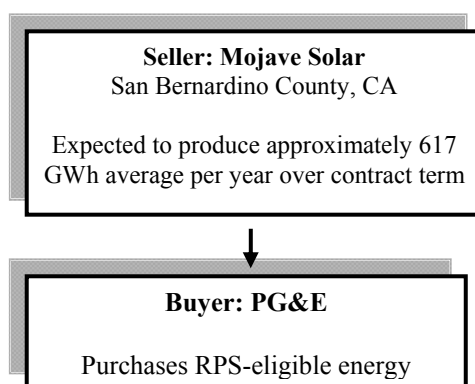
Type of cooling, if applicable	Wet-Cooling
Price Relative to Market Price Referent (MPR)	Price is above the applicable 2009 MPR. Price information is discussed in further detail in Confidential Appendix D. ²

A copy of the PPA is provided in Confidential Appendix F and a contract summary is provided in Confidential Appendix D.

D. General Deal Structure

The 250 MW PPA was executed as a result of the 2007 RPS Solicitation. The Project will interconnect to the CAISO at the Kramer Substation 220 kV bus until the Transmission Network Upgrades are placed into service, at which time the Project will interconnect to the CAISO at the Water Valley Substation (formerly referred to as the Harper Lake Substation or the Lockhart Substation) located at the Project site. PG&E will be the scheduling coordinator for the Project and there is no firming and shaping associated with this deal.

Figure 1: PPA Delivery Structure



² The PPA was executed over 18 months from the close of PG&E’s 2007 RPS Solicitation. Consistent with Resolution E-4199, PG&E used the 2009 MPR established in Resolution E-4298 and the TOD factors associated with that solicitation year for comparison. Further details are included in the AMF calculations in Confidential Appendix D for further details.

E. RPS Statutory Goals

Senate Bill (“SB”) 1078 established the California RPS Program, requiring an electrical corporation to increase its use of eligible renewable energy resources to 20 percent of total retail sales no later than December 31, 2017. The legislature subsequently accelerated the RPS goal to reach 20 percent by the end of 2010. On April 12, 2011, Governor Brown approved Senate Bill 2 in the First Extraordinary Session of the 2011 Legislative Session (“SBX1 2”) increasing California’s RPS target to 33 percent of delivered energy from RPS-eligible facilities by 2020. SBX1 2 also includes incremental goals between 2010 and 2020 to meet California’s 33 percent by 2020 target. The Project is scheduled to become operational on July 31, 2014. The PPA will contribute to achieving PG&E’s incremental targets and the 33 percent by 2020 RPS goal.

F. Confidentiality

In support of this Advice Letter, PG&E has provided the confidential information listed under Section V.C, “Request for Confidential Treatment,” below. This information includes the PPA and other information that more specifically describes the rights and obligations of the parties. This information is being submitted in the manner directed by D.08-04-023 and the August 22, 2006, Administrative Law Judge’s Ruling Clarifying Interim Procedures for Complying with D.06-06-066 to demonstrate the confidentiality of the material and to invoke the protection of confidential utility information provided under either the terms of the IOU Matrix, Appendix 1 of D.06-06-066 and Appendix C of D.08-04-023, or General Order 66-C. A separate Declaration Seeking Confidential Treatment is being filed concurrently with this Advice Letter.

Confidential Attachments:

Appendix A – Consistency With Commission Decisions and Rules and Project Development Status

Appendix B – 2009 Solicitation Overview

Appendix C – Independent Evaluator Report (Confidential)

Appendix D – Contract Summary: Mojave Solar, LLC

Appendix E – Comparison of Contract With PG&E’s 2011 Pro Forma Power Purchase Agreement

Appendix F – Power Purchase Agreement

Appendix G – Project’s Contribution Toward RPS Goals

Public Attachment:

Appendix H – Independent Evaluator Report (Public)

II. CONSISTENCY WITH COMMISSION DECISIONS

A. Consistency With PG&E’s 2007 and 2011 RPS Procurement Plans

The Original PPA was first proposed in PG&E’s 2007 RPS Solicitation. PG&E’s 2007 renewable procurement plan (“2007 RPS Plan”) was conditionally approved in D.07-02-011. The goal of PG&E’s 2007 RPS Plan was to procure approximately one to two percent of its retail sales volume, or between 750 GWh and 1,500 GWh per year, with delivery terms of 10, 15 or 20 years. With expected RPS-eligible energy deliveries of approximately 617 GWh per year for a term of 25 years beginning in 2014, the PPA meets the criteria for renewables procurement contained in the 2007 RPS Plan.

The Project also meets the criteria for the renewables procurement contained in PG&E’s 2011 RPS Plan. The 2011 RPS Plan was conditionally approved in Decision (“D.”) 11-04-030 on April 14, 2011. PG&E submitted a final version of the 2011 RPS Plan on May 4, 2011. The goal of PG&E’s 2011 RPS Plan is to procure approximately one to two percent of PG&E’s annual retail sales volume, or 800 to 1,600 GWh per year. With expected RPS-eligible energy deliveries of 617 GWh per year for a term of 25 years commencing in 2014, the output from the Project will contribute a significant quantity of renewables procurement towards PG&E’s RPS goals consistent with PG&E’s 2011 RPS Plan.

B. Consistency With Commission Guidelines for Bilateral Contracting

The PPA is a result of the 2007 RPS Solicitation; this section is not applicable.

C. Consistency of Bid Evaluation Process With Least-Cost, Best-Fit Decision

The RPS statute requires PG&E to procure the LCBF eligible renewable resources.³ The LCBF decision directs the utilities to use certain criteria in their bid ranking⁴ and offers

³ Pub. Util. Code § 399.14(a) (2) (B).

⁴ D.04-07-029.

guidance regarding the process by which the utility ranks bids in order to select or “shortlist” the bids with which it will commence negotiations. PG&E’s approved process for identifying the LCBF renewable resources focuses on four primary areas:

1. Determination of market value of bid;
2. Calculation of transmission adders and integration costs;
3. Evaluation of portfolio fit; and
4. Consideration of non-price factors.

PG&E examined the reasonableness of the PPA using the same comparison tools used with RPS transactions received in the 2009 RPS Solicitation and with bilaterals currently being offered to PG&E. The general finding is that this Project is highly viable and as a CSP project, provides diversity to PG&E’s renewables portfolio. A more detailed discussion of PG&E’s evaluation of the PPA is provided in Confidential Appendices A and D.

1. Market Valuation

In a “mark-to-market analysis,” the present value of the bidder’s payment stream is compared with the present value of the product’s market value to determine the benefit (positive or negative) from the procurement of the resource, irrespective of PG&E’s portfolio. This analysis includes evaluation of the bid price and indirect costs, such as transmission and integration costs. PG&E’s analysis of the market value of the PPA is addressed in Confidential Appendix A.

2. Portfolio Fit

Portfolio fit considers how well an offer’s features match PG&E’s portfolio needs. As part of the portfolio fit assessment, PG&E differentiates offers by the firmness of their energy delivery and by their energy delivery patterns. A higher portfolio fit measure is assigned to the energy that PG&E is sure to receive and fits the needs of the existing portfolio. The Project is expected to offer deliveries no later than July 31, 2014, and continue for 25 years, which will contribute toward PG&E’s RPS goals and will provide additional solar generation to PG&E’s portfolio. The Project will also add a significant quantity of CSP parabolic trough generation to PG&E’s portfolio that will help supplement the wind, solar photovoltaic, CSP power tower, and other renewable generation resources in PG&E’s portfolio. The Project is expected to provide energy during the peak hour period when PG&E’s customer demands are highest. Finally, PG&E’s RPS portfolio has a clear long-term need after 2016 so even with potential delays, generation from the Project will fulfill some of that need. Thus, the PPA fits PG&E’s portfolio in a satisfactory manner.

3. Consistency With the Transmission Ranking Cost Decision

Under the transmission ranking cost decision, the total potential cost of accepting energy deliveries from a project must be considered when determining the project's value. For RPS Request For Offers ("RFO"), PG&E determines the Transmission Ranking Cost Report ("TRCR") cluster at which each shortlisted project would interconnect to the transmission grid. Consistent with Commission decisions, PG&E assigns a transmission adder to each offer for evaluation based on the potential transmission congestion, the associated proxy transmission network upgrades and the associated capital costs that may be needed to accommodate delivery at this cluster. Consistent with PG&E's RPS RFO protocol, the transmission adder for this Project was calculated using the estimated delivery network upgrade costs in the Project's LGIA, given that is available and contains more specific information than the TRCR. Further information regarding the Project's Transmission Adder can be found in Confidential Appendix A.

4. Consistent Application of TOD

Application of TOD factors to the PPA is addressed in Confidential Appendix D.

5. Qualitative Factors

PG&E considered qualitative factors as required by D.04-07-029 and D.07-02-011 when evaluating the PPA, including benefits to low income or minority communities, environmental stewardship, local reliability, and resource diversity benefits. As mentioned above, during construction of the Project, Abengoa Solar estimates that approximately 830 people will be employed. Local construction and suppliers will be used to the extent possible. Additionally, after construction, Abengoa Solar estimates that 70 permanent jobs will be required. In addition, as mentioned above, the Project adds to the diversity of PG&E's generation portfolio mix. Additional information regarding qualitative factors is included in Confidential Appendix A.

D. Compliance With Standard Terms and Conditions

The Commission set forth standard terms and conditions to be incorporated into contracts for the purchase of electricity from eligible renewable energy resources in D.04-06-014 and D.07-02-011, as modified by D.07-05-057 and D.07-11-025. These terms and conditions were compiled and published in D.08-04-009. Additionally, the non-modifiable term related to Green Attributes was finalized in D.08-08-028 and the non-modifiable terms related to Tradable Renewable Energy Credits ("TREC") were finalized in D.11-01-025.

The non-modifiable terms in the PPA conform exactly to the “non-modifiable” terms set forth in Attachment A of D.07-11-025 and Appendix A of D.08-04-009, as modified by D.08-08-028 and Appendix C of D.10-03-021. These terms may be found on the following pages of the PPA:

Non-Modifiable Term	PPA Section No.	PPA Page No.
STC 1: CPUC Approval	1.47	5
STC 2: RECs and Green Attributes		
• Definition of Green Attributes	1.113	11 - 12
• Conveyance of Green Attributes	3.2	31
STC 6: Eligibility	10.2(b)	56
STC 17: Applicable Law	10.12	64
STC REC-1 Transfer of renewable energy credits	10.2(b)	56
STC REC-2 Tracking of RECs in WREGIS	3.1(k)(viii)	29

The Project will interconnect directly with the CAISO and is not an unbundled REC transaction. Therefore, the PPA does not include the non-modifiable terms intended for “REC-only contracts.”

The terms in the PPA that correspond to the “modifiable” standard terms and conditions drafted in D.07-11-025 and D.08-04-009 have been modified based upon mutual agreement reached during negotiations. Comparisons of the modifiable terms in the PPA against the modifiable terms in PG&E’s 2011 RPS form PPA in the Solicitation Protocol dated May 4, 2011 is provided in Confidential Appendix E.

Each provision in the PPA is essential to the negotiated agreement between the parties, and, therefore, the Commission should not modify any of the provisions. The Commission should consider the PPA as a whole in terms of its ultimate effect on utility customers. PG&E submits that the PPA protects the interests of its customers while achieving the Commission’s goal of increasing procurement from eligible renewable resources.

E. Consistency With Unbundled Renewable Energy Credit Transactions

The PPA is for the purchase of bundled RPS-eligible energy from a project located in California and therefore does not involve the purchase of unbundled renewable energy credits.

F. Consistency With Minimum Quantity Decision

In D.07-05-028, the Commission determined that in order to count energy deliveries from short-term contracts with existing facilities toward RPS goals, RPS-obligated load-serving entities must contract for deliveries equal to at least 0.25 percent of their prior year's retail sales through long-term contracts or through short-term contracts with new facilities. The proposed PPA is a long-term contract executed in 2011 and thus counts towards PG&E's procurement obligation under D.07-05-028. PG&E expects that, in 2011, it will be in compliance with the minimum quantity set for in D.07-05-028 and will contribute to meeting requirements in the 2014-2016 compliance period and beyond, in accordance with SBX1 2.

G. Tier 2 Short-Term Contract "Fast Track" Process

PG&E is not submitting this contract under the "Fast Track" Process.

H. Market Price Reference ("MPR")

The actual price under the PPA is confidential, market sensitive information. As the PPA was executed over 18 months from the close of PG&E's 2007 RPS Solicitation, it is appropriate to compare the PPA price with the most recently approved MPR,⁵ which is the 2009 MPR established in Resolution E-4298 on December 17, 2009. The PPA price is above the 25-year 2009 MPR for projects with a 2014 commercial online dated adopted in Resolution E-4298 on December 17, 2009. Total cost information is discussed in Confidential Appendix D.

As discussed above in the LCBF section, the overall reasonableness of the PPA was examined using the same comparison tools as with RPS transactions resulting from the 2009 RPS Solicitation. PG&E compared the price and net market value of the Project to offers resulting from the 2009 RPS Solicitation, recently executed contracts, and other

⁵ See Resolution E-4199 at 36 ("Contracts executed after 18 months from the close of the bid's solicitation should be compared against the most recently approved MPR and the TODs associated with that solicitation year.").

bilateral offers currently being made to PG&E as detailed in Confidential Appendices A and D.

I. Above-Market Funds (“AMF”)

Because the PPA is a long-term contract for a bundled renewable energy product from a new facility that was selected through PG&E’s competitive solicitation, the PPA is consistent with SB 1036 and is eligible for above-market funds (“AMF”). However, although the PPA is technically eligible for AMF, PG&E was notified by the CPUC on May 28, 2009, that PG&E had exhausted its portion of the AMF available for contract payments that are above the MPR. Since exhausting its AMF, PG&E has continued to voluntarily procure renewables that are priced above the MPR, subject to Commission approval and a finding that the procurement is just and reasonable and fully recoverable in rates. PG&E is proposing to voluntarily procure this above-MPR renewable energy pursuant to Public Utilities Code section 399.15(d)(4). PG&E’s AMF analysis is included in Confidential Appendix D.

J. Compliance With Interim Emissions Performance Standard

A greenhouse gas Emissions Performance Standard (“EPS”) was established by Senate Bill 1368 (“SB 1368”), which requires that the Commission consider emissions costs associated with new long-term (five years or greater) power contracts procured on behalf of California ratepayers.

To implement SB 1368, in D.07-01-039, the Commission adopted an EPS that applies to contracts for a term of five or more years for baseload generation with an annualized plant capacity factor of at least 60 percent. The PPA is not a covered procurement subject to the EPS because the generating facility has a forecast annualized capacity factor of less than 60 percent and therefore is not baseload generation under paragraphs 1(a)(ii) and 3(2)(a) of the Adopted Interim EPS Rules.

