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IDAHO PUBLIC
UTILITIES COMMISSION

May 14, 2010

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Ms. Jean Jewell
Commission Secretary
Idaho Public Utilities Commission
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0074

RE: IPC-E-08-24,
IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF IDAHO POWER COMPANY
FOR THE AUTHORITY TO RETIRE ITS GREEN TAGS

Dear Ms. Jewell,

Please find enclosed two (2) copies of my REC Management Plan comments in the above referenced case. Please return one stamped copy for my files.

In addition, I certify that I have provided a correct and complete copy of my comments on this, the 14th day of May 2010, to the parties listed in Commission Order No. 31062.

Sincerely,



Annie T. Black

Enclosures

Annie T. Black
1110 Marshall St.
Boise, ID 83706
Telephone: (208) 383-4332
Email: annieb.boise@gmail.com

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IDAHO PUBLIC
UTILITIES COMMISSION

BEFORE THE IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF THE)
APPLICATION OF IDAHO POWER) CASE NO. IPC-E-08-24
COMPANY FOR AN ORDER)
AUTHORIZING THE RETIREMENT) COMMENTS ON
OF ITS GREEN TAGS) IDAHO POWER COMPANY'S
) REC MANAGEMENT PLAN
)
)

COMES NOW Annie Black, an Idaho Power Company residential ratepayer representing herself and in response to the Notice of REC Management Plan Filing and Notice of Modified Procedure issued by the Idaho Public Utilities Commission (the "Commission") in Order No. 31062 on April 23, 2010 in Case No. IPC-E-08-24 (the "Case"), submits the following comments.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

On May 20, 2009, in response to an Application filed by Idaho Power Company ("Idaho Power" or the "Company"), the Commission issued a final Order, Order No. 30818, directing Idaho Power to sell its eligible 2007 and 2008 Green Tags generated by the Elkhorn Valley Wind Project and the Raft River Geothermal Project. The Commission also directed the Company to formulate a business plan regarding the disposition of Green Tags generated in 2009 and later. Furthermore, on July 28, 2009, in response to a Petition for Clarification filed by the Industrial Customers of Idaho Power ("ICIP"), the Commission issued a final Order, Order No. 30868, and wrote, "We anticipate that after Idaho Power files its business plan that we will initiate a new case to examine the plan and the Company's proposed treatment of its 2009 Tags." Idaho Power filed its REC Management Plan with the Commission on December 30, 2009. At the April 19, 2010 Commission Decision Meeting, President Kempton invited me to read

my recently submitted comments into the record. Attachment 1 is a copy of my April 19, 2010 submission.

B. INVOLVEMENT

As mentioned in my April 19, 2010 submission, I was employed by the Company from 2002 to 2007 and am a member of the Idaho Conservation League. It is important to reiterate that the views expressed herein are solely my own. I formulated the following comments after reaching out to parties in the Case, discussing issues with policymakers both in Idaho and elsewhere, reviewing the Case docket and researching past cases, current industry guidelines and other related details.

C. GUIDING PRINCIPLE

The primary reason for my interest in this Case is to seek a better understanding of how the Commission view RECs – what retiring does or doesn't mean for the definition of the electrons entering the grid. Once decided, we must learn to tell the same story. This story includes how the State should speak of resources that produce RECs but whose RECs are sold to out-of-state buyers and how the Company should speak of resources whose RECs are not retired (or intended to be retired) in planning documents, policy discussions, investment disclosures and elsewhere. While some may argue that these State or Company discussions or claims are out of the Commission's jurisdiction, I would submit that the Commission's definitions and interpretations in this Case should form the basis for how Idahoans discuss renewable energy, RECs and related matters. If the Commission views a REC as something insubstantial in the definition and assumptions about wind power, geothermal energy and other energy sources that the market has determined warrant the creation of a REC than the Company's REC Management Plan as submitted is sufficient. If on the other hand, the Commission sees a REC as a critical component in the definition and assumptions about the abovementioned energy sources, than the Company's REC Management Plan is, at best, incomplete and, at worst, flawed.

While I readily admit that I support an ever-increasing amount of wind power and geothermal energy as part of the Company's diversified portfolio and the Company's Green Power Program, in this Case, I do not seek to influence the Company's resource

mix. Instead, I am looking for clarity and consistency in the handling of RECs – for the sake of ratepayers, policymakers and the Company itself.

