Regulatory Commission of Alaska 701 West Eighth Avenue, Suite 300 Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907) 276-6222; TTY 1-800-770-8973

STATE OF ALASKA

THE REGULATORY COMMISSION OF ALASKA

Before Commissioners:

John M. Espindola, Chairman Steve DeVries Robert M. Pickett John C. Springsteen

6 7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

1

2

3

4

5

In the Matter of the Petition Filed by the Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a Anchorage Hydropower for Acknowledgment of Acquisition of Expertise Required to Participate as a Voting Member of the Eklutna Operating Committee

U-24-024

ORDER NO. 8

ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO DISMISS IN PART AND DISMISSING NOTICE AND REQUEST, DENYING MOTION TO DISMISS IN PART, VACATING PROCEDURAL SCHEDULE, DENYING MOTION TO COMPEL, DENYING REQUEST TO CONSTRUE NOTICE AND REQUEST AS PETITION TO AMEND CERTIFICATE CONDITION, PROVIDING GUIDANCE FOR FUTURE FILINGS, AND CLOSING DOCKET

BY THE COMMISSION:

<u>Summary</u>

We grant the motion to dismiss filed by the Office of the Attorney General, Regulatory Affairs and Public Advocacy Section (RAPA) in part, and dismiss the *Notice* and Request for Acknowledgment of Anchorage Hydropower's Acquisition of Expertise Required to Participate as a Voting Member of the Eklutna Operating Committee (Notice and Request) filed by the Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a Anchorage Hydropower (AHP) on July 18, 2024. We deny the motion to dismiss in part. We vacate the remaining procedural schedule adopted for resolution of this docket, including the prehearing conference scheduled for November 18, 2024, and the public hearing scheduled to begin on November 18, 2024. We deny the motion to compel discovery responses jointly filed

U-24-024(8) - (11/14/2024) Page 1 of 37

by Chugach Electric Association, Inc. (Chugach) and Matanuska Electric Association, Inc. (MEA). We deny the request by AHP to construe its Notice and Request as a petition to modify the conditions on AHP's certificate of public convenience and necessity (certificate). We provide guidance to AHP for its consideration should it make future filings related to reinstatement of Eklutna Operating Committee (EOC) voting rights. We close this docket.

Background

In Order U-18-102(44)¹ we described the Eklutna Hydroelectric Project (Eklutna Project) as follows:

The Eklutna Project was built and operated by the federal government pursuant to the Eklutna Power Act of 1950. In 1995, Congress authorized sale of the Eklutna Project to [the Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a Municipal Light & Power Department (ML&P)], Chugach, and MEA under the terms of the 1989 Eklutna Purchase Agreement. Under this agreement, the three utilities received an undivided interest in all of the Eklutna Project, water rights, generation plant and the transmission assets interconnecting the Eklutna Project with ML&P, Chugach, and MEA. ML&P obtained a 53.33% ownership interest, Chugach obtained a 30% ownership interest, and MEA obtained a 16.67% interest in the Eklutna Project. Eklutna Project energy, capacity, and costs are to be allocated based on these ownership interests. ML&P and Chugach assert that the Eklutna Project currently has a maximum capacity of 39 MW.

The three utilities created the Eklutna Operating Committee (EOC) to make all management decisions related to operation, maintenance, and budgeting for the Eklutna Project. ML&P, Chugach, and MEA each have a representative on the EOC. Decisions by the EOC are made based upon a double majority consisting of affirmative votes by at least two of the three utilities whose ownership shares total at least 51% of the Eklutna Project ownership. Effectively, management of the Eklutna Project is limited to actions approved by ML&P and at least one of Chugach or MEA.²

¹Order U-18-102(44)/U-19-020(39)/U-19-021(39), Order Accepting Stipulation in Part, Subject to Conditions; Transferring and Issuing Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity, Subject to Conditions; Addressing Beluga River Unit Management, Gas Transfer Prices, and Third Party Sales Gas Pricing; and Requiring Filings, dated May 28, 2020 (Order U-18-102(44)).

²Order U-18-102(44) at 60-61 (footnotes omitted).