Notification of compliance with D.07-01-039 is provided through this Advice Letter, which has been served on the service list in the RPS rulemaking, R.11-05-005.

K. Procurement Review Group Participation

The PRG for PG&E consists of: California Department of Water Resources, the Commission’s Energy Division and Division of Ratepayer Advocates, The Utility Reform Network, the California Utility Employees, and Jan Reid, as a PG&E ratepayer. While the PRG was briefed on projects resulting from the 2007 RPS Solicitation since the initial short list was presented to the PRG on July 16, 2007, PG&E informed its PRG

of the Original PPA on August 14, 2009. The PPA was presented to the PRG on May 17, 2011. PG&E further addresses PRG feedback in Confidential Appendix D.

L. Independent Evaluator

The Independent Evaluator (“IE”) for this PPA is Wayne Oliver of Merrimack Consulting. The IE participated in the negotiation’s material discussions and communications and evaluated the PPA. Appendix H includes the public portion of the IE’s report and Appendix C includes confidential information.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT STATUS

A. Company/Development Team

Abengoa Solar is an experienced developer of renewable projects. As of July 2011, the company has 343 MW of large-scale solar projects in operation and 780 MW of additional projects under construction. In the United States, Abengoa Solar has more than 15 employees of the former SEGS units (CSP parabolic trough projects in California) as part of the Mojave Solar Project development team. Although the Project will be Abengoa Solar’s first project in California, it will be Abengoa Solar’s second project in the U.S. In Arizona, the company has a contract with Arizona Public Service for the delivery of the energy from a 250 MW (net) CSP parabolic trough project with a thermal energy storage system, which is currently under construction.

In Spain, in addition to its 12 MW of photovoltaic plants and its two first commercial CSP power towers, PS10 (11 MW) and PS20 (20 MW), Abengoa was awarded contracts for thirteen 50 MW CSP parabolic trough plants, of which three are already in operation. These plants are distributed in five complexes, Solucar Complex (Seville), Ecija Complex (Seville), Castilla-La Mancha Complex (Ciudad Real), Extremadura Complex and El Carpio Complex (Cordoba). Abengoa Solar also completed a 20 MW Integrated Solar Combined Cycle (“ISCC”) CSP parabolic trough solar field in Morocco in 2010, has just recently placed a 20 MW ISCC CSP parabolic trough solar field into operation in Algeria, and was awarded a contract for a 100 MW CSP parabolic trough plant in Abu Dhabi, which is currently under construction.

B. Technology

1. Technology Type and Level of Technology Maturity

The Project’s 280 MW (gross)/ 250 MW (net) plant size represents what Abengoa Solar considers to be an optimum size for a parabolic trough power plant. The Project will utilize two 140-MW (gross)/ 125 MW (net) steam turbines configured in two individual

power islands. The steam turbines are specifically designed for this solar-thermal application and will be similar to Abengoa Solar's turbines deployed at projects under development in Spain and in Arizona. Turbine suppliers have quoted delivery schedules that will meet the Project schedule and orders are expected to be placed shortly.

Abengoa Solar will utilize wet cooling at the site after receiving a favorable decision from the CEC. The plant was configured to minimize environmental impacts.

2. Quality of Renewable Resource

The California Mojave Desert is the best solar site in the country for concentrating solar technologies that require high Direct Normal Insolation ("DNI"). The existing nine SEGS plants are all located in this region and have documented the historical solar resource for the area. In locations like the Mojave Desert with high DNI resources, the solar resource does not vary much over large areas. The table below highlights the solar resource at the three SEGS sites, which span an area of approximately 40 miles. The table shows that there is only about a 5% difference between these sites. The table also highlights the excellent solar resource during the summer. This is important for summer peak generation.

		<i>Direct Normal Insolation</i>	
		<i>Annual Average (kWh/m²-day)</i>	<i>June-Sept. (kWh/m²-day)</i>
<i>Daggett, CA</i>	<i>SEGS I & II</i>	7.5	9.0
<i>Kramer Junction, CA</i>	<i>SEGS III-VII</i>	7.8	9.4
<i>Harper Lake, CA</i>	<i>SEGS VIII & IX</i>	7.7	9.2

The DNI solar resource data used for the projected energy generation for the Project is based on data provided by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory ("NREL") for the Mojave Solar Project site. The public NREL data is from the latest satellite-based data. This data has been validated against ground-measured data from Kramer Junction, which is only 20 miles away from the Project site.

NREL currently provides an eight-year data set of hourly data. The Project's energy generation projection is based on a typical year developed to reflect the eight-year average. The average daily DNI solar resource is 7.74 kWh/m²-day. During the eight-year period, the annual radiation varied from 98-103% of the average resource thus

displaying remarkable consistency. For forecasting purposes, a typical meteorological year (“TMY”) was created from the eight-year data set such that each month approximates the solar resource for the average of the eight-year period.

3. Other Resources Required

The estimated water usage for the Project is 2,160 acre-feet per year and ample rights are owned by the Project owner to satisfy this water usage need.

C. Development Milestones

1. Site Control

Abengoa Solar has purchased the Mojave Solar site, which is approximately 1,765 acres in size.

2. Equipment Procurement

Abengoa S.A., the ultimate parent company of Mojave Solar, and its affiliates, including Abengoa Solar, will provide a large portion of the solar field design and equipment, including the trough structures and mirrors. Mojave Solar will contract with well-known suppliers for tubes, heat transfer fluid, and other materials.

3. Permitting/Certification Status

The PPA includes the non-modifiable representation and warranty that during the delivery period, the Project will constitute an eligible renewable energy resource certified by the CEC. The Project has received its pre-certification as an Eligible Renewable Resource from the CEC.

The following tables summarize key, non-confidential permits, agreements, and licenses that Abengoa Solar has identified may be necessary for the construction and operation of the generation facility:

Permit Table					
Name of Permit or lease required	Public or Private?	Agency	Description of Permit or Lease	Current Status	Timeframe for approval**
Energy Facility Certification					
CEC License Decision	Public	CEC	Governing operations permit for Project. Submitting AFC triggers environmental review of Project. CEC acts as the clearing house for all permits. This process is a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-equivalent process.	CEC License Decision was issued on September 8, 2010.	

Permit Table					
Name of Permit or lease required	Public or Private?	Agency	Description of Permit or Lease	Current Status	Timeframe for approval**
California Endangered Species Act (CESA), Fish and Game Code Section 2081 incidental take authorization for Desert Tortoise and Mohave Ground Squirrel	Public (part of CEC License Decision)	CEC in coordination with California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)	Incidental take authorization that satisfies the requirements of CESA Section 2081 is required as part of the CEC License Decision because the Project has the potential to result in "take" of Desert Tortoise and Mohave Ground Squirrel (MGS), species listed as protected under CESA.	CEC License Decision (issued on September 8, 2010) was received in lieu of this authorization	
California Fish and Game Code Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA)	Public (part of CEC License Decision)	CEC in coordination with CDFG	This authorization is required if a project will alter the flow, bed, banks, channel or associated riparian area of "Waters of the State."	CEC License Decision (issued on September 8, 2010) was received in lieu of this agreement	
Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR)	Public (part of CEC License Decision)	CEC in coordination with Lahontan RWQCB	Waste discharge requirements are needed since evaporation ponds are planned for waste water discharge and a bioremediation unit is planned for Heat Transfer Fluid-contaminated soil.	CEC License Decision (issued on September 8, 2010) was received in lieu of WDR.	
<u>Air Quality</u>					
Final Decision/ Determination of Compliance (DOC)	Public	Mojave Desert Air Quality Control District (MDAQMD)	A Final Determination of Compliance pursuant to MDAQMD rule 1306 is issued to establish air quality conditions which must be followed in order for the project to comply with all applicable MDAQMD rules and regulations.	Issued on May 17, 2010.	
Authority to Construct (ATC)	Public	MDAQMD	Mojave Solar must obtain an ATC in order to construct/install equipment regulated for air quality purposes	Issued on November 30, 2010.	
Permit to Operate (PTO)	Public	MDAQMD	Mojave Solar must obtain a PTO in order to operate the equipment.	Will be conducted when necessary.	The PTO will be submitted after construction is complete.
<u>Biological Resources</u>					
Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) incidental take authorization	Public	United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Project has the potential to directly or indirectly affect desert tortoise, a Federally listed species and therefore must obtain incidental take authorization under ESA Section 10 (Habitat Conservation Plan and incidental take permit) or Section 7 (federal agency consultation and issuance of a Biological Opinion authorization of incidental take).	The Biological Opinion, which includes incidental take authorization for desert tortoise, was issued March 17, 2011.	
<u>Hazardous Material Handling</u>					

Permit Table					
Name of Permit or lease required	Public or Private?	Agency	Description of Permit or Lease	Current Status	Timeframe for approval**
No Permit Required	Public	CEC and San Bernardino County Fire Department	No permits for hazardous materials handling are needed but Mojave Solar must file written plan(s) related to hazardous material handling with the CEC and San Bernardino County Fire Department. These include a Hazardous Material Business Plan (HMBP), a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC), and a Process Safety Management Plan (PSMP).	Will be conducted when necessary.	These plans must be submitted 60 days prior to receiving hazardous materials on the site for commissioning or operations.
Water Resources					
Well Abandonment and Construction Permits		CEC and San Bernardino County Environmental Health Services	Permits are typically required to ensure that existing wells are abandoned and new wells are constructed in accordance with applicable state and local requirements.	Will be coordinated with the County and submitted to the CEC when necessary.	Will be conducted in accordance with CEC License Decision requirements.
Well Septic System		CEC and San Bernardino County Environmental Health Services	Sanitary waste disposal facilities must comply with County of San Bernardino Codes Title 3, Division 3, Chapter 8, Waste Management, Article 5, Liquid Waste Disposal and Title 6, Division 3, Chapter 3, and the Uniform Plumbing Code.	Will be submitted to the County and the CEC when necessary.	Will be conducted in accordance with CEC License Decision requirements.
Non-transient, non-community water system		CEC and San Bernardino County Environmental Health Services	The Project is subject to the requirement of Title 22, Article 3, Sections 64400.80 through 64445 for a non-transient, non-community water system serving 25 people or more for more than six months.	Will be submitted to the County and the CEC when necessary.	Will be conducted in accordance with CEC License Decision requirements.

4. Production Tax Credit/Investment Tax Credit

Mojave Solar expects to qualify for and the Project economics rely on the US Treasury Grant in lieu of the 30% ITC (“Treasury Grant”). The Treasury Grant was originally passed as part of the 2009 ARRA and offers a cash grant in lieu of the existing 30% ITC. On December 17, 2010, the U.S. Congress passed a broad \$870 billion tax bill, which includes the Treasury Grant for renewable energy projects.

The Treasury Grant requires that construction of the Project begin prior to December 31, 2011. For the purposed of the ITC or Treasury Grant, the project must be placed in service by December 31, 2016. The ITC is further discussed in Confidential Appendix D.

5. Transmission

The Project will interconnect into the CAISO-controlled grid at the Water Valley Substation. Deliveries will be received from PG&E at the CAISO designated PNode for the Project.

SCE is the Participating Transmission Owner for the Project and will construct network upgrades in two phases: Phase 1, Network Reliability Upgrades consisting of a Special Protection System (“SPS”) and Congestion Management; and Phase 2, Delivery Network Upgrades which include the 59-mile Cool Water – Lugo 220 kV transmission line.

SCE is responsible for completing the Interconnection Facilities, Distribution Upgrades, and Network Reliability Upgrades (all as defined in Mojave Solar’s LGIA with SCE and the CAISO) within 24 months of receiving Abandoned Plant Approval from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) and Mojave Solar’s authorization to proceed. FERC’s Abandoned Plant Approval decision for the Project was made final on April 11, 2011, and the estimated completion date for these activities is February 1, 2013.

The Delivery Network Upgrades are to be completed within seven (7) years of receipt of Abandoned Plant Approval and Mojave Solar’s authorization to proceed. The estimated completion date for these upgrades is February 1, 2018. Further confidential information is discussed in Confidential Appendix A.

D. Financing Plan

Mojave Solar’s parent company, Abengoa Solar, is responsible for obtaining financing. Abengoa Solar, with the support of its parent company, Abengoa S.A., has a successful track record financing projects. According to Abengoa Solar, Abengoa S.A. has successfully secured financing for more than 90 projects (more than \$14 billion in total investment), raising more than \$10.2 billion of project debt involving more than thirty commercial and bilateral banks from all over the world. Over \$4 billion of that amount corresponds to solar generation.

The Project will be funded through a combination of Project long-term debt, tax equity, and sponsor equity. Abengoa Solar has applied, on behalf of the Mojave Solar Project, for an FLG under the DOE’s Innovative Renewable Energy solicitation DE-FOA-0000140 of July 29, 2009. The Part I Application for a DOE FLG was submitted by Abengoa Solar to the DOE’s Loan Guarantee Program Office (“LGPO”) on September 14, 2009. After being deemed eligible by the LGPO, Abengoa Solar submitted a Part II Application for the DOE FLG to the LGPO on December 3, 2009. On March 16, 2010, the Mojave Solar Project was invited by the LGPO to begin the due diligence process for

the FLG. On June 14, 2011, the DOE offered the Project a conditional commitment for a FLG.

The tax equity financing will likely utilize a levered partnership structure. Likely tax equity investors in this Project include large banks and insurance companies, which will be financing the Project through construction in order to be able to efficiently monetize accelerated depreciation (“MACRS”).

As described above, the Project’s economics will also rely on the Treasury Grant.

IV. CONTINGENCIES AND PROJECT MILESTONES

The PPA includes certain performance criteria and milestones that PG&E includes in its form RPS PPA contracts. Contingencies and milestones are addressed in Confidential Appendices A and D.

V. REGULATORY PROCESS

E. Requested Effective Date

PG&E requests that the Commission issue a resolution approving this advice filing no later than **October 6, 2011**.

F. Earmarking

PG&E reserves the right to earmark deliveries from the PPA pursuant to the existing 20% RPS Program rules and pursuant to the new 33% RPS Program once it is in effect and implemented, to the extent earmarking remains applicable.

G. Request for Confidential Treatment

In support of this Advice Letter, PG&E has provided the following confidential information, including the PPA and other information that more specifically describes the rights and obligations of the parties. This information is being submitted in the manner directed by D.08-04-023 and the August 22, 2006, Administrative Law Judge’s Ruling Clarifying Interim Procedures for Complying with D.06-06-066 to demonstrate the confidentiality of the material and to invoke the protection of confidential utility information provided under either the terms of the IOU Matrix, Appendix 1 of D.06-06-066 and Appendix C of D.08-04-023 or General Order 66-C. A separate Declaration Seeking Confidential Treatment is being filed concurrently with this Advice Letter.