D. REQUEST

In light of my interests, I respectfully request that the Commission grant a hearing to review the specifics and the implications of Idaho Power's REC Management Plan. Furthermore, should it please the Commission, I welcome an opportunity to take part in collaborative discussions regarding the issues in the Case. If my research has turned up nothing else, I have found that the complexities of the Case have lead to as many misunderstandings as they have disagreements. Absent a hearing, I respectfully request that the Commission deny the Company's REC Management Plan as written and request a new plan that either (a.) reflects the inherent value to Idaho Power ratepayers of retiring all 2009 and future RECs the Company obtains the rights to, or (b.) allows for the sale of 2009 and future RECs but requires the Company chart a course of action that more comprehensively educates stakeholders – ratepayers, policymakers and shareholders – on the implications of selling those RECs and report annually to the Commission on those education efforts.

II. DISCUSSION

A. ISSUES OF THE CASE FULLY VETTED OR NOT?

In researching my comments, the argument arose that the Case has been fully vetted, the Commission stated its preference for the treatment of RECs in Order No. 30818, and that nothing substantial has changed in the meantime. In that light, perhaps the Company's only course of action was to submit a plan that followed in the footsteps of the Commission's final order. I lack any evidence that the Federal or State legislative landscape has changed or that a large shift in the market has occurred. However, a significant shift occurred in this Case during the reconsideration arguments. The primary request of the Company, authorization to retire its RECs, was abandoned by the Company in favor of a request to bank all RECs for future use. With ICIP arguing in favor of selling the RECs and Staff opting not to enter the fray, the retirement of RECs was left undefended during oral arguments before the Commission on April 22, 2009. As a ratepayer, I would like an opportunity to defend the position that the Company abandoned.

B. UNANSWERED CRITICAL ISSUES

In my comments dated April 19, 2010, I argued that there remains a need for discussion and identified four critical issues. I have since identified two additional issues (one of which is bundled with an earlier presented issue). In total, my concerns are as follows:

- Is energy produced from a wind resource in any significant way different from energy produced from coal or natural gas if its associated RECs are not retired? How should the Company and its stakeholders refer to an energy resource when its RECs are not retired?
- What role should the State's Energy Plan and other State policies play in determining the appropriate energy mix for Idaho Power?
- Does the Commission believe that non-hydroelectric renewable energy on Idaho Power's system is currently merely a hedge against a future federal or state Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) or a resource with inherent benefits to the Company and its customers?
- Does selling RECs undermine the Company's Green Power Purchase Program and leave it as the only option for purchasing non-hydroelectric renewable energy?
- Is an order to sell or bank RECs creating a liability for the Company with regards to truth in advertising (or perhaps better stated, truth in discussing resources both today and in the future)?

Please reference the arguments presented in my earlier submittal in addition to the comments offered below.

Wind vs. Coal or Natural Gas

In addition to the comparison to wind or geothermal to coal or natural gas, a related question arises of what to call energy that no longer is delivered with its affiliated tags. Both banking and selling RECs leave the Company and energy planners with no claim to the carbon or other environmental benefits of wind or geothermal energy. The definition of RECs generally accepted in the market and put forward multiple times in this Case acknowledges that an electron from a wind or geothermal resource that enters the grid without its affiliated REC is no longer an electron that can be associated with its generating resource's environmental benefits.

The Staff continues to assert in its comments that selling RECs has “no bearing on whether the power is generated from a renewable energy project.” Perhaps it has no bearing on the *generation* of that power, but it certainly has a bearing on the naming and the assumptions customers make about that power. In fact, RECs that are sold are “glued” by their buyer to an electron that would have otherwise not had such environmental benefits (i.e. associated with an electron likely produced by coal-fired or natural gas plant). If the REC buyer is using a REC to “substitute” wind-generated electrons for coal-generated electrons, are Idaho Power ratepayers in essence left with the attributes of the REC buyer’s coal-generated electrons?

Role of State’s Energy Plan and Other State Policies

IPIC’s oral arguments presented on April 22, 2009 before this Commission reiterated a claim IPIC made earlier that the State’s energy policy amounts to “nuclear, natural gas or nothing.” This claim was derived from a quote attributed to the Administrator of Idaho’s Office of Energy and Chair of Idaho’s Strategic Energy Alliance, Paul Kjellander. This claim is further substantiated by IPIC in its comments, citing that the Office of Energy’s Wind Power Working Group was disbanded. These (mis)characterizations (a.) ignore the words of the Idaho Energy Plan already referenced numerous times in this Case, (b.) bypass the reality that the Idaho Strategic Energy Alliance’s Wind Task Force was already hard at work at the time of IPIC’s oral arguments and (c.) grossly misrepresents the breadth of options under consideration as stated in a current Idaho Strategic Energy Alliance public information piece included as Attachment 2.