Chugach filed a petition seeking our approval of its acquisition of all service obligations and most assets of ML&P, and an application to amend its certificate to reflect the new service obligations.³ Under the terms of this acquisition, Chugach would offer employment to all ML&P employees and the Municipality of Anchorage would retain no ML&P employees.⁴ Under this acquisition, Chugach was not purchasing ML&P's interest in the Eklutna Project Power Plant, but was acquiring a portion of ML&P's share of cost responsibilities and output from the Eklutna Project for a 35 year period.⁵ Docket U-19-020 was opened to investigate this petition and application.⁶

As part of this same transaction, ML&P filed an application to amend its certificate to delete its current service territory and add the Eklutna Project Power Plant site as its new service territory.⁷

³Petition for Approvals Needed to Acquire Anchorage Municipal Light and Power and Application to Amend Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity No. 8, filed April 1, 2019 (Petition for Approvals), in Docket U-19-020.

⁴Pre-filed Direct Testimony of Arthur W. Miller, filed April 1, 2019, in Docket U-19-020, Exhibit AWM-03 at 67 (Section 6.05(a)); Docket U-19-020/U-19-021 Tr. 2708-2709.

⁵Petition for Approvals at 8.

⁶Order U-19-020(1), Order Addressing Timeline for Decision, Inviting Participation by the Attorney General and Petitions to Intervene, Scheduling Prehearing Conference, Giving Notice of Possible Consolidation, Designating Commission Panel, and Appointing Administrative Law Judge, dated April 18, 2019.

⁷Application of the Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a Municipal Light and Power to Amend Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity No. 121 and to Terminate Dividend Restriction, filed April 5, 2019 (ML&P Application).

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

Docket U-19-021 was opened to investigate this application.⁸ Dockets U-19-020 and U-19-021 were consolidated with Docket U-18-102.9

We ultimately approved the transaction under which Chugach acquired the service obligations and most of the ML&P assets, subject to conditions. One of these conditions required ML&P to surrender its voting rights on the EOC prior to the effective date of the agreements under which ML&P's successor would be providing part of its share of the Eklutna Project output to Chuqach (the Eklutna Power Purchase Agreement (PPA))¹¹ and selling the remainder of its share of the Eklutna Project output to MEA (the MEA PPA). 12 We required that:

This surrender must have a term at least equal to the term of the Eklutna PPA and the MEA PPA, as those agreements may be extended, and cannot be lifted until such time as MHP has shown to our satisfaction that MHP has acquired the expertise required to fully participate as a voting member of the EOC. This does not prohibit MHP from attending EOC meetings, but may not allow MHP any ability to delay or change the Eklutna Project decisions made by the Chugach and MEA representatives on the EOC. 13

⁹Order U-18-102(8)/U-19-020(2)/U-19-021(2), Order Consolidating Dockets, Designating Party, Requiring Filing, Granting Petitions to Intervene, Adopting Procedural Schedule, Addressing Timeline for Final Decision, and Amending Docket Captions, dated May 8, 2019.

¹⁰As part of this transaction, ML&P's ownership interest in the Eklutna Project transmission system interconnecting the Eklutna Project Power Plant with the transmissions systems of Chugach, ML&P, and MEA was transferred to Chugach and MEA. The Eklutna Project transmission system is not at issue in this docket.

¹¹The Eklutna PPA is attached as Appendix D to Order U-18-102(44) and is entitled Eklutna Power Purchase Agreement Between Chugach Electric Association, Inc. ("Purchaser") and Municipality of Anchorage ("Seller").

¹²Order U-18-102(44) at 65-67. The MEA PPA is attached as Appendix H to Order U-18-102(44) and is entitled Eklutna Power Purchase Agreement Between Municipality of Anchorage ("Seller") and Matanuska Electric Association, Inc. ("Purchaser").

¹³Order U-18-102(44) at 67.