VI. REQUEST FOR COMMISSION APPROVAL

PG&E requests that the Commission issue a resolution no later than **October 6, 2011**, that:

1. Approves the PPA in its entirety, including payments to be made by PG&E pursuant to the PPA, subject to the Commission's review of PG&E's administration of the PPA.
2. Finds that any procurement pursuant to the PPA is procurement from an eligible renewable energy resource for purposes of determining PG&E's compliance with any obligation that it may have to procure eligible renewable energy resources pursuant to the California Renewables Portfolio Standard (Public Utilities Code Section 399.11 et seq.) ("RPS") Decision ("D.") 03-06-071 and D.06-10-050, or other applicable law.
3. Finds that all procurement and administrative costs, as provided by Public Utilities Code section 399.14(g), associated with the PPA shall be recovered in rates.
4. Adopts the following finding of fact and conclusion of law in support of CPUC Approval:
 - a. The PPA is consistent with PG&E's 2007 and 2011 RPS procurement plans.
 - b. The terms of the PPA, including the price of delivered energy, are reasonable.
5. Adopts the following finding of fact and conclusion of law in support of cost recovery for the PPA:
 - a. The utility's costs under the PPA shall be recovered through PG&E's Energy Resource Recovery Account ("ERRA").
 - b. Any stranded costs that may arise from the PPA are subject to the provisions of D.04-12-048 that authorize recovery of stranded renewables procurement costs over the life of the contract. The implementation of the D.04-12-048 stranded cost recovery mechanism is addressed in D.08-09-012.

6. Adopts the following findings with respect to resource compliance with the Emissions Performance Standard (“EPS”) adopted in R.06-04-009:
 - a. The PPA is not covered procurement subject to the EPS because the generating facility has a forecast capacity factor of less than 60 percent and, therefore, is not baseload generation under paragraphs 1(a)(ii) and 3(2)(a) of the Adopted Interim EPS Rules.

Protests:

Anyone wishing to protest this filing may do so by sending a letter by **August 8, 2011**, which is **20** days from the date of this filing. The protest must state the grounds upon which it is based, including such items as financial and service impact, and it should be submitted expeditiously. Protests should be mailed to:

CPUC Energy Division
Attention: Tariff Unit, 4th Floor
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102

Facsimile: (415) 703-2200
E-mail: mas@cpuc.ca.gov and jnj@cpuc.ca.gov

Copies should also be mailed to the attention of the Director, Energy Division, Room 4004, and Honesto Gatchalian, Energy Division, at the address shown above.

The protest also should be sent via U.S. mail (and by facsimile and electronically, if possible) to PG&E at the address shown below on the same date it is mailed or delivered to the Commission:

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Attention: Brian K. Cherry
Vice President, Regulation and Rates
77 Beale Street, Mail Code B10C
P.O. Box 770000
San Francisco, California 94177

Facsimile: (415) 973-6520
E-Mail: PGETariffs@pge.com

Effective Date:

PG&E requests that the Commission issue a resolution approving this advice filing on **October 6, 2011**.

Notice:

In accordance with General Order 96-B, Section IV, a copy of this Advice Letter excluding the confidential appendices is being sent electronically and via U.S. mail to parties shown on the attached list and the service lists for R.11-05-005 and R.10-05-006. Non-market participants who are members of PG&E's Procurement Review Group and have signed appropriate Non-Disclosure Certificates will also receive the Advice Letter and accompanying confidential attachments by overnight mail. Address changes to the GO 96-B service list and electronic approvals should be directed to e-mail PGETariffs@pge.com. For changes to any other service list, please contact the Commission's Process Office at (415) 703-2021 or at Process_Office@cpuc.ca.gov. Advice letter filings can also be accessed electronically at: <http://www.pge.com/tariffs>.



Vice President – Regulation and Rates

cc: Service List for R.11-05-005
Service List for R.10-05-006
Paul Douglas – Energy Division
Sean Simon – Energy Division

Attachments

Limited Access to Confidential Material:

The portions of this Advice Letter marked Confidential Protected Material are submitted under the confidentiality protections of Sections 583 and 454.5(g) of the Public Utilities Code and General Order 66-C. This material is protected from public disclosure because it consists of, among other items, the contract itself, price information, and analysis of the proposed RPS contract, which are protected pursuant to D.06-06-066 and D.08-04-023. A separate Declaration Seeking Confidential Treatment regarding the confidential information is filed concurrently herewith.

Confidential Attachments:

Appendix A – Consistency With Commission Decisions and Rules and Project Development Status

Appendix B – 2009 Solicitation Overview

Appendix C – Independent Evaluator Report (Confidential)

Appendix D – Contract Summary: Mojave Solar LLC

Appendix E – Comparison of Contract With PG&E’s 2011 Pro Forma Power Purchase Agreement

Appendix F – Power Purchase Agreement

Appendix G – Project’s Contribution Toward RPS Goals

Public Attachment:

Appendix H – Independent Evaluator Report (Public)

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

ADVICE LETTER FILING SUMMARY ENERGY UTILITY

MUST BE COMPLETED BY UTILITY (Attach additional pages as needed)

Company name/CPUC Utility No. **Pacific Gas and Electric Company (ID U39 M)**

Utility type:

ELC GAS
 PLC HEAT WATER

Contact Person: David Poster and Linda Tom-Martinez

Phone #: (415) 973-1082 and (415) 973-4612

E-mail: dxpu@pge.com and lmt1@pge.com

EXPLANATION OF UTILITY TYPE

ELC = Electric GAS = Gas
 PLC = Pipeline HEAT = Heat WATER = Water

(Date Filed/ Received Stamp by CPUC)

Advice Letter (AL) #: **3876-E**

Tier: **3**

Subject of AL: **Power Purchase Agreement for Procurement of Renewable Energy Resources Between Mojave Solar, LLC, and Pacific Gas and Electric Company**

Keywords (choose from CPUC listing): Contracts, Portfolio

AL filing type: Monthly Quarterly Annual One-Time Other _____

If AL filed in compliance with a Commission order, indicate relevant Decision/Resolution #:

Does AL replace a withdrawn or rejected AL? If so, identify the prior AL: No

Summarize differences between the AL and the prior withdrawn or rejected AL: _____

Is AL requesting confidential treatment? If so, what information is the utility seeking confidential treatment for: Yes. See the attached matrix that identifies all of the confidential information.

Confidential information will be made available to those who have executed a nondisclosure agreement: Yes No All members of PG&E's Procurement Review Group who have signed nondisclosure agreements will receive the confidential information.

Name(s) and contact information of the person(s) who will provide the nondisclosure agreement and access to the confidential information: Carlos Abreu (415) 973-6484

Resolution Required? Yes No

Requested effective date: **October 6, 2011**

No. of tariff sheets: N/A

Estimated system annual revenue effect (%): N/A

Estimated system average rate effect (%): N/A

When rates are affected by AL, include attachment in AL showing average rate effects on customer classes (residential, small commercial, large C/I, agricultural, lighting).

Tariff schedules affected: N/A

Service affected and changes proposed¹: N/A

Pending advice letters that revise the same tariff sheets: N/A

Protests, dispositions, and all other correspondence regarding this AL are due no later than 20 days after the date of this filing, unless otherwise authorized by the Commission, and shall be sent to:

CPUC, Energy Division

Tariff Files, Room 4005

DMS Branch

505 Van Ness Ave.,

San Francisco, CA 94102

jnj@cpuc.ca.gov and mas@cpuc.ca.gov

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Attn: Brian Cherry

Vice President, Regulation and Rates

77 Beale Street, Mail Code B10C

P.O. Box 770000

San Francisco, CA 94177

E-mail: PGETariffs@pge.com

**DECLARATION OF CARLOS ABREU
SEEKING CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT
FOR CERTAIN DATA AND INFORMATION CONTAINED IN
ADVICE LETTER 3876-E
(PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY - U 39 E)**

I, Carlos Abreu, declare:

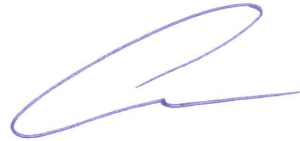
1. I am presently employed by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (“PG&E”), and have been an employee at PG&E since 2006. My current title is Principal within PG&E’s Energy Procurement organization. In this position, my responsibilities include negotiating PG&E’s Renewables Portfolio Standard Program (“RPS”) Power Purchase Agreements. In carrying out these responsibilities, I have acquired knowledge of PG&E’s contracts with numerous counterparties and have also gained knowledge of the operations of electricity sellers in general. Through this experience, I have become familiar with the type of information that would affect the negotiating positions of electricity sellers with respect to price and other terms, as well as with the type of information that such sellers consider confidential and proprietary.

2. Based on my knowledge and experience, and in accordance with Decision (“D”) 08-04-023 and the August 22, 2006 “Administrative Law Judge’s Ruling Clarifying Interim Procedures for Complying with Decision 06-06-066,” I make this declaration seeking confidential treatment of Appendix A - G to PG&E’s Advice Letter 3876-E, submitted on July 19, 2011.

3. Attached to this declaration is a matrix identifying the data and information for which PG&E is seeking confidential treatment. The matrix specifies that the material PG&E is seeking to protect constitutes the particular type of data and information listed in Appendix 1 of D.06-06-066 and Appendix C of D.08-04-023 (the “IOU Matrix”), or constitutes information that should be protected under General Order 66-C. The matrix also specifies the category or

categories in the IOU Matrix to which the data and information corresponds, if applicable, and why confidential protection is justified. Finally, the matrix specifies that: (1) PG&E is complying with the limitations specified in the IOU Matrix for that type of data or information, if applicable; (2) the information is not already public; and (3) the data cannot be aggregated, redacted, summarized or otherwise protected in a way that allows partial disclosure. By this reference, I am incorporating into this declaration all of the explanatory text in the attached matrix.

I declare under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the State of California, that to the best of my knowledge, the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on July 19, 2011, at San Francisco, California.



CARLOS ABREU

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY Advice Letter 3876-E July 19, 2011		IDENTIFICATION OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PER DECISION 06-06-066 AND DECISION 08-04-023					
Redaction Reference	1) The material submitted constitutes a particular type of data listed in the Matrix, appended as Appendix 1 to D.06-06-066 and Appendix C to D.08-04-023 (Y/N)	2) Which category or categories in the Matrix the data correspond to:	3) That it is complying with the limitations on confidentiality specified in the Matrix for that type of data (Y/N)	4) That the information is not already public (Y/N)	5) The data cannot be aggregated, redacted, summarized, masked or otherwise protected in a way that allows partial disclosure (Y/N)	PG&E's Justification for Confidential Treatment	Length of Time
1 Document: Advice Letter 3876-E Appendix A	Y	Item VII G) Renewable Resource Contracts under RPS program - Contracts without SEPs. Item VII (un-numbered category following VII G) Score sheets, analyses, evaluations of proposed RPS projects. Item VIII A) Bid information and B) Specific quantitative analysis involved in scoring and evaluation of participating bids. General Order 66-C.	Y	Y	Y	This Appendix contains bid information and evaluations from the 2009 Solicitation; discusses, analyzes and evaluates the Project and the terms of the PPA; contains information concerning and analyses and evaluations of project viability, and contains confidential information of the counterparties. Disclosure of this information would provide valuable market sensitive information to competitors. Since negotiations are still in progress with bidders from the 2007, 2008, and 2009 solicitations and with other counterparties, this information should remain confidential. Release of this information would be damaging to negotiations. In addition, if information about and evaluations of project viability is made public, it could harm the counterparties and adversely affect project viability. Finally, this information has been obtained in confidence from the counterparty under an expectation of confidentiality. It is in the public interest to treat such information as confidential because if such information were made public, it would put the counterparty at a business disadvantage, could create a disincentive to do business with PG&E and other regulated utilities, and could have a damaging effect on the negotiation process.	For information covered under Item VII G) remain confidential for three years after the commercial operation date, or one year after expiration (whichever is sooner). For information covered under Item VII (un-numbered category following VII G), remain confidential for three years. For information covered under Item VIII A), remain confidential until after final contracts submitted to CPUC for approval. For information covered under Item VIII B), remain confidential for three years after winning bidders selected.
3 Appendix B	Y	Item VIII A) Bid information and B) Specific quantitative analysis involved in scoring and evaluation of participating bids.	Y	Y	Y	This Appendix contains bid information and bid evaluations from the 2009 Solicitation. This information would provide market sensitive information to competitors and is therefore considered confidential. Furthermore, offers from the 2007, 2008, and 2009 solicitations and offers received outside of those solicitations are still under negotiation, further substantiating why releasing this information would be damaging to the negotiation process.	For information covered under Item VIII A), remain confidential until after final contracts submitted to CPUC for approval For information covered under Item VIII B), remain confidential for three years after winning bidders selected

IDENTIFICATION OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PER DECISION 06-06-066 AND DECISION 08-04-023

Redaction Reference	1) The material submitted constitutes a particular type of data listed in the Matrix, appended as Appendix 1 to D.06-06-066 and Appendix C to D.08-04-023 (Y/N)	2) Which category or categories in the Matrix the data correspond to:	3) That it is complying with the limitations on confidentiality specified in the Matrix for that type of data (Y/N)	4) That the information is not already public (Y/N)	5) The data cannot be aggregated, redacted, summarized, masked or otherwise protected in a way that allows partial disclosure (Y/N)	PG&E's Justification for Confidential Treatment	Length of Time
4 Appendix C	Y	Item VII (G) Renewable Resource Contracts under RPS program - Contracts without SEPs. Item VII (un-numbered category following VII G) Score sheets, analyses, evaluations of proposed RPS projects. Item VIII (A) Bid information and B) Specific quantitative analysis involved in scoring and evaluation of participating bids. General Order 66-C.	Y	Y	Y	This Appendix contains bid information and evaluation from the 2009 Solicitation; discusses, analyzes and evaluates the Project and the terms of the PPA; contains information concerning and analyses and evaluations of project viability; and contains confidential information of the counterparties. Disclosure of this information would provide valuable market sensitive information to competitors. Since negotiations are still in progress with bidders from the 2007, 2008, and 2009 solicitations and with other counterparties, this information should remain confidential. Release of this information would be damaging to negotiations. In addition, if information about and evaluations of project viability is made public, it could harm the counterparties and adversely affect project viability. Finally, this information has been obtained in confidence from the counterparty under an expectation of confidentiality. It is in the public interest to treat such information as confidential because if such information were made public, it would put the counterparty at a business disadvantage, could create a disincentive to do business with PG&E and other regulated utilities, and could have a damaging effect o	For information covered under Item VII (G) remain confidential for three years after the commercial operation date, or one year after expiration (whichever is sooner). For information covered under Item VII (un-numbered category following VII G), remain confidential for three years. For information covered under Item VIII (A), remain confidential until after final contracts submitted to CPUC for approval. For information covered under Item VIII (B), remain confidential for three years after winning bidders selected.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
Advice Letter 3876-E
July 19, 2011