The State continues to pursue a diversified energy portfolio for its citizens. The most cost effective way to deliver wind or geothermal energy today as a part of a diversified portfolio is to rely on existing resources already connected to the grid. However, this is only achieved through the retirement of RECs associated with these resources. Banking of the RECs holds the environmental attributes hostage and selling the RECs deliveries those attributes to another party, presumably outside the State – neither of these options aligns the Company with currently recognized State policy.

Renewable Energy: Hedge or Inherently Valuable

Case history points to a general support of portfolio diversification and some renewable energy development by this Commission and its Staff. The relevance of these supportive statements hinges on how the Commission views the arguments laid out above regarding the characterization of a resource whose tags have been sold. Cases with supportive assertions include the approval of Schedule 62 (Case No. IPC-E-00-18) and the acknowledgement of the Company's 2004 and 2006 Integrated Resource Plans (Case Nos. IPC-E-04-8 and IPC-E-06-24).

The inherent value of wind and geothermal energy on Idaho Power's system has been hotly debated, using the Green Power Program as a proxy for ratepayer interest in the resource. This argument is flawed. I believe there is a substantial difference between a customer's willingness to pay a very small amount (estimated by the Company at 9 cents a month during the 2009 PCA year) embedded in their monthly energy charge and his or her willingness to participate explicitly in the Company's Green Power Program. Who would take the time to locate a special program, understand its design and costs, fill out and submit a participation form and track monthly expenses on his bill (9 cents per month) for the benefit of securing approximately 9.5 kWh per month of green energy (based on Idaho Power's Green Power Program Contribution Calculator)?

The best publicly available surveys paint a different picture as well. The Company referenced the Idaho Energy Policy Survey 2007, conducted by the Energy Policy Institute in their initial application. In addition, Boise State University issued data in 2007 from their 17th Annual Idaho Public Policy Survey further supporting citizen interest in renewable energy generation (Attachment 3). The top five resources sited as "desirable" were renewable resources, four of which are resources directly impacted by the Commission's position on RECs. In addition, respondents were asked if they supported "paying a slightly higher electric utility rate to encourage development of small renewable power generation (such as wind) in Idaho?" A full 62% supported or strongly supported this notion while only 22.5% opposed or strongly opposed the idea. Paying for the retirement of tags to capture the benefits of small renewable power

generation will only increase a residential customer's bill by \$1.09 (estimated by the Company for the 2009 PCA year).

In addition, it should be noted that if ratepayers view wind or geothermal energy as inherently valuable than a REC is no longer a surplus utility asset in their eyes. ICIP has argued to the contrary. Ironically, if my assumptions regarding the membership of ICIP are even partially accurate (the most recent list of participants I could find was issued in discovery in Case No. IPC-E-09-03), then some ICIP members themselves have publicly stated support for the very renewable energy resources that produce RECs.

Effects on the Green Power Program

My comments presented on April 19, 2010 regarding this issue are complete.

Truth in Representation of Energy Sources

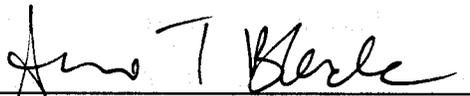
The onus put on the Company to truthfully represent the energy on its system is an undue burden. Despite significant steps taken by the Company to disseminate accurate and straightforward information on their Web site (see www.idahopower.com/aboutus/companyinformation/energysources.cfm), the potential for stakeholder confusion is very high. Ratepayers continue to believe that the Company has some amount of wind on its system that is being delivered to their meter. The benefits they have associated with wind have been stripped away in the sale of the REC. In addition, State policymakers, media outlets and other interested parties routinely talk about the State's current wind and geothermal production as well as its future potential. It cannot be understated, the challenge the company has in managing all of the ways stakeholders might come to false conclusions regarding the Company's resource mix. Is the company the only one liable if a ratepayer learns that its REC lies in the hand of a ratepayer in Montana where a renewable portfolio standard requires the REC or is owned by a corporation buying RECs in the voluntary market to promote themselves as a green business. The National Association of Attorneys Generals and the Federal Trade Commission have an active interest in protecting consumers from the kinds of misunderstandings that easily occur when a REC is at play.

III. CONCLUSION

The issues before the Commission create a challenge for all of us to consider the definitions for the terms we use, the implication of the policies we implement and the assumptions that others unknowingly make. In a time of rate pressure there still remain compelling arguments for the value to ratepayers in retiring RECs. More importantly, however, we must do what we can to be on the same page regarding how we reference energy sources, the implications of retiring, banking or selling tags and how we represent to those outside the inner circle of energy details,

For these reasons and those stated above, I request the Commission grant a hearing to review these issues. If a hearing is deemed unnecessary, I request that the Commission deny the Company's REC Management Plan as written and request a new plan that either (a) reflects the inherent value to Idaho Power ratepayers of retiring all 2009 and future RECs the Company obtains the rights to, or (b) allows for the sale of 2009 and future RECs but requires the Company chart a course of action that more comprehensively educates stakeholders – ratepayers, policymakers and shareholders – on the implications of selling those RECs and report annually to the Commission on those education efforts.