U-24-024(8) - (11/14/2024) Page 4 of 37

⁸Order U-19-021, Order Addressing Timeline for Decision, Inviting Participation by the Attorney General and Petitions to Intervene, Scheduling Prehearing Conference, Giving Notice of Possible Consolidation, Designating Commission Panel, and Appointing Administrative Law Judge, dated April 18, 2019.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

In compliance with this condition, ML&P surrendered its EOC voting rights effective October 30, 2019.14

Almost five years later, AHP filed the Notice and Request seeking reinstatement of its EOC voting rights. 15 In this filing, AHP asserted that Anchorage Water and Wastewater (AWWU) General Manager Mark A. Corsentino had been appointed to be the General Manager of AHP and that AWWU Engineering Director Mark Schimscheimer would provide support to Corsentino. AHP filed the resumes of these two employees. 16 To reflect the time these two AWWU employees are expected to spend on AHP business, 20% of Corsentino's salary and 10% of Schimscheimer's salary would be paid by AHP.¹⁷ AHP requested a decision on its Notice and Request within 30 days of the date it was filed, or by August 17, 2024. 18

We issued public notice of the Notice and Request, with comments due by August 26, 2024.¹⁹ The Native Village of Eklutna filed comments indicating the Village's endorsement of AHP's request.²⁰ Chugach and MEA jointly filed comments identifying issues related to the Notice and Request that they believed should be investigated.²¹

¹⁴Notice of ML&P's Surrender of Eklutna Operating Committee Voting Rights, filed October 30, 2020, in Dockets U-18-102/U-19-020/U-19-021.

¹⁵Notice and Request for Acknowledgment of Anchorage Hydropower's Acquisition of Expertise Required to Participate as a Voting Member of the Eklutna Operating Committee, filed July 22, 2024 (Notice and Request).

¹⁶Notice and Request at Exhibits 2 and 4.

¹⁷Notice and Request at Exhibit 3.

¹⁸Notice and Request at 1.

¹⁹Notice of Utility Request, dated July 26, 2024.

²⁰Correspondence by Aaron Leggett, President, Native Village of Eklutna, filed August 2, 2024.

²¹Correspondence from Arthur W. Miller, Chief Executive Officer, Chugach Electric Association, Inc. and from Antony M. Izzo, Chief Executive Officer, Matanuska Electric Association, Inc., filed August 26, 2024.

We opened this docket to investigate the Notice and Request, denied AHP's request for an early decision, designated Chugach and MEA as parties to this docket, invited participation by the Attorney General, and scheduled a prehearing conference.²² RAPA elected to participate in this docket.²³ Chugach and MEA have participated jointly.²⁴ We rescheduled the prehearing conference to accommodate AHP's counsel.²⁵

AHP filed a motion for expedited consideration for a final decision in this docket by October 2, 2024.²⁶ RAPA agreed with AHP that a final decision in this matter could be reached by October 2, 2024.27 Chugach and MEA opposed expedited consideration.²⁸ The Municipality of Anchorage Assembly (Assembly) filed a petition to intervene in this matter on August 27, 2024.²⁹ We denied AHP's motion for expedited

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

²²Order U-24-024(1), Order Denying Request for Decision in 30 Days; Designating Parties; Inviting Participation by the Attorney General and Intervention; Addressing Timeline for Decision; Scheduling Prehearing Conference; Designating Commission Panel; and Appointing Administrative Law Judge, dated July 30, 2024 (Order U-24-024(1)).

²³Notice of Election to Participate, filed August 7, 2024.

²⁴Chugach Electric Association, Inc. and Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.'s Entry of Appearance, filed August 15, 2024.

²⁵Order U-24-024(2), Order Vacating and Rescheduling Prehearing Conference, dated August 14, 2024.

²⁶Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a Anchorage Hydropower's Motion for Expedited Consideration of Request for Acknowledgement of Acquisition of Expertise Required to Participate as a Voting Member of the Eklutna Operating Committee, filed August 15, 2024.

²⁷Office of the Attorney General's Response to Anchorage Hydropower's (AHP) Motion for Expedited Consideration of its Request for Acknowledgment, filed August 26, 2024.

²⁸Chugach Electric Association, Inc. and Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.'s Joint Opposition to AHP's Motion for Expedited Consideration, filed August 26, 2024.

²⁹Anchorage Assembly's Petition to Intervene, filed August 27, 2024 (Assembly Petition).

