

Public Utility Commission – Overview of Roles and Responsibilities House Committee on Climate, Energy and Environment

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Roles and Responsibilities of the Public Utility Commission

Background

- PUC Overview
- Who the PUC regulates
- PUC Authority

Processes and Roles

- Types of Dockets
- Types of Processes
- Role of Staff and ALJs

Current and Evolving Responsibilities

- Ratemaking
- Safety & Wildfire Readiness
- HB 2021 Oversight



Oregon Public Utility Commission (OPUC)

- Economic regulator of investor-owned utilities:
 - Electric PGE, PacifiCorp, and Idaho Power
 - Natural Gas NW Natural, Cascade, and Avista
 - Select telecom and small water companies
- Broader role in utility safety and emergency support, including for COUs
- Quasi-judicial and policy functions
- 3 full-time Commissioners

Our mission is to ensure Oregonians have access to safe, reliable and fairly priced utility services that advance state policy and promote the public interest.

We use an inclusive process to evaluate differing viewpoints and visions of the public interest and arrive at balanced, well-reasoned, independent decisions supported by fact and law.

PUC Structure and Responsibilities



Oregon

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- Regulatory Oversight & Consumer Protection
- Utility Safety, Reliability, & Security
- Infrastructure & Strategic Planning
- Public Engagement & Policy
 Implementation
- Funding & Operational Integrity

Who does the PUC regulate?

- Electric, Natural Gas, Water, and Telecommunications utilities that are investor owned, for rate regulated services.
- PUC does not regulate rates of municipal utilities, and of non-rate regulated services, such as cell phone plans, etc.
 - Rates of municipal or co-op utilities regulated by elected officials or elected board members.



PUC Authority – Background

- As monopoly providers of essential services, public utilities are subject to government control over entry, service, and rates
- Although subject to regulation, public utilities remain private enterprises with protected rights
- The PUC sets rates that balance the interests of the utility and its customers
 - To protect customers, the rates must be just and reasonable
 - To protect the financial health of the utility, the rates must provide sufficient revenue for operating expenses and the capital costs of the business
- If rates do not afford sufficient compensation, it may be argued that the State has taken utility property without paying just compensation
- The Commission listens to stakeholders and experts, then makes decisions about these issues



Categories of Dockets the PUC Reviews

The PUC evaluates regulated utility filings in three major categories.



How the PUC makes decisions

The PUC makes decisions and implements policy in 3 primary ways

Contested Cases

- Quasi-judicial action
- Trial-like process to resolve disputed issues of fact, law, and policy
- Decisions must be based on evidentiary record
- Ex parte restrictions apply
- May be appealed to court

Rulemakings

- Staff-led process, to collect stakeholder input
- PUC must give notice and allow public comment
- Subject to Open Meetings Law
- Results in rules that subject utilities, others to specific binding and ongoing requirements

Other-Than Contested Cases

- Decisions as part of regular public meeting agenda
- No formal evidentiary record
- Subject to Open Meetings Law



About PUC Staff



• Staff:

- Analyze Utility filings
- Request more information
- Develop public meeting memos
- Develop draft rules
- Complete reports and analysis
- Submit, defend written testimony
- Review all testimony, assess for reasonableness
- Develop settlement positions
- Attorneys working with Staff:
 - Ensure legal sufficiency of rules and memos
 - Cross examine witnesses
 - Submit legal briefs
 - Make oral arguments

About ALJs



- Lawyers/Judges with experience in Administrative Law, Utilities Regulation
- Operate under delegated authority from the Commission
- Responsible for managing Contested Case, other case process
 - Schedules
 - Parties
 - Motions
 - Resolve evidentiary issues
 - Draft orders
 - Manage decision process

Current and Expanding Responsibilities



Oregon Public Utility Commission

Example of PUC Role: Ratemaking

General Rate Case

- Evaluates a utility's business costs
- Utility may file at any time
- PUC conducts a year-long contested case investigation
- Staff and other parties evaluate components of utility projected costs
 - Labor
 - Materials
 - Capital costs
 - Prudence of investments
- PUC determines a revenue requirement and rate of return for the utility

Annual Cost Adjustments

- Used for some non-capital costs
 - No profit mark-up
 - Incentives to control costs
- Reflect changes in actual prices paid by the utility
 - Wholesale electricity
 - Natural gas
- High variability costs

Role of the Safety Division

Advancing wildfire readiness, response and resilience

- 1) Safety authority related to overhead utility assets
- 2) Emergency support function when either state or utilities emergency response activated

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HB 2021 – PUC Oversight

- Pre-2030
 - Clean Energy Planning (ORS 469A.415, ORS 469A.420)
 - Continual progress (ORS 469A.415)
 - Cost cap (ORS 469A.445, ORS 469A.450)
 - Reliability off-ramp (ORS 469A.440)
- Post-2030
 - Compliance verification with Oregon DEQ (ORS 469A.435)
 - Remediation plans for non-compliance (ORS 469A.435)

Evolving PUC Role: 2025 Session Themes

- Affordability
- Distributed and small-scale energy
 - Microgrids
 - Community solar
 - Small-scale resources
- Utility accountability and performance
 - Performance-based ratemaking
 - Wildfire liability
 - HB 2021 compliance
 - Large load customers
- Transmission

Questions?

For follow-up questions, please contact Laura.Tabor@puc.oregon.gov Nolan.Moser@puc.oregon.gov