Respectfully submitted this 14th day of May, 2010.



Annie T. Black
Idaho Power Company Residential Ratepayer

April 19, 2010

Idaho Public Utilities Commission
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0074

Dear Honorable Commissioners:

The Commission has been asked whether it wishes to accept the Idaho Power REC Management Plan ("Plan") submitted by Idaho Power Company ("Company") on December 30, 2009 as part of Case No. IPC-E-08-24. I am writing to request that the Commission deny the Plan as submitted, evaluate a handful of issues brought up by the Plan and request a revised plan be submitted.

I would like to disclose some of my background and my association with interested parties in this issue. In the early 1990s, I worked in the utility regulatory industry as a consultant for a firm active in the California market. Years later, I was hired by the Company to run programs using the Company's BPA Conservation and Renewable Discount dollars. I was a Company employee from 2002 to 2007, at which time I left to be a full-time mother. That remains my occupation. My primary role with the Company was in energy efficiency, but I also worked on a variety of projects including the Company's Green Power Program. Finally, I am a member of the Idaho Conservation League (ICL), an intervener in Case No. IPC-E-08-24. It is important to note that the views expressed in this letter are solely my own, not those of the Company nor ICL.

Some might argue that any comments relative to this Plan should have been brought prior to the Commission's earlier rulings in Case No. IPC-E-08-24. I would like to explain why this is the first point at which I am engaging with the Commission on this issue.

I became aware of Case No. IPC-E-08-24 some time after the Commission issued its initial ruling in Order No. 30720 in which the Commission approved the Company's request to retire Green Tags. I was pleased to hear this and, given my current pursuits at home, did not take the time to check back about any reconsideration filings. I heard after the fact about the reconsideration proceedings and subsequent orders. At that time, the best course of action seemed to be to ask about RECs as a policy issue in the 2009 Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) process. At a 2009 IRP public hearing, I learned the Company had filed its REC Plan and was awaiting acceptance by the Commission. That brings us to today.

In evaluating the submitted Plan, the Commission is ruling on the nature of renewable energy on Idaho Power's system for the foreseeable future. The Plan outlines four components: (1) Existing Long-Term PPAs, (2) Existing PURPA and REC Generating Contracts, (3) New Long-Term PPAs and (4) Qualified Renewable Projects. While the Company's plans reflect the Commission's Order No. 30818 in Case No. IPC-E-08-24, I urge the Commission to reevaluate some of the key issues associated with RECs prior to accepting the Plan.

From my perspective, there are four critical issues:

- Is energy produced from a wind resource in any significant way different from energy produced from coal or natural gas if its associated RECs are not retired?
- What role should the State's Energy Plan and other State policies play in determining the appropriate energy mix for Idaho Power?
- Does the Commission believe that non-hydroelectric renewable energy on Idaho Power's system is currently merely a hedge against a future federal or state Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) or a resource with inherent benefits to the Company and its customers?
- Does selling RECs undermine the Company's Green Power Purchase Program and leave it as the only option for purchasing non-hydroelectric renewable energy?

Certainly there are a number of subsequent issues such as the shelf life of tags, the monetary value of tags to customers, the clarity of communication to customers regarding the status of owned or sold RECs and more. Some of the critical issues I've mentioned above did surface during deliberations of Case No. IPC-E-08-24 but were not answered to my satisfaction. Furthermore, I am concerned that these critical issues are not understood by many who are interested in Idaho's energy policy and resource mix but are not central players in this case.

With regards to the critical issues, I offer up a few comments and welcome the opportunity to discuss them further.

Wind vs. Coal or Natural Gas

Most people would argue three significant differences between wind and coal or natural gas as an energy source – dispatchability and associated integration costs, fuel costs and environmental impacts. RECs are not relevant to the first two but are at the crux of the third. If the Commission finds no merit in the environmental impacts and thereby requires the Company to sell its RECs, it implies that the environmental (or carbon) risks and costs associated with coal or natural gas are not relevant.