At the prehearing conference on August 30, 2024, following oral argument by the parties, the administrative law judge (ALJ) announced our denial of the motion for expedited consideration filed by AHP.³¹ The ALJ also announced our desire for briefing on the minimum term of the EOC voting rights surrender required by Order U-18-102(44).³² The parties and the Assembly then proposed a procedural schedule for resolving this docket.³³ We adopted the procedural schedule proposed by the parties and denied the Assembly's petition to intervene.³⁴

AHP filed an initial brief on the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender issue and testimony by Corsentino.³⁵ Chugach and MEA filed testimony by Eugene A. Ori and by Tony R. Zellers.³⁶ RAPA filed a responsive brief on the minimum term of EOC

³⁰Order U-24-024(3), *Order Denying Motion for Expedited Consideration In Part*, dated August 20, 2024.

³¹Tr. 7-15.

³²Tr. 17-18.

³³Tr. 20-23.

³⁴Order U-24-024(4), *Order Adopting Procedural Schedule, Denying Petition to Intervene, and Redesignating Commission Panel*, dated September 12, 2024 (Order U-24-024(4)).

³⁵Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a Anchorage Hydropower's Brief Regarding Interpretation of Order 39, filed September 18, 2024 (AHP Initial Brief); Prefiled Direct Testimony of Mark A. Corsentino, P.E., filed September 18, 2024.

³⁶Prefiled Responsive Testimony of Eugene A. Ori, filed October 8, 2024; Prefiled Responsive Testimony of Tony R. Zellers, filed October 8, 2024.

voting rights surrender issue.³⁷ Chugach and MEA filed a responsive brief on the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender issue.³⁸

AHP requested that we issue an order governing confidential discovery.³⁹ We issued an order governing confidential discovery in response to that request.⁴⁰ RAPA filed a motion to dismiss the Notice and Request.⁴¹ Chugach and MEA joined in the Motion to Dismiss.⁴² RAPA filed a request to defer ruling on the Motion to Dismiss, and a motion for expedited consideration of the request to defer ruling.⁴³ We denied the request to defer ruling and the motion for expedited consideration of that request.⁴⁴

Chugach and MEA filed a motion to compel discovery from AHP.⁴⁵ AHP filed a reply brief on the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender and reply testimony

³⁷Office of the Attorney General's Brief on Interpretation of Order 39, filed October 8, 2024 (RAPA Brief).

³⁸Chugach Electric Association, Inc. and Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.'s Joint Brief Regarding Surrender Term, filed October 8, 2024 (Chugach/MEA Brief).

³⁹Tr. 16-17, 23-24: Correspondence from D. Thompson filed October 16, 2024.

⁴⁰Order U-24-024(5), *Order Governing Confidential Discovery Material*, dated October 17, 2024.

⁴¹Office of the Attorney General's Motion to Dismiss as Moot, filed October 15, 2024 (Motion to Dismiss).

⁴²Chugach Electric Association, Inc. and Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.'s Joinder in Motion to Dismiss Regarding Surrender Term, filed October 24, 2024.

⁴³Office of the Attorney General's Request to Defer Ruling on Motion to Dismiss, filed October 24, 2024; Office of the Attorney General's Motion for Expedited Consideration of Request to Defer Ruling, filed October 24, 2024.

⁴⁴Order U-24-024(6), Order Denying Request to Defer Ruling and Motion for Expedited Consideration of Request to Defer Ruling, dated October 25, 2024.

⁴⁵Chugach Electric Association, Inc. and Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.'s Motion to Compel Discovery Responses, filed October 28, 2024 (Motion to Compel).

by Corsentino.⁴⁶ AHP filed an opposition to the Motion to Dismiss.⁴⁷ RAPA filed a reply to AHP's opposition to the Motion to Dismiss.⁴⁸ AHP filed an opposition to the Motion to Compel.⁴⁹

AHP filed a motion for oral argument on the Motion to Dismiss and the Motion to Compel, and a motion for expedited consideration of the motion for oral argument.⁵⁰ RAPA filed a response to the motion for oral argument and motion for expedited consideration of the motion for oral argument.⁵¹ We denied the motion for oral argument and the motion for expedited consideration of the motion for oral argument.⁵² Chugach and MEA filed a reply to AHP's opposition to the motion to compel.⁵³

10

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

⁴⁶Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a Anchorage Hydropower's Reply Brief Regarding Interpretation of Order 39, filed October 29, 2024 (AHP Reply Brief); Prefiled Reply Testimony of Mark A. Corsentino, P.E., filed October 29, 2024.