IDENTIFICATION OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PER DECISION 06-06-066 AND DECISION 08-04-023

Redaction Reference	1) The material submitted constitutes a particular type of data listed in the Matrix, appended as Appendix 1 to D.06-06-066 and Appendix C to D.08-04-023 (Y/N)	2) Which category or categories in the Matrix the data correspond to:	3) That it is complying with the limitations on confidentiality specified in the Matrix for that type of data (Y/N)	4) That the information is not already public (Y/N)	5) The data cannot be aggregated, redacted, summarized, masked or otherwise protected in a way that allows partial disclosure (Y/N)	PG&E's Justification for Confidential Treatment	Length of Time
5 Appendix D	Y	Item VII (G) Renewable Resource Contracts under RPS program - Contracts without SEPs. Item VII (un-numbered category following VII (G) Score sheets, analyses, evaluations of proposed RPS projects. Item VIII (A) Bid information and B) Specific quantitative analysis involved in scoring and evaluation of participating bids. General Order 66-C.	Y	Y	Y	This Appendix contains bid information and evaluations from the 2009 Solicitation; discusses, analyzes and evaluates the Project and the terms of the PPA; and contains confidential information of the counterparties. Disclosure of this information would provide valuable market sensitive information to competitors. Since negotiations are still in progress with bidders from the 2007, 2008, and 2009 solicitations and with other counterparties, this information should remain confidential. Release of this information would be damaging to negotiations. Furthermore, the counterparties to the PPA have an expectation that the terms of the PPA will remain confidential pursuant to confidentiality provisions in the PPA. It is in the public interest to treat such information as confidential because if such information were made public, it would put the counterparty at a business disadvantage, could create a disincentive to do business with PG&E and other regulated utilities, and could have a damaging effect on current and future negotiations with other counterparty.	For information covered under Item VII (G) remain confidential for three years after the commercial operation date, or one year after expiration (whichever is sooner). For information covered under Item VII (un-numbered category following VII (G)) remain confidential for three years. For information covered under Item VIII (A), remain confidential until after final contracts submitted to CPUC for approval. For information covered under Item VIII (B), remain confidential for three years after winning bidders selected.
6 Appendix E	Y	Item VII (G) Renewable Resource Contracts under RPS program - Contracts without SEPs.	Y	Y	Y	This Appendix contains the PPA for which PG&E seeks approval in the Advice Letter filing. Disclosure of certain terms of the PPA would provide valuable market sensitive information to competitors. Since negotiations are still in progress with bidders from the 2007, 2008, and 2009 solicitations and with other counterparties, this information should remain confidential. Release of this information would be damaging to negotiations. Furthermore, the counterparty to the PPA has an expectation that the terms of the PPA will remain confidential pursuant to confidentiality provisions in the PPA.	For information covered under Item VII (G), remain confidential for three years after the commercial operation date, or one year after expiration (whichever is sooner).
7 Appendix F	Y	Item VII (G) Renewable Resource Contracts under RPS program - Contracts without SEPs.	Y	Y	Y	This Appendix contains the PPA. Disclosure of the PPA would provide valuable market sensitive information to competitors. Since negotiations are still in progress with bidders from the 2007, 2008, and 2009 solicitations and with other counterparties, this information should remain confidential. Release of this information would be damaging to negotiations. Furthermore, the counterparty to the PPA has an expectation that the terms of the PPA will remain confidential pursuant to confidentiality provisions in the PPA.	For information covered under Item VII (G), remain confidential for three years after the commercial operation date, or one year after expiration (whichever is sooner).
8 Appendix G	Y	Item VII (un-numbered category following VII (G) Score sheets, analyses, evaluations of proposed RPS projects. Item VI (B) Utility Bundled Net Open Position for Energy (MWh).	Y	Y	Y	This Appendix contains information that, if disclosed, would provide valuable market sensitive information to competitors and allow them to see PG&E's remaining RPS net open energy position. Since negotiations are still in progress with bidders from the 2007, 2008, and 2009 solicitations and with other counterparties, this information should remain confidential for three years.	Remain confidential for three years.

Public Appendix H
Independent Evaluator Report

***Pacific Gas and Electric Company
2007 Renewable Resource Solicitation***

***Seventh Advice Letter Report of the
Independent Evaluator
On the Bid Evaluation and Shortlist Selection Process
Amended and Restated Agreement Between Mojave Solar
and Pacific Gas and Electric***

July 2011

***Prepared by
Merrimack Energy Group, Inc.***



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Executive Summary

On March 12, 2007, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) issued the Renewable Portfolio Standard 2007 Solicitation Protocol (Solicitation Protocol or Solicitation) for the procurement of electric energy and associated products from renewable energy resources under long-term contracts to help the company meet its obligations under the California Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS). In the 2007 Solicitation, PG&E sought to procure approximately 1-2% of its retail sales volume or between approximately 750,000 to 1,500,000 MWh per year. Pursuant to the Solicitation Protocol, PG&E received dozens of offers from renewable energy developers, evaluated the offers, and determined which of those offers to include on a short list for potential negotiations and contracting.

Pursuant to regulatory requirements of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC or Commission), PG&E retained Merrimack Energy Group, Inc. (Merrimack Energy) as the Independent Evaluator (IE) for the 2007 RPS Solicitation.¹ Following the receipt and evaluation of bids and selection of the shortlist, Merrimack Energy submitted its Report of the Independent Evaluator on the Bid Evaluation and ShortList Selection Process dated July 30, 2007 (IE Shortlist Report) as part of the Shortlist Report submitted by PG&E on the same date.

This IE report is with respect to PG&E's request for Commission approval of a 25-year amended and restated power purchase agreement (PPA) with Mojave Solar LLC ("Mojave Solar"), an affiliate of Abengoa Solar, Inc.(formerly Solucar, Inc.) pursuant to which energy and green attributes would be purchased from a solar thermal power project. The project is located in Harper Lake in San Bernadino County, California. Commercial operations for the 250 MW solar thermal facility are expected for July 31, 2014. Expected annual production is 617 GWh per year assuming wet cooling.

This is the eighth PPA executed by PG&E that arose from the 2007 RPS Solicitation. On May 16, 2008, PG&E executed two 20-year PPAs for the purchase of renewable energy from two 53.4 MW Solar Thermal Hybrid (with biomass) projects with San Joaquin Solar.² The contracts were approved by the Commission on December 18, 2008.³ On July 1, 2008 PG&E executed a PPA with Topaz Solar Farms LLC for the purchase of an average of 1,096 gigawatt hours (GWh) per year from a planned new 550 MW solar photovoltaic facility in Carrizo Plain, San Luis Obispo County, California. The Commission approved the contract on January 29, 2009.⁴ On July 23, 2008, PG&E executed a PPA with High Plains Ranch II, LLC (High Plains Ranch) for output from a

¹ New Energy Opportunities, Inc. has served as a subcontractor to Merrimack Energy in this engagement.

² The names of the projects have been changed during the contract negotiation process. The proposal was originally submitted by Bethel Energy as part of the 2006 RPS solicitation. The project was rolled over to the 2007 solicitation. The name of the project was originally changed to Eviva California Solar and ultimately to San Joaquin Solar 1 LLC and San Joaquin Solar 2 LLC. In addition, the project was split into two PPAs from the original project size of 99 MW.

³ Resolution E-4213 (Dec. 18, 2008).

⁴ Resolution E-4221.

proposed 250 MW solar photovoltaic (PV) power plant planned to be built in Carrizo Plain, San Luis Obispo County, California. The Commission approved the contract with modifications on February 20, 2009.⁵ On May 27, 2009, PG&E executed a PPA with Alpine Suntower, LLC, for the output from two proposed new solar thermal units with a capacity of 46 MW each to be constructed in Lancaster, California.⁶ On July 31, 2009, PG&E executed a PPA with Mt. Poso Cogeneration Company, L.P. (“Mt. Poso”) for approximately 328 GWh of annual energy to be produced from an existing 49.5 MW cogeneration project that is now fueled by petroleum coke, coal, and tire-derived fuel that will be converted to a 44 MW biomass-fueled project. On September 28, 2009, PG&E executed a 25-year PPA with Genesis Solar, LLC, a subsidiary of NextEra (formerly called FPL Energy, LLC) for approximately 570 GWh of annual energy to be produced from a 250 MW solar thermal project located near Blythe, California. The Original PPA with Mojave Solar was executed on September 28, 2009 and the amended and restated PPA on July 15, 2011. If all of the projects from the 2007 solicitation that have signed contracts with PG&E are built and operate (including the Mojave Solar project in addition to the above mentioned projects) according to expectations, approximately 4,030 GWh of renewable energy will be produced in compliance with the California RPS.

The purpose of this report is for the IE to address the following with respect to the Mojave Solar amended and restated PPA: (a) whether this contract merits approval by the CPUC; (b) whether PG&E fairly and equitably conducted negotiations leading up to execution of this amended and restated contract; and (c) to update and summarize the matters addressed in the IE Shortlist Report as to (i) the role of the IE in the process; (ii) the fairness and appropriateness of PG&E’s bid evaluation and selection methodology and process; (iii) the reasonableness of the bid evaluation and selection process; and (iv) the adequacy of outreach to potential bidders and the robustness of the solicitation.

As we address in this report, we have spent considerable time and effort in reviewing PG&E’s bid evaluation methodology and overseeing its evaluation of offers and shortlist selection, development of a negotiation strategy with the shortlisted bidders, and negotiations with regard to individual projects. Generally, we found that the shortlisting decisions were reasonable based on the requirements and evaluation criteria set forth in the Solicitation Protocol. PG&E erred on the side of inclusiveness in its shortlisting selections. There were no offers left off the shortlist that we felt should have been included. After the shortlisting process, PG&E developed a negotiation strategy to prioritize negotiations based on discussions with the bidders and in consultation with the Procurement Review Group (PRG) and the IE, which we found reasonable.

PG&E’s outreach activities, which included contacting over 700 prospective bidders, holding workshops and conferences for bidders, and disseminating substantial information about the solicitation on its website, were effective, as evidenced by the

⁵ Resolution E-4229 (February 20, 2009), http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/WORD_PDF/FINAL_RESOLUTION/97784.DOC.

⁶ PG&E filed for approval of the Alpine Suntower PPA on July 25, 2009, which is pending approval. Advice 3481-E, http://www.pge.com/notes/rates/tariffs/tm2/pdf/ELEC_3481-E.pdf.

robust response to the solicitation in terms of number of bids and types of resources proposed.

While there is always room for improvement, our assessment is that PG&E administered the evaluation and shortlist selection process for the 2007 RPS Solicitation fairly and reasonably.

Our assessment of the Mojave Solar PPA is summarized in this report and in greater detail in the confidential appendix to this report.

I. Introduction: Role of the Independent Evaluator

On March 12, 2007, Pacific Gas and Electric Company issued the Renewable Portfolio Standard 2007 Solicitation Protocol for the procurement of electric energy and generation attributes from eligible renewable energy resources (ERR) under long-term contracts to help the company meet the requirements of having 20 percent of its sales supplied by renewable resources by 2010 under the California Renewable Portfolio Standard. In the 2007 Solicitation, PG&E sought to procure approximately 1-2% of its retail sales volume or between approximately 750,000 to 1,500,000 MWh per year. PG&E received a substantial number of offers in response to the solicitation.

PG&E evaluated the Offers received and then created a list of Offers that based on the Solicitation's evaluation criteria merited further discussion and negotiation (the "Shortlist" of Offers or "Shortlisted" Offers). PG&E retained Merrimack Energy as the IE for this solicitation.

A. Regulatory Requirements For the Independent Evaluator

The requirements for participation by an Independent Evaluator in RPS solicitations are outlined in decisions D.04-12-048 (Findings of Fact 94-95, Ordering Paragraph 28) and D.06-05-039 (Finding of Fact 20, Conclusion of Law 3, Ordering Paragraph 8) of the California Public Utilities Commission (Commission or CPUC).

In Decision 04-12-048 (December 16, 2004), the CPUC required the use of an IE by investor-owned utilities (IOUs) in resource solicitations where there are affiliate, IOU-built or turnkey bidders. The CPUC generally endorsed the guidelines issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for independent evaluation where an affiliate of the purchaser is a bidder in a competitive solicitation, but stated that the role of the IE would not be to make binding decisions on behalf of the utilities or administer the entire process.⁷

In Decision 06-05-039 (May 25, 2006), the Commission required each IOU to employ an Independent Evaluator regarding all RFOs issued pursuant to the RPS, regardless of

⁷ Decision 04-12-048 at 129-37. The FERC guidelines are set forth in Ameren Energy Generating Company, 108 FERC ¶ 61,081 (June 29, 2004).

whether there are any utility-owned or affiliate-owned projects under consideration. In addition, the Commission directed the IE for each RFO to provide separate reports (a preliminary report with the shortlist and final reports with IOU advice letters to approve contracts) on the entire bid, solicitation, evaluation and selection process, with the reports submitted to the utility, PRG and Commission and made available to the public (subject to confidential treatment of protected information).

B. Issues Addressed in this Report

On July 30, 2007, Merrimack Energy issued its Report of the Independent Evaluator on the Bid Evaluation and Shortlist Selection Process (Shortlisting Report) which provided an assessment of PG&E's RPS Solicitation from shortly before the receipt of offers on May 31, 2007 through the selection of the short list of bidders. In addition to providing an overview of our initial Shortlisting Report as it pertains to the Commission's 2007 Templates, this report will address activities undertaken since the issuance of the Shortlisting Report, notably those activities associated with refinement of the shortlist through negotiations and execution of PPAs with selected projects.

This Seventh Advice Letter Report of the IE provides an assessment of PG&E's RPS solicitation process from prior to receipt of bids through the contract negotiation process along with confidential Appendix A. The Report is supplemented with discussions about the Mojave Solar Project, the subject of this Seventh Advice Letter Report. It is organized based on a template provided by the Commission's Energy Division. This report addresses Merrimack Energy's assessment and conclusions regarding the following six questions identified in the Commission's 2007 Template:

1. Did PG&E do adequate outreach to potential bidders, and did its outreach activities result in an adequately robust solicitation to promote competition?
2. Was PG&E's methodology for the RPS offer evaluation and selection designed fairly?
3. Was PG&E's RPS offer evaluation and shortlist selection process fairly administered?
4. Did PG&E make reasonable and consistent choices regarding which offers were rejected and which were shortlisted?
5. Were project-specific negotiations fair?
6. Do the submitted contracts warrant CPUC approval?