Role of State's Energy Plan and Other State Policies

The State issued an Energy Plan in 2007 and has subsequently set up the Idaho Office of Energy Resources. Both the Plan and the Office have references to the role of renewable energy in Idaho's energy equation. I assume that the Commission intends to regulate utilities in a way that supports the State's energy policies. In fact, the Commission did address this in Order No. 30720 where in its findings it writes,

We further find that approving the present Application comports with several policies of the Idaho Energy Plan. In particular, retiring Green Tags at this time promotes the development of renewable resources, diversifies Idaho Power's generation portfolio, and yet preserves the Company's ability to meet changes in energy policy. State Energy Plan, Policies 1-2,5,10-11.

It is unclear how the State's policies were treated in the Petition for Reconsideration as most of that petition was focused on the subsequent issues outlined above.

Renewable Energy: Hedge or Inherently Valuable

Much of the deliberation in Case No. IPC-E-08-24 was focused on whether the Company needed to retain rights to RECs in order to meet a future federal or State RPS. While such speculation is important in business planning, it ignores the question of whether the environmental and other benefits bundled in a REC have inherent value to the Company's customers or for that matter, the State as a whole. I believe that acquiring RECs is important in light of uncertainty surrounding a federal RPS. Furthermore, I would also argue that non-hydroelectric renewable energy does have inherent value because of its environmental characteristics.

I find it troubling to hear parties in this case say that RECs are not necessary to claim wind power on one's system as a renewable resource. While RECs are complex, may be seen as "irrational" as stated in Staff Comments and are sometimes painted as a marketing gimmick, they are readily accepted in the industry. In the past, arguments have been made that Idaho does not have a REC market so they are somehow irrelevant here. However, while some components of RECs are to be regulated by the states, Idaho is a player in the national energy market and must abide by standards in that market. RECs are part of the national standard regarding the treatment of non-hydroelectric renewable resources today.

With regards to customers, the Commission wrote in Order No. 30720 that "...by retiring the Green Tags, Idaho Power retains the right to publicize and promote its renewable energy resources in a way that informs customers and satisfies their expectations of the utility." Nothing in the Reconsideration deliberations counteracts this point, which leads me to believe that the Commission stands by this point.

Effects on the Green Power Program

By ordering the Company to sell its RECs, the Commission opens up questions about the premise behind the Company's Green Power Program. In Case No. IPC-E-00-18, the Commission accepted the Company's application, one based on buying and selling RECs as an appropriate mechanism for delivering green energy (particularly wind and solar energy) to customers. If RECs are not critical to the representation of what wind is as a resource, then the basis on which the Green Power Program is built is flawed.

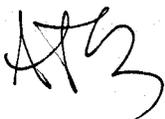
Furthermore, if the Commission adopts the Plan as stated, they will be endorsing the notion that the Company's only mechanism for delivery non-hydroelectric renewable energy to its customer is through the Green Power Program. As a customer and program participant, I find this unsatisfactory. I am willing to pay more for additional renewable resources but not willing to pay more if the company is not also required to offer some of these resources in its overall generation mix. I am asking that the Company retire its RECs so that the renewable energy that it has planned for in numerous IRPs will be delivered to me as a customer prior to my putting my own money into the Green Power Program.

Past comments in the Company's IRP filings imply that Staff and the Commission accept and perhaps endorse the Company's inclusion of wind energy in its portfolio mix.

In conclusion, I would encourage the Commission to further investigate these substantial issues prior to accepting the Company's Plan as stated. I would welcome the opportunity to offer up further documentation and information related to the above concerns. At a minimum, I hope that the Commission can delay their decision until they are able to get complete information on the sale of the 2007 and 2008 RECs. Whether the Company's RECs are certifiable by Green-e and what value these RECs produced for customers seem to be important pieces of data prior to deciding what the long-term disposition of the Company's RECs should be.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this matter. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Annie T. Black

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Boise, ID 83706
annieb.boise@gmail.com
383-4332

What is the Idaho Strategic Energy Alliance?

Citizens, businesses, and state and local government in Idaho are all feeling the impact of higher energy prices and other energy challenges. Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter established the Idaho Strategic Energy Alliance to help develop effective and long-lasting responses to these challenges.

The structure of the Alliance allows a wide variety of stakeholders to have representation and play a role in developing energy plans and strategies for Idaho's energy future. The Alliance is Idaho's primary mechanism to develop options for enabling advanced energy production, energy efficiency, and energy business in the State of Idaho.

The purpose of the Alliance is to enable the development of a sound energy portfolio for Idaho that includes diverse energy resources and production methods, that provides the highest value to the citizens of Idaho, that ensures quality stewardship of environmental resources, and that functions as an effective, secure, and stable energy system.

www.energy.idaho.gov



Office of Energy Resources

IDAHO

If you want to make a suggestion or to learn more, please visit the ISEA web site at www.energy.idaho.gov; call Lisa La Bolle of the Idaho Office of Energy Resources at (208) 287-4993; or send an e-mail to Lisa.LaBolle@oer.idaho.gov.

We Want Your Input!

IDAHO

Strategic Energy Alliance

Securing Idaho's Energy Future



Attachment No. 2
Case No. 1PC-E-08-24

Where We Stand

Around the globe, individuals, governments and corporations are wrestling with a fundamental challenge – how to meet future energy needs in ways that are affordable, sustainable and secure. We must prepare now to meet this challenge, to minimize the economic impacts and to capitalize on the opportunities this challenge will create.

Idahoans understand that our state and our nation are facing an uncertain and constrained energy future. The situation is particularly challenging in Idaho.

For example:

- None of the oil, natural gas, and coal we use is produced in Idaho. These three fuels are used to meet more than two-thirds of our energy demand
- Idahoans have long enjoyed low electricity rates due to Idaho's abundant hydropower resources, but electrical demand in Idaho now far exceeds our in-state supply
- Today only about half of the electricity we use in Idaho is produced in Idaho. The other half comes from out of state, much of it from large coal-fired plants in neighboring states
- Idaho is growing rapidly and with that growth will come continued increased demand for transportation fuel, heating fuel and electricity; according to the U.S. Census Bureau, Idaho's population will grow 52 percent from 2000 to 2030, boosting the state's population to nearly 2 million by 2030
- Meeting this growth in demand will require smarter use of energy, but conservation alone is not going to be enough; we also need investment in new energy production and transmission.

Where We Need to Go

Three major external forces necessarily influence the direction we take in shaping Idaho's energy future: the immediate need to become less dependent upon foreign sources of energy, the significant ecological strains of rapidly developing economies, such as China and India, and the impacts of climate change on our planet.

Idaho doesn't have much in the way of traditional fossil energy reserves to draw upon in meeting our future energy needs, but we do have clean energy resources such as hydropower, wind, solar power and geothermal energy that can be used to reduce fossil fuel consumption if adequate transmission exists to get this energy to market. Idaho also has fertile crop lands and forests that can be used to grow renewable fuels with manageable impact on prices and land use. And finally, Idaho has an energy research, education and technology base that can help turn our clean energy resources into clean energy jobs.

Idaho's abundant hydropower resources keep the average residential retail price of electricity low (6.21 to 7.75 cents per kilowatt hour compared to up to 23.35 cents nationally).

Source: Energy Information Administration

Developing a Plan to Get There

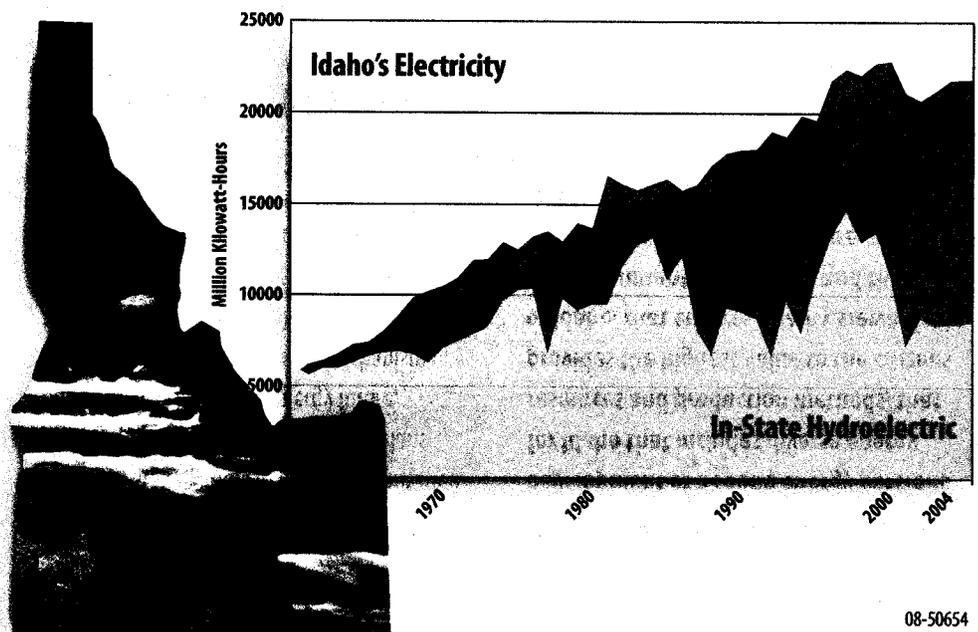
We must chart a course for meeting Idaho's future energy needs in a way that protects our energy consumers, our economy, and our environment.