The Shortlist Report filed on July 30, 2007 addressed the first four questions. In this report, we provide a summary and update of our prior report. Then we address the last two questions, which involve the process from selection of the shortlist through contract negotiations. The organization of this Report will follow the six questions identified

above and as such will be restructured slightly from our July 30, 2007 Shortlist Report. Prior to addressing these six questions, we describe the role we have played in this competitive bidding process.

C. Description of Key IE Roles

In compliance with the above requirements, PG&E retained Merrimack Energy to serve as Independent Evaluator for PG&E's 2007 RPS Solicitation Protocol in late May 2007, shortly before the receipt of offers. Merrimack Energy was retained to provide an independent evaluation of the appropriateness of PG&E's bid evaluation methodology and selection process for its shortlist of offers and to provide PG&E, PG&E's Procurement Review Group (PRG), and the Energy Division with periodic presentations, findings and other reports as requested. The objective of the role of the IE is to ensure that the solicitation process is undertaken in a fair, consistent, unbiased and objective manner and that the best resources are selected and acquired consistent with the solicitation requirements.

With regard to the role of the IE, we view one of our primary tasks to "challenge" the results of the utility's evaluation process. Our objective is to ensure that the utility evaluation team can prove that the results of their evaluation are accurate, reasonable and consistent. This role generally involves a detailed review and assessment of the evaluation process and the results of the quantitative and qualitative (non-price) analysis. While we generally prefer to begin our role as IE prior to issuance of the solicitation to have input upfront into the bid evaluation criteria, methodology and process or at least several weeks prior to the receipt of bids, that was not the case here. Hence, the description of our activities reflects the period from just prior to receipt of bids to selection of the final short-list, and then through the contract negotiation process.

D. Description of IE Oversight Activities

The IE initiated a number of activities in performing its oversight role in connection with PG&E's evaluation criteria, evaluation methodology, evaluation and selection process, and the contract negotiation process. Many of these oversight activities are described in detail on pages 4-11 of our Shortlisting Report (July 30, 2007) and are summarized below. In addition, the IE performed a variety of oversight activities associated with contract negotiations that are described below.

1. Bid Evaluation and Selection of the Shortlist

At the beginning of our involvement in the process, the IE reviewed the 2007 Solicitation Protocol documents and form contracts, background information (relevant CPUC Orders, Guidebooks of the California Energy Commission, the shortlist report from the 2006 PG&E Renewables RFO and relevant legislation) and attended by telephone the Bidders Workshop held by PG&E on May 11, 2007. The IE then reviewed a confidential internal document provided by PG&E that contained a detailed protocol (the Detailed Protocol or Internal Protocol) designed to implement the publicly issued 2007 Solicitation Protocol

dated March 12, 2007. Prior to the receipt of bids, the IE interviewed the key PG&E personnel responsible for developing and implementing the quantitative (i.e. price) and qualitative (i.e. non-price) evaluation and obtained the model and methodology for conducting the quantitative evaluation as well as backup and explanatory information. The information was reviewed: (a) to determine whether the Internal Protocol was consistent with the Solicitation Protocol; and (b) whether the Internal Protocol was otherwise appropriate and objective. The IE also met with the PG&E RFO project team to review and discuss the following issues:

- RFO process for receipt and evaluation of bids
- The quantitative evaluation methodology, including the following factors:
 - Forward price curve development
 - Use of time-of-delivery (TOD) factors in price evaluation
 - Debt equivalence impact methodology
- Qualitative or non-price evaluation methodology
 - Portfolio Fit
 - Credit
- Selection process—partial ordering

The IE also participated in the receipt and opening of offers on May 31, 2007. The IE observed PG&E’s bid receipt and opening process and reviewed the documentation developed by PG&E for compiling pertinent information on each of the offers received. The IE also completed its own database of the offers, which included pertinent information about each offer to not only ensure that all offers were adequately accounted for by both PG&E and Merrimack, but to also provide a complete list of offers upon which to begin our independent assessment. In conclusion, the bid receipt, opening, initial review and distribution process was very well organized and managed. The effective management of this process contributed significantly to the relatively quick evaluation and selection of the proposals received. In addition, PG&E was very responsive to information requested by the IE and provided all data and information sought.

Based on our review of the 2007 Solicitation Protocol and the Detailed Protocol as well as discussions with members of the evaluation teams, the IE developed a “Watch List” of issues (see Exhibit 1 below) as a means of identifying potential issues and factors that could influence the bid ranking and selection process and would warrant monitoring on an ongoing basis.

Exhibit 1
Independent Evaluator Watch List of Issues

Issue	Discussion
Partial Ordering Process	The partial ordering process used by PG&E serves as a key aspect of the ranking and selection of shortlisted bidders. Some of the issues we focused on included:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the methodology • The application of both objective and subjective criteria in the partial ordering process and timing of the development of the criteria • Process for determining superior, indeterminate, and inferior bids
Price Evaluation Methodology (i.e. Market Valuation)	<p>There are a number of issues generally associated with any quantitative or price evaluation methodology. For PG&E’s methodology, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of bids with different terms and starting dates • Transparency of the methodology • Review and reasonableness assessment of the key assumptions such as the forward prices and the methodology for developing forward prices • Inclusion and reasonableness of all key cost items such as debt equivalence and transmission costs • Assessment of bids for phased projects
Credit and Security	<p>The issues we have identified with regard to credit and security include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which security is a requirement or an evaluation criterion • The extent to which the credit evaluation was consistent with the RPS Protocol • The extent to which bidders were reasonably apprised of the credit evaluation criteria.
Project Viability Analysis	<p>Project viability assessment is key in evaluating the likelihood that renewable resource projects will be successfully developed, financed and constructed. There are a number of factors that affect project viability, including siting considerations, permitting status, and availability of equipment. As a result, the IE was particularly interested in monitoring whether the evaluation process would be consistent, appropriate and fair with regard to assessing projects from a viability standpoint and how this would affect shortlisting decisions and contract negotiations.</p>
Transmission Issues	<p>The IE was particularly interested in how transmission costs (and any substitutes for transmission) would be assessed to ensure that the methodology fairly and consistently assigned transmission costs (and the cost of any substitute arrangements) with no undue bias toward any type of project or projects from different geographical locations.</p>
Timeframe for the Evaluation	<p>PG&E established a very aggressive schedule to arrive at an initial and final shortlist. The goal was to select an initial shortlist and present the shortlist to the PRG approximately 3-4 weeks after receipt of bids. The IE was concerned that the expedited timeframe could lead to a limited deficiency assessment and suboptimal project viability evaluation.</p>

Comparability – PPA vs Bids Offering Utility Ownership Rights	One IE task was to review and assess bid options with utility ownership rights against conventional PPA bids to ensure there was no undue bias associated with a particular contract structure (although, in practice, this was not an issue in this RFO since only a few bids offered utility ownership rights and these bids were problematic for reasons independent of comparability with PPAs—project viability and/or price).
Selection of the Shortlist	There were a number of potential issues associated with the process for selection of the shortlist identified by the IE. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appropriate size/amount of the shortlist given the expected failure rate of proposals and the competition with other utility procurements. • Fairness and consistency of the selection process. • Impact of transmission cost and availability on the selection process.
Consideration of Costs in Excess of Market Price Referent (MPR) in the Project Selection and Contract Negotiation Process	Limits on supplemental energy payments (SEPs), or after the passage of Senate Bill 1036 above-MPR costs in excess of PG&E’s cost cap ⁸ could potentially serve as a constraint. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are PG&E’s unutilized above-MPR cost caps for all projects and out-of-state projects? • Which projects have above-MPR costs? • How does or should above-MPR costs influence the selection of the shortlist, if at all?

After the receipt and opening of bids, the next step in the process was a review of the proposals to ensure the bidders provided complete and consistent information. Bidders who did not provide all the necessary information or provided information that was unclear were notified by the Company via deficiency letters or requests for clarification. The IE received a summary from the Company of the information deficiencies and ambiguities for each bidder and also had the opportunity to review the deficiency letters planned for email delivery to the bidders. PG&E also provided all bidder responses to Merrimack Energy upon receipt from the bidders, which allowed us to monitor all email traffic between the Company and bidders.

The IE also reviewed PG&E’s Market Valuation methodology and conducted an independent evaluation of the levelized cost of the majority of proposals. In addition, we reviewed the summary results of the proposals completed by PG&E and compared the ranking of the bid prices. We also ranked each bid based on established pricing ranges determined by the IE. Finally, we compared our results to PG&E’s results from the partial ordering process. As will be discussed, the IE’s ranking of proposals was generally consistent with PG&E’s ranking.

⁸ On October 14, 2007, Governor Schwarzenegger signed into law SB 1036, which eliminates the need for allocation of SEPs from the California Energy Commission for above-MPR costs under RPS PPAs. Instead, each utility has a cost cap for long-term RPS PPAs based on the total amount of SEPs that it would have collected (approximately \$382 million for PG&E). The import of SB 1036 is that utilities are not required to procure renewables to meet RPS goals to the extent costs exceed the cost cap.

In the first ranking of the market valuation, each project is assumed to deliver its energy to a liquid hub in California or to the California border. To the extent that projects are located outside the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), projects are assigned wheeling costs in order to value the project at the forward curve for the applicable trading hub. The total delivered costs are then used to determine a total market value (negative or positive), which is used in the first ranking process (after consideration of debt equivalence).

Using the results of the first ranking based on the Partial Ordering Protocol, available transmission capacity (if any), i.e., transmission capacity that will be available without the need for system upgrades, will be assigned to the top ranked bids at an applicable cluster or location. Projects will then be assigned a transmission cost adder, if applicable, or, if lower, the cost of alternative commercial arrangements for delivering the energy.⁹ The IE reviewed the transmission analysis and requested backup information, which was provided.

With regard to the qualitative or non-price evaluation, the IE's plan was to conduct a parallel evaluation for a reasonable percentage of the bids and to compare the evaluation to PG&E's evaluation. In reviewing the Detailed Protocol, the IE attempted to assess whether the evaluation criteria were sufficiently clear enough to permit a parallel review that would be based on the same detailed criteria employed by the PG&E evaluators. As part of this review, where it was useful and appropriate to make the criteria more quantifiable, the IE suggested changes. Through discussions with PG&E, the detailed evaluation criteria were modified and/or clarified in various respects that were mutually agreeable.

The IE reviewed PG&E's Detailed Protocol for the evaluation of bids proposing ownership by PG&E—either a purchase and sale agreement for a developed project, a power purchase agreement with a buyout, or a site purchase agreement—for consistency with the Solicitation Protocol as well as fairness in comparison to the evaluation of bids seeking agreements for power purchases by PG&E.

Following a meeting attended by the IE to review the status and evaluation of each proposal, the IE participated in the partial ordering process to determine superior, indeterminate, and inferior proposals as the basis for selection of the initial shortlist. To categorize bids into the above categories, PG&E's Project Lead defined the parameters for bid ranking (e.g., an offer (1) had a market value better than \$X/MWh, (2) had to score a 3 or better in all categories, (3) could not have a score of 1 or less in more than two categories, etc.).¹⁰ The parameters were revised and the proposals ranked into superior, indeterminate, and inferior categories. The process continued for several hours until a reasonably equal distribution of proposals into the three categories resulted and no proposals were dominated by an inferior proposal. The result of the partial ordering process was the ranking of offers by category as the basis for selection of the initial shortlist.

⁹ This analysis is described in more detail in Section II.B of the July 30, 2007 Short List Report.

¹⁰ This example is illustrative only.

After undertaking the partial ordering process, PG&E's evaluation team compiled an initial shortlist and presented the results to the Steering Committee on June 19, 2007. The IE was present at this meeting. The Project Lead summarized the evaluation and assessment of each offer. The Project Lead expressed reluctance to shortlist multiple proposals from the same bidder. Members of the Steering Committee raised a few questions about the initial shortlist. A key issue addressed related to the inclusion on the shortlist of a few proposals that may not have been ranked as high as other proposals but were ranked highly for viability and were offered by financially sound and viable entities with previous experience in project development. The result of this suggestion was a potential expansion of the shortlist to include a broader range of offers. Shortly thereafter, a meeting was held with the PRG in which PG&E presented the results of its evaluation and the IE provided its assessment.

The next step in the process involved the assignment of transmission upgrade costs or the costs of alternative commercial arrangements based on the initial ranking of shortlisted offers associated with the location of projects or their delivery points in or to transmission clusters/locations within the CAISO-controlled grid. For this assessment, the lower of transmission upgrade costs or the cost of alternative commercial arrangements were added to each shortlisted offer. The IE reviewed the results of the assessment and held follow-up discussions with the transmission analysts.

Once the market valuation was revised to take into consideration transmission upgrade costs or the costs of alternative commercial arrangements, the partial ordering process was re-run to generate a revised, second ranking of offers. The IE and PG&E's Project Lead had several discussions during this time to review the status of offers; the IE was also provided with revised spreadsheets with the evaluation results and rankings. The results of the second ranking were not substantially different from the first, with one bid removed from the shortlist and few additional offers added. After receiving some additional input from the PRG and the IE, PG&E made final decisions regarding the shortlist.

Bidders selected for the shortlist were notified in writing by PG&E and requested to post an offer deposit of \$3.00 per kW of project contract capacity within five business days after receipt of the notice. Bidders not selected for the shortlist were also notified of their status.

2. IE Involvement After Shortlist Notification Including Contract Negotiations

Shortly after selection of the initial short list, PG&E contacted bidders on the short list to initiate the contract negotiation process. The IE's role in this phase of the process is to:

- Monitor the negotiation process to ensure it is fair, equitable, unbiased and consistent
- Make periodic presentations to the PRG on the negotiation process

- Advise the CPUC in Advice Letter filings whether the proposed contracts warrant approval
- Identify principles used to evaluate negotiations
- Assess whether similar information/options were made available to other bidders

As a means of monitoring the contract negotiations process, Merrimack Energy monitored initial discussions with bidders, reviewed email traffic between the Company and bidders, participated in many negotiation sessions, reviewed red-lined contracts and issues lists/summaries prepared by PG&E, and participated in regular meetings with the PG&E project team to continually review the status of negotiations.

While the large majority of shortlisted bidders provided the offer deposit required to remain on the short list, several declined to post the offer deposit and were no longer considered for further negotiations. Any issues regarding bid deposits were vetted with the IE. In all cases, the bidders effectively withdrew themselves from short list consideration and no bids were eliminated at the discretion of PG&E.