The Idaho Strategic Energy Alliance was formed to help Idaho address the challenges and capitalize on the opportunities presented by our current energy situation.

The ISEA has established a number of task forces to generate energy options for the state to act upon. Based on the work of the task forces, the ISEA has determined that its initial efforts will be directed toward increased energy efficiency and making better use of the renewable energy resource potential within the state.

The ISEA has also established task forces to evaluate and prepare for other critical energy issues we will face, including Economic Development, Transmission and Carbon Management.

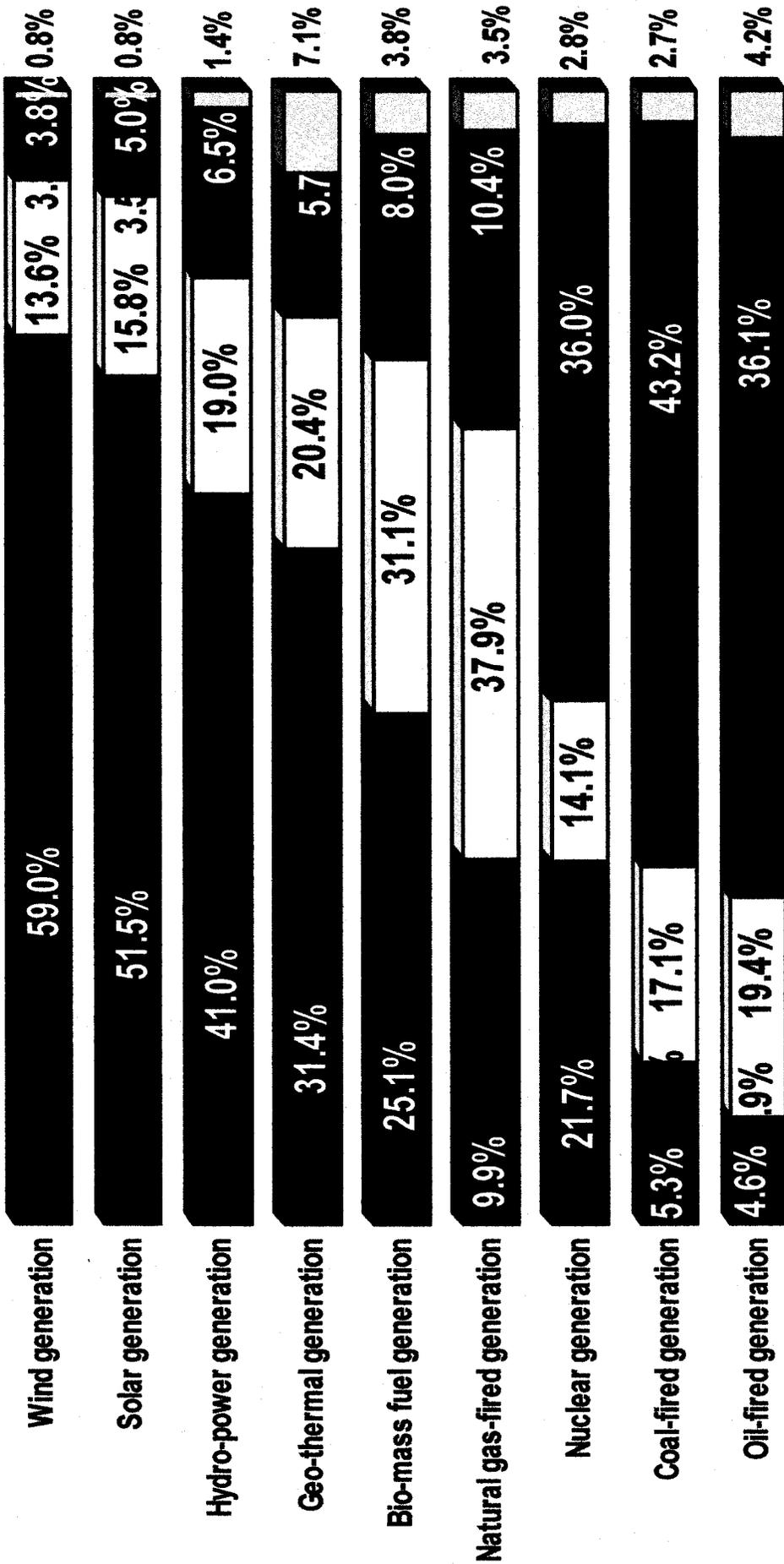
Meeting the energy needs of Idaho, the nation and the globe is a daunting challenge but is also a tremendous economic opportunity. Building a clean energy economy in Idaho will bring significant opportunities for economic development.