In light of a large number of shortlisted bidders, Merrimack Energy recommended that PG&E develop a negotiation strategy, develop an issues list with respect to negotiations with each of the counterparties, and develop a set of negotiation priorities. PG&E agreed to undertake these activities, although it took some time to implement these suggestions. One of the outcomes of these discussions was a decision by PG&E, which was endorsed by the IE, to establish a Primary and Secondary list of bidders for short list categorization based on the bidders cost, Net Market Value, and project status from a viability perspective.¹¹

Initially, PG&E contacted bidders on the short list and met in person or by telephone to identify issues pertaining to the proposals and issues that had been raised in bidder exceptions to the standard power purchase agreement. The IE monitored and listened in on most of the initial negotiation sessions. Based on the offers received and the preliminary discussions following shortlisting, a primary and secondary group of offers were put together and presented to the Procurement Review Group (PRG), early in the negotiation process. During the negotiation phase, the IE provided input on a variety of issues ranging from those pertaining to above-MPR costs, risk allocation issues resulting from exceptions, technical and viability issues, credit issues, and RPS qualification issues.

In September 2007, the IE was informed by PG&E that the PG&E Lead on this RFO had accepted a position from one of the bidders. The IE discussed the matter directly with the PG&E Lead to gain a perspective on his role with the bidder. He stated that he had agreed both with PG&E and his new employer that (a) he would keep confidential and not disclose to his new employer any confidential information that he had access to as an employee of PG&E associated with this RFO and (b) he would recuse himself from participation in the RFO on behalf of his new employer. After considering the matter, the

¹¹ For example, offers that did not have site control were likely to be included in the Secondary list even if their economics were relatively favorable.

IE promptly suggested to a senior person at PG&E that PG&E strongly consider notifying other bidders of these events and the response of PG&E for dealing with this issue. We also suggested that the matter should be discussed at the next PRG meeting, which was planned for the following week. The matter was raised by the IE, and the PRG concurred with our suggestions. Within the next week, bidders were informed that the Project Lead had left the company and had taken a position with one of the bidders and that he had agreed to keep all matters pertaining to the RFO confidential and that he would not work for his new employer with regard to the RFO. To the best of our knowledge, no bidders raised any concerns about the resolution of this issue. We are confident that this incident has had no impact on any substantive decision made by PG&E with regard to this RFO and is highly unlikely to have any impact on any future decisions.

The IE was active in this stage of the RFO process in a number of ways. Regular meetings were held with PG&E by phone to discuss the status of negotiations, negotiation strategy, and issues associated with each proposal. These conference calls were held weekly or every other week and later on an as-needed basis. The IE was also provided access to information provided from PG&E to bidders and from the bidders to PG&E. The IE was generally provided the opportunity to monitor negotiation sessions between PG&E and the bidder by telephone. We monitored most of the initial negotiation sessions when many key issues were being addressed, and were updated through discussions with PG&E transactors and RFO project staff for negotiation sessions that we did not attend telephonically.

The IE participated in PRG meetings and made presentations about the process at a few of these meetings.

The IE also requested that PG&E prepare an issues list for each contract, which identified positions of the parties with regard to each issue for negotiations. The IE has found this process to be of particular value since it allows the IE to track the negotiation process over time and determine how such issues have been resolved through the negotiation process. Furthermore, this process also provides the Company and IE the opportunity to be made aware of remaining outstanding issues. PG&E transactors prepared issues lists for the majority of the contracts being negotiated, including all of the projects involved in active negotiations.

The IE raised issues with PG&E about specific proposals based on our review of the proposals, participation in the negotiations, and based on our industry knowledge. These issues pertained to questions we had about project viability, RPS qualification with respect to a project proposal, the value of contracting with the source relative to its contribution to the cap on above-MPR amounts for PG&E, risk allocation issues, and other matters. We also discussed specific issues that arose with a few projects during the negotiation process as to the appropriate treatment of the bids relative to inclusion in the 2007 RFO or other processes.

In conclusion, the IE was in general agreement with the objectives and direction of the negotiation process undertaken by PG&E. In our view, the Company generally conducted a fair, unbiased, and consistent process. PG&E was careful to provide the same information about the negotiation process to all bidders and clearly identified the requirements for bidders to qualify for the primary and secondary short list categories. In addition, several bidders were clearly informed that they needed to “sharpen their pencils” to reach a certain price range to remain a viable shortlisted project and were informed of their choices to either remain on the shortlist or to elect to withdraw.

In addition, during the negotiation process PG&E effectively recognized that market and industry forces were presenting challenges for counterparties to maintain their proposals and schedules in the face of uncertainties and demonstrated a willingness to negotiate more flexible contract provisions without adding undue risk and cost to ratepayers. This served to move projects forward in the contract negotiation process toward execution of several contracts, although the “customization” involved did take a substantial amount of time.

II. Was the Outreach Adequate and the Solicitation Robust?

Outreach activities are important to the success of a competitive solicitation process. PG&E’s outreach efforts targeted a large number of potential bidders and led to a very robust response in terms of number of bidders and quality of the proposals received. PG&E prepared a list of approximately 700 potential bidders with over 900 contacts (some companies had multiple contract names listed) that serves as the database for bidder contact and outreach. PG&E sent emails to all potential bidders on the list informing them of the solicitation process and the issuance of the Solicitation Protocol.

PG&E also distributed a press release to several renewable industry associations announcing the solicitation process and directing potential bidders to the Company’s website address for the solicitation. In addition, it is our understanding that PG&E employees frequently mentioned the issuance of the Solicitation Protocol during speeches or presentations at industry conferences.

PG&E also established a section of the Company website for distribution of information to prospective bidders. The website contained all the pertinent solicitation documents and a list of questions and answers related to the solicitation. The IE found the website easy to access and easy to download information.

In addition, PG&E also held a Bidders Conference for prospective bidders on April 3, 2007 and a technical session for prospective bidders to describe the requirements for completing the bid pricing forms and other forms on May 11, 2007. The IE participated in the technical session and found this session to be particularly valuable and informative for bidders. The IE has used this approach in other competitive bidding processes.

The overall result of this outreach activity was a very robust response from bidders. Proposals were received from a diverse set of bidders involving a wide variety of technologies, including wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, qualifying municipal solid waste, and ocean. Information regarding the proposals, MW and MWh bid, types of resources bid, and the type of contract offered was contained in the confidential appendix to our Shortlisting Report.

Moreover, most bidders provided complete and thorough information in their proposals which served to minimize clarification requirements or the need to seek additional information necessary for putting all bidders on an equal footing.

The regularity of RPS solicitations is conducive to robust market participation since bidders are afforded repeated opportunities to develop their projects and obtain PPAs. For example, if a bidder fails to secure a contract in a near term solicitation, the bidder knows there will definitely be other future solicitations. This should encourage bidders to continually develop their projects.

In conclusion, the outstanding response of the market to PG&E's solicitation is evidence that the outreach activities of PG&E were effective and bidders felt they had an adequate opportunity to receive a contract from the process.

III. Fairness and Appropriateness of RPS Bid Evaluation and Selection Methodology and Design

A. Framework and Principles for Evaluating PG&E's Methodology

This section of the report addresses the principles and framework underlying Merrimack Energy's review of PG&E's methodology for RPS bid evaluation and selection. Key areas of inquiry by the IE and the underlying principles used by the IE to evaluate the methodology include the following:

- Was the procurement target large enough to ensure that the utility has a reasonable chance of meeting its 20% target (taking into account contract failures)?
- Were the solicitation targets, principles and objectives clearly defined?
- Were the bid evaluation and selection process and criteria reasonably transparent such that bidders would have a reasonable indication as to how they would be evaluated and selected?
- Did the evaluation methodology reasonably identify how quantitative and qualitative measures would be considered and applied?

- Was the quantitative evaluation methodology reasonably consistent with industry standards and did it adequately account for all reasonable costs identified in the Solicitation Protocol?
- Did the evaluation methodology adequately treat all eligible resources and technologies in a technology neutral manner?
- Does the price evaluation system allow for consistent evaluation of bids of different sizes, in-service dates, and length of contract?
- Did the bid evaluation criteria and evaluation process contain any undue or unreasonable bias that might influence project selection results?
- Was the RFP clear and concise to ensure that the information required by PG&E to conduct its evaluation was provided by project sponsors?

B. Description of PG&E's Least Cost Best Fit Evaluation Methodology

This section of the report provides an overall description of PG&E's Least Cost Best Fit (LCBF) evaluation methodology and criteria. PG&E developed detailed internal protocols that describe each component of the evaluation protocols.¹² There are five key evaluation criteria:

- Market valuation (i.e., price)
- Portfolio fit
- Credit
- Project viability
- RPS goals

Market valuation is designed to assess how an offer's costs compare to its benefits from a market perspective. Market value is defined as Benefits minus Costs. Benefits include the value of energy, capacity (resource adequacy), and ancillary services associated with each bid. Costs included the fixed and variable components associated with each proposal as well as transmission and integration cost adders (including costs associated with network upgrades), and debt equivalency. Market value is expressed in terms of present value per MWh, all in 2007 dollars and 2007 MWh using PG&E's 7.6 percent discount rate, PG&E's weighted average cost of capital.¹³

For forward contracts (predominant form of bids), energy benefits are determined based on the quantity of energy delivery for each hour times the forward energy price for that hour. For as-available products, the quantity of energy delivery for each hour is

¹² This document is consistent in nature with similar documents prepared by other utilities we have worked with that provided detailed information with regard to the evaluation criteria and protocols.

¹³ In practice, PG&E's market valuation calculated present values as of January 1, 2008. The use of 2008 \$ and 2008 MWh using PG&E's discount rate does not affect the integrity or accuracy of the results.

determined by the hourly generation profile of the offer. Annual energy benefit is discounted to units of present value per MWh (in both 2007 dollars and 2007 MWh) and summed across years.

The capacity benefit for each year of availability is determined as the quantity of qualifying capacity times the capacity value (in nominal dollars per kW-year). Annual capacity benefit is then discounted to units of present value per MWh (2007 dollars and 2007 MWh), and summed across years. For as-available products, pursuant to D.05-10-042 (section 7.7), the quantity of qualifying capacity is determined by the annual average of the hourly (noon to 6 pm only) generation profile of the offer. For offers whose location would contribute to PG&E's satisfaction of its Local Capacity Requirement as specified by CAISO and adopted by the CPUC, the capacity value attributable to the offer is to be increased to account for the locational value of the capacity.

Ancillary services benefits are assumed to be zero for offers classified as forwards.

The cost side of the equation is determined by PG&E's payments for each offer based on the bidder's price proposal, plus debt equivalence and transmission and integration cost adders. PG&E's payments for each offer are determined by the offer's pricing multiplied by the appropriate Time of Delivery (TOD) factors, as specified in the RPS Solicitation Protocol. Cost is measured in units of present value per MWh (2007 dollars and 2007 MWh). In the case of offers for a Purchase and Sale Agreement (PSA), PG&E's payments for each offer are replaced by the associated PG&E revenue requirements, fixed and variable operations and maintenance costs, and ownership costs.

Portfolio Fit in the Solicitation Protocol is described as the "fit" between a project's generation profile and PG&E's portfolio needs on an hourly, seasonal, and annual basis. Where PG&E is short generation relative to its load, an offer will provide more value than where PG&E is long generation relative to its load. Dispatchable projects are favored due to their flexibility relative to other projects.

In practice, PG&E used time of delivery and relative firmness as a proxy for "fit" relative to PG&E's portfolio needs. After discussion with the IE, the detailed evaluation criteria were modified to provide a quantified approach on time of delivery and to weigh equally the result of the time of delivery and relative firmness evaluations. Projects that provide more energy during peak periods relative to off-peak periods would score better than other projects based on the time of delivery criterion.

Credit is also considered in the evaluation process, based on the Bidder's financial strength as well as the form and amount of acceptable security offered by the Bidder. The Detailed Protocol provides for scoring of credit on a sliding scale based on the extent to which the bidder provided the requested Delivery Term Security. While the Solicitation Protocol suggests that PG&E would consider the financial strength of a bidder and credit concentration, if applicable, the scoring inputs into the bid evaluations associated with shortlisting only considered the amount of Delivery Term Security offered relative to the amount of security sought in the RFO. Scoring was on a sliding scale basis.

Project viability is a fourth factor in the evaluation process. In evaluating a project's viability, PG&E considers (a) a project's state of development and likelihood of obtaining required permits and (b) technological feasibility and commercialization risk, resource risk, and participant experience. In the Detailed Protocol, scores for these two subcategories were to be weighted equally.

RPS goals and supplier diversity are the remaining evaluation factors. The Solicitation Protocol provides that PG&E would evaluate (a) the extent to which an Offer supports CPUC and Legislative RPS program benefits and goals, including water quality impacts, creation of new employment activities, and amelioration of air quality problems, and the Governor's biomass energy goals and (b) the extent to which an Offer supports PG&E's supplier diversity goals.¹⁴

For purposes of ranking bids and selecting a short-list based on the evaluation criteria, PG&E used a mathematical concept known as partial ordering to quantitatively determine which offers were better or inferior to others. The partial ordering concept combines quantitative factors (i.e. market valuation in \$/MWh) and qualitative or non-price factors (the qualitative factors identified above with scores of 1 to 5) to produce a categorization of the bids for purposes of determining a shortlist. The qualitative factors were evaluated by team members with expertise in the specific category. Offers were ranked from 1 to 5 with higher scores a positive indicator for the specific offer. In this process, qualitative or non-price criteria were equally weighted. PG&E used the partial ordering methodology to develop an initial shortlist based on the ranking of bids as superior, indeterminate, or inferior. Superior offers were strongly considered for inclusion on the shortlist and all were included. Indeterminate offers were further reviewed to determine which offers should be shortlisted.

PG&E's stated objective was to err on the side of selecting a robust shortlist as a hedge against bidders' failure to post the required bid deposit, their determination to focus negotiations with another utility, failure of contract negotiations and/or project failure.

Once bids were evaluated based on all the evaluation criteria in the first ranking, the full cost of delivering power to PG&E's customers, including the cost of network upgrades within the CAISO-controlled grid, were considered in a second ranking that factors in Transmission Adders.

C. Strengths and Weaknesses of PG&E's Least Cost Best Fit Methodology

This section of the report provides an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of PG&E's LCBF methodology.

Merrimack Energy has assisted utilities and public utility commissions in a number of states with regard to the development of methodologies to evaluate proposals and in the evaluation and selection of conventional and renewable resources. Our experience has

¹⁴ See RPS Protocol at 22-23, 38.

indicated that utilities use a variety of methodologies and models to evaluate resources. We will draw upon this experience¹⁵ to address the following areas of PG&E's methodology in particular:

- Market Valuation Methodology
- Quantitative and Qualitative Factors
- Partial Ordering
- Forward Curve Methodology

First, the Market Valuation Methodology utilized by PG&E is methodologically consistent with other methodologies we have seen in other states and Canadian provinces. In particular, the assessment of the benefits associated with a renewable resource in comparison to the costs is a common concept for evaluating renewable resource proposals, particularly those from as-available or intermittent resources. The inclusion of additional costs such as transmission costs and debt equivalence is also consistent among such methodologies. Furthermore, the use of hourly profiles for assessing costs and benefits is typical of utility methodologies in the Pacific Northwest, where pricing at various market points is reasonably transparent. Some utilities we have worked with also include the cost of banking and shaping services in the bid evaluation process itself.¹⁶

It is also common for utilities and power buyers in other states and Canadian Provinces to include qualitative or non-price factors in the evaluation and selection process. Such factors as project viability and credit are important qualitative factors. The inclusion of factors such as consistency with RPS goals will likely depend on whether the solicitation is guided by the requirement to meet RPS targets or is part of the utility's overall resource planning process. Also, portfolio fit as a resource evaluation criterion appears to be unique when compared to other methodologies.

There are several important areas where PG&E's evaluation methodology differs from that used by other utilities. One area is the use of partial ordering for ranking of bids. This is the first solicitation where we have seen such a methodology applied in the evaluation and ranking process. While partial ordering is an intellectually sound methodology and provides a fairly rigorous and consistent methodology for ranking bids, we feel it has several shortcomings (addressed below).

¹⁵ Merrimack Energy has served as Independent Evaluator or Independent Consultant in over 20 competitive solicitation processes. For renewable resources, Merrimack has worked in the states of Washington, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii and Massachusetts and the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia.

¹⁶ Banking and shaping refers to contractual arrangements whereby energy produced from a seller's power plant is delivered to the buyer at different time periods and frequently with a different profile or shape than the actual production profile of the plant. For example, an equivalent amount of energy from an intermittent wind energy plant produced in one week could be banked and sold to the buyer in a subsequent week at a separate point of delivery in the shape of flat 7x24 hourly deliveries. It is our understanding that PG&E reflects the costs and benefits of such arrangements in the contract negotiation process where appropriate.

A second area where PG&E's process differs from others is in the level of security required of bidders. We have found that other utilities generally require lower levels of security during the operating period and are more focused on development period security, given the importance of ensuring that projects are viable and can be effectively developed, financed and constructed as planned.

Finally, the methodology to determine the forward curve for various delivery points¹⁷ is important given the significant impact the forward curve could have on determining the costs and benefits for each proposal and the overall market value. Based on discussions with representatives from PG&E's Risk Group, it is our understanding that PG&E's forward curve methodology includes a combination of mid-office assessment of the market based on broker quotes for the early years of the assessment and extrapolation beyond a specific point. In later years of the evaluation period, the projected price of natural gas has a major influence on the forward price. We have found this approach to be consistent with the methodologies used by other utilities and it is a preferable approach to relying strictly on third-party forecasts, since actual market quotes are reflected in the development of the forward curve.

Strengths of LCBF Methodology

The LCBF methodology has a number of inherent strengths due to testing and enhancements based on several solicitation processes. First, the market valuation methodology is flexible and is capable of effectively and consistently evaluating a range of resource technologies, project structures, different bid sizes and bid terms. The comparison of the benefits and costs of resource options on a consistent 2007 cost and MWh basis and the hourly resolution used provides for a consistent evaluation of bids, whether the bid terms and sizes vary. As we noted in the Watch List, in other solicitation processes the consistency of the evaluation methodology to effectively address bids of different structures, terms and bid sizes is usually an issue to address. We do not view the methodology as having a bias toward any technology or operating characteristic. We note that the use of Time of Delivery (TOD) factors and the ratios used are favorable from the standpoint of payments to/revenues received by solar generators. However, the value of these payments is appropriately considered in the market valuation, which takes into consideration differences in values based on time of delivery. In sum, PG&E's methodology conceptually takes into appropriate consideration the time of delivery and capacity values associated with solar generation relative to other renewable technologies and is in accord with applicable CPUC rulings.

Second, the qualitative categories included in the evaluation process are generally reasonable and consistent with other solicitations. While we made several comments to PG&E regarding the application of these criteria, overall the criteria are reasonable. In addition, the evaluation methodology identified in the Protocol how qualitative and quantitative measures would be considered and applied.

¹⁷PG&E developed forward curves for five specific delivery points accessible to its system.

Third, the Proposal Project Descriptions and Pricing Forms (Attachment D) appeared to be well understood by the bidders and required little adjustment. Furthermore, the market valuation modeling process was established to directly input this information which served to minimize the time for undertaking the evaluation.

Fourth, the key inputs and assumptions (i.e. forward curves, inflation forecast, capacity value, etc.) were locked down prior to receipt of the offers which serves to minimize any potential evaluation bias.

Fifth, the quantitative and qualitative evaluation methodology adequately treated all eligible resources and technologies in a technology neutral manner with no undue biases toward any technology or resource type.

Finally, the procurement target of 1% to 2% of load (750 to 1,500 GWh per year) was large enough to facilitate PG&E's having a reasonable chance of meeting its 20% RPS target. Moreover, these targets and the company's objectives were clearly defined.

Weaknesses of LCBF Methodology

While PG&E's market valuation methodology has a number of strengths, one of the weaknesses is that it is not easily auditable. Merrimack Energy was not able to directly review the model equations easily and to track through the relationships between the various files used in the evaluation.¹⁸ However, this weakness can be overcome if the IE has additional time to review and test the model in future solicitations.

Another weakness in the LCBF methodology is the equal weighting of the qualitative factors driven by the partial ordering process. Evaluation criteria, such as viability, should be broader and more flexibly applied in the evaluation of bids. As we will note later, the fact that the Steering Committee suggested that offers be included on the shortlist because of the financial strength and experience of the bidders and presumed viability of the projects even though the associated proposals did not rank highly may be an indicator that the objectives of PG&E for selecting various options for the shortlist were not accurately reflected in the evaluation methodology.

Third, the partial ordering methodology actually leads to the development of the key ranking criteria after the bids are received. In most solicitation processes, it is typical that the criteria are locked down before bid receipt. Since, the partial ordering process selects the criteria after evaluation of the bids, bidders are not apprised as to how different criteria will be weighted which would provide information as to how best to structure their proposals to meet utility objectives. As previously noted, there are no identified weights assigned in the partial ordering process for selection of the short-list. However, each qualitative factor has a score of 1 to 5 and, overall, we felt the scoring and ranking for each criteria were reasonable. We note that PG&E has elected not to use the partial ordering methodology for the 2008 RPS Solicitation.

¹⁸ The model was not Excel-based but was developed in Visual Basic for Applications.

Fourth, we have found that the role of “portfolio fit” has value with regard to relative firmness of the delivery of the product (e.g. baseload has more value than must take as-available) but the time of delivery aspect of portfolio fit is already accounted for in the market valuation.

Fifth, PG&E’s evaluation methodology does not prescribe a specific course of action where a bidder proposes a project commercial online date that is earlier than the online date of a required transmission project or necessary transmission upgrades. In its evaluation, PG&E did not specifically address (a) the impact of potential delays on a project’s expected commercial on line date due to the need for transmission upgrades and/or new construction or (b) the likelihood that the transmission projects would be built at all, hence raising concerns about the bid project’s viability. Specifically, PG&E did not evaluate whether the project online date would be delayed in its market valuation. With regard to its project viability assessment, PG&E only considered the status of the system interconnection studies for a project. At the time of our shortlist report, PG&E indicated that in the negotiation phase of the RFO process it will seek further clarification regarding these matters and incorporate the results of its due diligence in its negotiation strategy. Further inquiry has subsequently been made, particularly with respect to negotiations where developers have sought additional relief from contractually guaranteed milestone dates.

IV. Did PG&E Fairly Administer the Evaluation Process?

A. Principles Used to Determine Fairness of Process

In evaluating PG&E’s performance in implementing its competitive bidding process, Merrimack Energy has applied a number of principles and factors, which incorporate those suggested by the Commission’s Energy Division as well as additional principles that Merrimack Energy has used in its oversight of other competitive bidding processes. These include:

- Were bidder questions answered fairly and consistently and the answers made available to all?
- Did the bid evaluation team maintain consistent scoring and evaluation among and across projects, including different types of projects?
- Were the requirements listed in the Solicitation Protocol applied in the same manner to all proposals?
- Was there evidence of any undue bias regarding the evaluation and selection of different type of technologies, project structures, bid sizes, or contract terms that cannot be reasonably explained?
- Were the bids given equal credibility in the economic evaluation?

- Did PG&E ask for “clarifications” that provided the bidder an advantage over others?
- Did all bidders have access to the same information?
- Were all cost factors (e.g. imputed debt, transmission costs) treated in an equitable and consistent manner?
- Did PG&E consistently apply the requirements, procedures and criteria of the evaluation process as identified in the RFP documents to different bids and types of projects?
- Was the evaluation and selection process based on complete information about each proposal and a thorough investigation by PG&E’s project team?

B. Description of IE Methodology Used to Evaluate Administration of PG&E’s LCBF Process

PG&E provided the IE access to the models used in the evaluation as well as the outputs used for selection of the shortlist. The IE conducted a review and assessment of both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the proposal evaluation and selection. With respect to the quantitative analysis, the IE:

- Reviewed the pricing formulas and methodologies proposed by each bidder and developed a general ranking of proposals based on the pricing ranges proposed. The results of the rankings generated by the IE are included in the Confidential Appendix.
- Conducted a levelized cost analysis for a large portion of the bids received.
- Conducted a comparison of the rankings of selected bids by PG&E in comparison to the rankings determined by the IE
- Reviewed the output generated by PG&E and reviewed the results of the evaluation with PG&E’s quantitative analyst.
- Reviewed PG&E’s transmission cost evaluation, including spreadsheets and backup information.
- Tested the reasonableness of the results for several cost items including debt equivalence and transmission cost adders.

For qualitative factors, the IE independently scored most of the bids evaluated by PG&E (including the great majority of high ranking bids) and raised any issues we had with regard to PG&E’s non-price evaluation prior to completion of the initial short-list. The IE

had several differences with PG&E's rankings and had the opportunity to raise any concerns to PG&E qualitative team. Overall, we viewed the scoring and ranking by PG&E as being reasonable and consistent.

We conclude that PG&E reasonably followed the criteria outlined in the Detailed Protocols. In addition, the evaluation was consistent and equitable across different types of bids and reflected the totality of costs and benefits identified in the Protocol.¹⁹

In addition, based on our assessment of the evaluation process relative to the above criteria, it is our opinion that all bidders were treated fairly and consistently and all had access to the same amount and quality of information. PG&E maintained a website dedicated to the solicitation and posted all documents and Questions and Answers on the website. As previously noted, the Bidders Workshop held by PG&E provided detailed information to all bidders with regard to the evaluation methodology and the requirements for bidders to provide the information requested. We also observed no difference in the treatment of bidders regarding clarification questions for bidders, correspondence and communications with bidders, and follow-up contacts.

During the evaluation, PG&E developed separate evaluation teams for quantitative and qualitative factors, ensuring that bias did not inherently exist in the evaluation process. Furthermore, PG&E generally implemented the evaluation criteria and methodologies as outlined in the Solicitation Protocol.

C. Did the IOU Fairly Identify Nonconforming Bids and Reasonably Quantify the Cost or Value of Those Deviations?

PG&E viewed as nonconforming bids that failed to offer any Project Development Security or any Delivery Term Security. Bidders that offered to provide Project Development Security and some amount of Delivery Term Security were considered to have conforming bids (if the bids were conforming in other respects). Credit scores were awarded on a sliding scale based on the percentage of the requested Delivery Term Security that the Bidder proposed to provide.

On the whole, our assessment is that PG&E reasonably identified non-conforming bids and took actions to take into consideration the impact of the non-conformities in its bid evaluation or to give bidders the opportunity to rectify the non-conformities.

D. Were the Parameters and Inputs to the Evaluation Criteria Reasonably Determined? What Controls Were in Place?

The parameters and inputs for the quantitative evaluation were largely developed internally and were locked down prior to submission of the bids. For example, the forward prices, underlying volatilities and inflation forecasts were developed by the Risk Group within PG&E. All the forward curves were locked down as of May 4 and would

¹⁹ However, the credit evaluation as outlined in the Detailed Protocol was not consistent with that summarized in the Solicitation Protocol, a matter addressed in Section II.C.vii of this report.

therefore not be influenced by any offer. Other inputs such as TOD factors, transmission adders, etc. were identified in the Solicitation Protocol and were consistently applied in the evaluation. Furthermore, the quantitative methodology was consistently applied to all bidders, with the overall methodology (except for the inputs) changing only slightly from the previous solicitation.

From the qualitative perspective, all qualitative factors and the scoring and ranking criteria were clearly outlined in the Detailed Protocol. Slight revisions were made after receipt of offers to account for comments made by the IE.

The methodology utilized for calculating the PG&E transmission adder is reasonable and PG&E provided examples of utilizing both TRCR adders and alternative commercial arrangements. PG&E reasonably assigned off-system wheeling costs and the cost of large inter-regional transmission upgrades in the bid evaluation process. Wheeling costs to bring off-system power to the CAISO grid were based on the published tariffs of the pertinent transmission providers. Overall, we found the assignment of costs reasonable and in accord with the Solicitation Protocol.

E. For Work That Was Outsourced, What Information Was Communicated to the Third Party and What Controls Did PG&E Exercise Over the Quality of the Work?

PG&E obtained technical advice on an Offer for the purchase of a site from a reputable engineering consulting firm with expertise in renewable energy technologies. PG&E sought the consulting firm's professional judgment regarding the suitability of a potential geothermal site from a resource standpoint. (PG&E also discussed with the consultant the technological feasibility of a fuel cell proposal.) PG&E's personnel were ultimately responsible for the resource risk and technological feasibility aspects of the project viability evaluation. They reviewed the consultant's assessment regarding the suitability of the geothermal site and found the consultant's analysis to be reasonable, and we concurred.

F. Did the Utility Follow Its Transmission Analysis Procedures and Reasonably Include Appropriate Transmission Information

PG&E followed its transmission analysis methodology and procedures in bid evaluation, with a few exceptions that were either corrected or were not material to the evaluation.²⁰

G. Beyond Any Quantitative Analysis, Describe Any Areas in Which PG&E Exercised Judgment in Creating Its Short List?

There were several areas where PG&E exercised judgment in creating the shortlist. These areas include:

1. PG&E applied a preference for not including multiple bids from the same bidder on the shortlist if a bidder offered several different proposals.

²⁰ For additional information, see the IE Shortlist Report at 33-34.