Energy Policy Issues

17th Annual Idaho Public Policy Survey

Desirability of Power Generation Technologies - Statewide



Most Desirable

■ 5 ■ 4 □ 3 □ 2 ■ 1 □ Don't know/Refused

Least Desirable

N=534

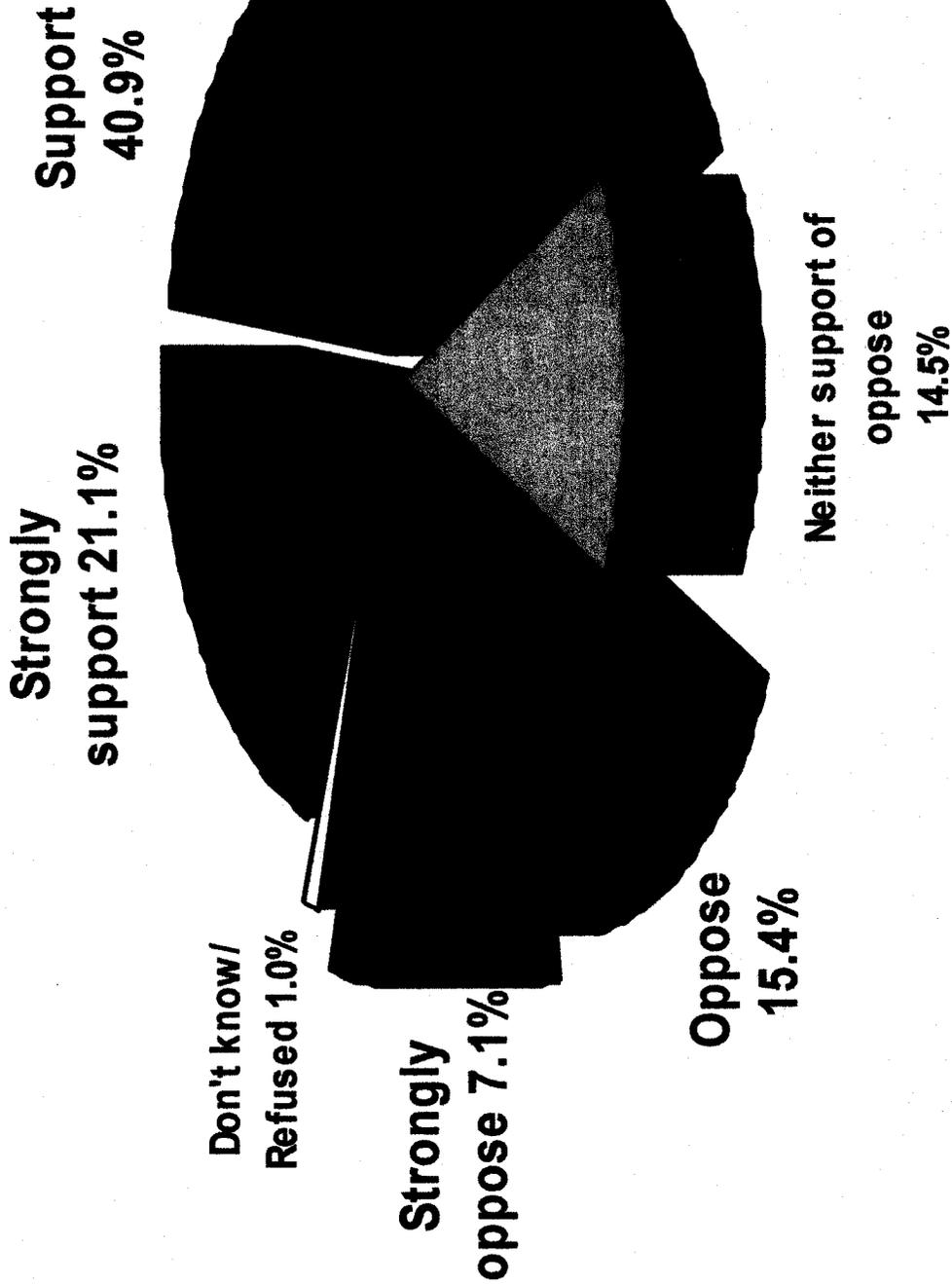
BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY

Attachment 3
Page 1 of 2
Case No. PC-E-08-24

Energy Policy Issues

17th Annual Idaho Public Policy Survey

Do you support paying a slightly higher electric utility rate to encourage development of small renewable power generation (such as wind) in Idaho?



N=534

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 311: QUANTUM MECHANICS

PROBLEM SET 1

2018

DATE: _____



NAME: _____

STUDENT ID: _____

SECTION: _____

PHYSICS 311

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, IL

60637

2018