2. The Company exercised judgment that a few offers were not viable, at least at this time (e.g., one offer that was dependent on the successful completion of a PG&E project).
3. PG&E included two proposals that were bid into and were shortlisted in the 2006 solicitation and agreed to be rolled over into the 2007 solicitation.
4. One bidder offered a very large amount of capacity but the bidder's Offers were not deemed viable by PG&E. Similar Offers from the same bidder were characterized as not viable in the 2006 solicitation as well after PG&E completed its due diligence review after shortlisting the Offers.
5. PG&E exercised judgment in developing the parameters for the partial ordering process, as previously discussed.
6. The Steering Committee exercised judgment in encouraging the Project Lead to include several lower ranked offers because they were deemed to be more viable and backed by strong market participants.

While the IE had some questions about the reasonableness of adding some of the projects deemed relatively more viable to the shortlist, other offers were not eliminated from the shortlist as a result. The result was a larger and more robust shortlist. In our Shortlist Report, we indicated that PG&E would need to exercise judgment in the contract negotiation process to prioritize negotiations based on a variety of factors, including pricing, a matter we address in subsequent sections of this Report. With regard to PG&E's exercise of judgment on the other matters summarized above, our view is that the exercise of judgment was reasonable.

H. Was PG&E's Evaluation of the Bids and Short Listing Decisions Fair and Reasonable?

Our assessment is that PG&E's evaluation of the bids and its decisions on short listing were fair, reasonable and consistent in approach. PG&E exhibited considerable care and diligence in the evaluation process. The great majority of its decisions regarding short listing were dictated by both the economic and non-economic evaluation based on the evaluation criteria. As described above, several additional projects were added to the short list that had lower market valuations than the other short listed projects but were evaluated highly for project viability. In this regard, PG&E also gave due weight to suggestions from the PRG and the IE.²¹ While we might not have agreed with every individual judgment, PG&E sought to err on the side of inclusiveness, which we found to be reasonable at this stage of the RFO process.

²¹ At our recommendation, only one phase of a large multi-phased project was shortlisted and a smaller, equivalently ranked project was incorporated in the shortlist. Another project was incorporated in the shortlist at the recommendation of a PRG member.

V. Fairness of Contract Negotiations Process

The contract negotiation phase of the assignment began in the August/September 2007 timeframe. During the period of negotiations, Merrimack Energy has monitored PG&E's negotiation process by listening in to a number of negotiation sessions with bidders, following the email traffic between PG&E and the bidders, reviewing various drafts of the contract and participating in regularly scheduled conference calls with PG&E to discuss project status.²² Internally, the two consultants involved in the project on behalf of Merrimack Energy have each followed a select list of projects and discussed their specific proposals on a regular basis to ensure consistency.

We also encouraged the Company to develop a strategy for prioritizing the negotiation process given the large number of projects on the short list. In addition, we recommended that PG&E maintain an Issues Matrix that identifies the outstanding contracts issues, the positions of both the Company and Bidder, and the status of the issue. The Issues Matrix is a valuable tool to track the status of the resolution of issues during the negotiation process.

A. Principles Identified to Evaluate Negotiations

As an initial step in this stage of the process, Merrimack Energy identified guiding principles on which to evaluate the negotiation process. These principles should be generally consistent with the principles identified for evaluating the other aspects of the solicitation process. These include:

- Were all bidders treated fairly, consistently, and equitably during the negotiation process? That is, if one bidder was allowed to include a specific provision in its contract, were all similar bidders afforded the same opportunity?
- Was the negotiation process flexible enough to adjust to changing market conditions?
- Did the negotiation process generally maintain the same or similar risk provisions as contained in the original contract in the RFO?
- Did all bidders have access to the same or similar information?
- Were the transactors reasonably consistent in their negotiations with different bidders?

²² Initially, Merrimack Energy participated in PG&E's Steering Committee calls every two weeks. In addition, in the early phases of the negotiation process there were a number of contract negotiation sessions that dealt with a large number of issues, which led us to participate in more calls in this stage of the negotiations to ensure we were familiar with the issues.

B. Fairness of the Project Specific Negotiation Process

Overall, Merrimack Energy believes that PG&E conducted a fair, equitable and consistent negotiation process. The negotiation process was affected by changes and uncertainties in the industry that influenced the length of negotiations and specific contract provisions requested by bidders.²³ However, in our view PG&E treated all bidders reasonably consistently with regard to the implications of these uncertainties. In addition, the negotiation process was reasonably transparent. PG&E informed bidders of their status and suggested that some bidders would have to reduce their price to become competitive.

While PG&E generally sought to hold to as many of the provisions of the proforma contract as reasonably possible, PG&E also exhibited flexibility in the negotiation process designed to balance the interests and requirements of the bidders with the requirement to meet RPS objectives. In many cases, PG&E exhibited flexibility to bidders in one area of the negotiation process, but attempted to extract concessions from bidders in another area in an effort to obtain balance in the contract structure. These trade-offs are discussed in the Confidential Appendix to the Advice Letters which describes specific aspects of each contract.

PG&E was sensitive to providing the same information to all bidders, particularly during the early stages of negotiations. The Company provided bidders a description of the negotiation process, the regulatory process for contract approval, the expected timing for completing and filing contracts,²⁴ the key contract provisions, and the general position of the bidder on the short list (i.e. Primary or Secondary). In some cases, depending on the bidders' price, PG&E informed bidders that they would have to lower their price to be competitive. It is also our view that no bidder or technology was favored during this process. All bidders were generally treated comparably during this process.

While a number of issues emerged during the process, some of the key issues that were dealt with during the negotiation process that affected several projects included:

- Uncertainty over extension of the federal Production Tax Credit and Investment Tax Credit and associated contract rights (this became less of an issue when the tax credits were extended for substantial time periods earlier this year).
- Extension of contractual guaranteed milestones, under specified circumstances.
- Phasing-in of some larger projects.
- Cost and availability of banking and shaping services for out-of-state projects.

²³ The length of the negotiation process was influenced by the significant changes and uncertainties occurring in the energy industry, such as generalized increases in construction costs during the 2007-08 timeframe and the inability of Congress to extend the production tax credit and investment tax credit until early 2009, the relative immaturity of some of the shortlisted projects, and the size of the shortlist (and therefore the number of projects subject to negotiation). The turnover of PG&E transactors also contributed somewhat to the time required to complete negotiations as new transactors had to get up to speed on contract negotiations and other transactors had to assume additional duties.

²⁴ PG&E originally informed bidders that its objective was to complete the contracts by the end of 2007 and submit the contracts to the Commission at that time.

- The timing and impacts associated with interconnection and transmission upgrade requirements.
- Credit/security requirements, particularly the level of operating security required

We believe that on an overall basis involving a variety of contract negotiations, PG&E has acted reasonably in addressing these and other issues.

VI. Recommendation For Contract Approval

The contract subject to approval in this Advice Letter represents the amended and restated agreement resulting from the 2007 RPS solicitation.²⁵ A brief summary of the amended and restated Mojave Solar PPA follows.

A. Contract Summary

Mojave Solar – Project and PPA

Mojave Solar, LLC (“Mojave Solar”), an affiliate of Abengoa Solar Inc. Abengoa proposes to construct a new solar thermal facility located near Harper Lake in San Bernardino County, California. The project has a nameplate design capacity of 250 MW. The project is expected to produce approximately 617 GWh of eligible renewable energy annually. On September 28, 2009, PG&E and Mojave Solar executed a 25-year PPA, pursuant to which Mojave Solar would sell energy, green attributes and other products from the project to PG&E.

A proposal for an amendment to the Mojave Solar contract was initiated by Abengoa in July 2010. The impetus behind the amendment was the expected timing associated with project interconnection. Negotiations for the amended and restated contract also involved the Department of Energy which offered the Mojave Solar project a conditional commitment for a \$1.2 billion loan guarantee to support the project.

While the price-related terms under the PPA are confidential, the price, according to PG&E, is above the applicable MPR. A more detailed discussion of the pricing provisions of the PPA and their relationship to the MPR is discussed in the Confidential Appendix A.

B. Fairness of the Negotiations Regarding the Mojave Project

The contract negotiations with Mojave Solar for the original contract involved multiple project structures over the term of contract negotiations, including a Power Purchase Agreement (“PPA”) structure and a joint development and ownership option. The PPA option for the project didn’t become the focus of negotiations until spring of 2009. In fact, between September 2007 and September 2008, there was little communications

²⁵ The previous contracts are described at pp. 1-2 of this report.

between PG&E and Abengoa on the proposal. While the IE was not involved in negotiations for the Joint Development and Ownership Agreement or due diligence efforts undertaken by PG&E on project costs and other factors, the IE was notified of the project status and was actively involved in monitoring negotiations for the PPA beginning in the spring of 2009. During this period of negotiations, PG&E provided the IE drafts of contracts and Issues Lists developed to track the status of negotiations. The details of the contract negotiations and the PPA provisions resulting from those negotiations are addressed in the confidential appendix to this report.

Contract negotiations for the amended and restated agreement began in July of 2010 and were completed in May of 2011. The IE was involved in monitoring several contract negotiations sessions with PG&E and Mojave Solar as well as negotiation session with DOE involved. Both parties negotiated fairly and aggressively.

C. Does the Mojave Solar PPA Warrant Commission Approval?

The PPA with Mojave Solar has a number of positive and negative attributes. From a positive perspective the counterparty (i.e. Abengoa) is an experienced and successful designer, builder and operator of solar thermal facilities. Abengoa has constructed the Solnova 1, 3 and 4 facilities in Spain, each of which is a parabolic trough Concentrating Solar Power (CSP) plant with a capacity of 50 MW. Abengoa has also installed the first two commercially operating solar power towers in the world. Abengoa was selected by Arizona Public Service Company to design, build and operate a 280 MW CSP parabolic trough plant in Arizona called the Solana project. Employees of Abengoa were involved as the O&M provider for the SEGS project. The pricing provisions of the contract provide a firm price for the output from the project. In addition, PG&E has undertaken a significant level of due diligence on the project and should be comfortable with the cost of the project and related development activities and requirements. Finally, the IE finds that the contract negotiation process was fair and equitable and led to an effective balance between the interests of PG&E and its customers and the seller.

However, the pricing in the contract is above the MPR. In addition, there are concerns associated with transmission access and the implications of the timing of interconnecting the project.

The amended and restated contract is still a high cost contract relative to MPR and the bids on the short list for the 2007 and 2008 RPS solicitations. However, project development activities since the execution of the original contract have continued to the point where the project viability has increased due to continued permitting activities, receipt of a conditional commitment for a \$1.2 billion loan guarantee, continued pursuit of interconnection studies, and improvement in technology.

Select provisions of the original PPA and the amended and restated agreement are addressed in the confidential appendix.

VII. Conclusions and Recommendations

For the reasons stated herein, Merrimack Energy concludes that the shortlisting decisions by PG&E in the 2007 RPS RFO were reasonable and based on the requirements and evaluation criteria set forth in the Solicitation Protocol. The selection of the shortlist was very inclusive and erred on the side of including more offers in what was a very ample shortlist relative to the procurement target. In the Shortlist Report, Merrimack Energy recommended a number of changes to the RPS procurement process, several of which were adopted by PG&E in the 2008 RPS RFO. Despite recommending certain changes, our assessment is that the PG&E evaluation methodology was appropriate and that it was administered fairly and reasonably.

Consistent with suggestions we had made in and after the Shortlist Report, PG&E developed a negotiation prioritization strategy with shortlisted bidders that created an active group of negotiations based on price and viability factors. The Mojave Solar bid was consistently placed in the secondary group and although its proposal changed over time from the proposal initially shortlisted, it remained in the secondary group during the course of contract negotiations.

While the project sponsor is a very viable and experienced developer of solar thermal projects and is capable of developing the project effectively, there are concerns associated with the timing of the project that adds risk to the ultimate success of the project. PG&E has done an effective job in managing these risks through contract provisions in both the original contract and the amended and restated agreement. The details of the PPA and the amended and restated agreement are addressed in the confidential appendix to this report. The positive attributes of the project should be balanced against the negative attributes in assessing whether or not the amended and restated agreement should be approved.

**PG&E Gas and Electric
Advice Filing List
General Order 96-B, Section IV**

AT&T	Department of Water Resources	North Coast SolarResources
Alcantar & Kahl LLP	Dept of General Services	Northern California Power Association
Ameresco	Douglass & Liddell	Occidental Energy Marketing, Inc.
Anderson & Poole	Downey & Brand	OnGrid Solar
Arizona Public Service Company	Duke Energy	Praxair
BART	Economic Sciences Corporation	R. W. Beck & Associates
Barkovich & Yap, Inc.	Ellison Schneider & Harris LLP	RCS, Inc.
Bartle Wells Associates	Foster Farms	Recurrent Energy
Bloomberg	G. A. Krause & Assoc.	SCD Energy Solutions
Bloomberg New Energy Finance	GLJ Publications	SCE
Boston Properties	GenOn Energy, Inc.	SMUD
Braun Blaising McLaughlin, P.C.	Goodin, MacBride, Squeri, Schlotz & Ritchie	SPURR
Brookfield Renewable Power	Green Power Institute	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
CA Bldg Industry Association	Hanna & Morton	Seattle City Light
CLECA Law Office	Hitachi	Sempra Utilities
CSC Energy Services	In House Energy	Sierra Pacific Power Company
California Cotton Ginners & Growers Assn	International Power Technology	Silicon Valley Power
California Energy Commission	Intestate Gas Services, Inc.	Silo Energy LLC
California League of Food Processors	Lawrence Berkeley National Lab	Southern California Edison Company
California Public Utilities Commission	Los Angeles Dept of Water & Power	Spark Energy, L.P.
Calpine	Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps LLP	Sun Light & Power
Cardinal Cogen	MAC Lighting Consulting	Sunshine Design
Casner, Steve	MBMC, Inc.	Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan
Chris, King	MRW & Associates	Tabors Caramanis & Associates
City of Palo Alto	Manatt Phelps Phillips	Tecogen, Inc.
City of Palo Alto Utilities	McKenzie & Associates	Tiger Natural Gas, Inc.
City of San Jose	Merced Irrigation District	TransCanada
Clean Energy Fuels	Modesto Irrigation District	Turlock Irrigation District
Coast Economic Consulting	Morgan Stanley	United Cogen
Commercial Energy	Morrison & Foerster	Utility Cost Management
Consumer Federation of California	NLine Energy, Inc.	Utility Specialists
Crossborder Energy	NRG West	Verizon
Davis Wright Tremaine LLP	Navigant Consulting	Wellhead Electric Company
Day Carter Murphy	Norris & Wong Associates	Western Manufactured Housing Communities Association (WMA)
Defense Energy Support Center	North America Power Partners	eMeter Corporation