⁴⁷Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a Anchorage Hydropower's Opposition to the Office of the Attorney General's Motion to Dismiss as Moot, filed October 30, 2024 (AHP Response).

⁴⁸Office of the Attorney General's Reply to AHP's Opposition to Motion to Dismiss, filed November 4, 2024 (RAPA Reply).

⁴⁹Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a Anchorage Hydropower's Opposition to Chugach Electric Association, Inc. and Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.'s Motion to Compel Discovery Responses, filed November 4, 2024 (AHP Opposition).

⁵⁰Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a Anchorage Hydropower's Motion for Oral Argument, filed November 5, 2024; Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a Anchorage Hydropower's Motion for Expedited Consideration of its Motion for Oral Argument, filed November 5, 2024, as corrected by Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a Anchorage Hydropower's Errata to Motion for Expedited Consideration of its Motion for Oral Argument, filed November 6, 2024.

⁵¹Office of the Attorney General's Response to AHP's Motions for Oral Argument and Expedited Consideration, filed November 6, 2024.

⁵²Order U-24-024(7), Order Denying Motion for Oral Argument and Motion for Expedited Consideration of Motion for Oral Argument, dated November 6, 2024.

⁵³Chugach Electric Association, Inc. and Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.'s Reply to AHP's Opposition to Motion to Compel Discovery Responses, filed November 6, 2024 (Chugach/MEA Reply).

276-6222; (206)

Discussion

Motion to Dismiss

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

In its Motion to Dismiss, RAPA seeks dismissal of AHP's Notice and Request on two grounds. First, RAPA asserts that AHP only desires to have its EOC voting rights restored so that it could have greater input on the Eklutna Project Fish and Wildlife Program identified in Section 104(a) of Public Law 104-58. RAPA states that the Governor has now approved the Eklutna Project Fish and Wildlife Program. Based on this action, RAPA concludes that the Notice and Request is now moot and should be dismissed. 54 Second, RAPA also asserts that the Notice and Request should be dismissed because it is premature under the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender specified in Order U-18-102(44).55

We raised the issue that the Notice and Request appears to be premature under the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender specified in Order U-18-102(44) at the prehearing conference.⁵⁶ That issue has been extensively briefed by the parties and we will address it first.

Dismissal as Premature Under the Terms of Order U-18-102(44)

In Order U-18-102(44) we established a minimum term for ML&P's surrender of its EOC voting rights as a condition of AHP's certification as a public utility and as a condition of our approval of the Eklutna PPA and the MEA PPA. This term is stated as follows:

We can only find that [AHP] is managerially and technically fit to maintain an ownership interest in the Eklutna Project subject to the condition that before the effective date of either the Eklutna PPA or the MEA PPA, ML&P surrenders

⁵⁴Motion to Dismiss at 1-7. See, Order U-18-102(44) at 61, and the materials cited in footnote 175, for a discussion of the Fish and Wildlife Program requirements.

⁵⁵Motion to Dismiss at 7-8.

⁵⁶Tr. 6-7.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

its vote on the EOC under the Eklutna Project agreement so that Chugach and MEA can jointly manage and operate the Eklutna Project, including negotiating compliance with the Fish and Wildlife Agreement, without [AHP] having a vote on operating or management decisions. This surrender must have a term at least equal to the term of the Eklutna PPA and the MEA PPA, as those agreements may be extended, and cannot be lifted until such time as [AHP] has shown to our satisfaction that [AHP] has acquired the expertise required to fully participate as a voting member of the EOC.⁵⁷

AHP based its request for reinstatement of EOC voting rights on the assertion that it had acquired the expertise required to fully participate as a voting member of the EOC in compliance with the second half of this condition.⁵⁸ AHP initially made no reference to the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender required by Order U-18-102(44).⁵⁹

We raised the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender issue at the prehearing conference, and AHP responded that it disagreed with the suggestion that Order U-18-102(44) mandated a minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender. 60 We requested briefing on this issue. 61 In its briefing on this issue, AHP acknowledged that if Order U-18-102(44) mandated a minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender it would not have EOC voting rights until both the Eklutna PPA and the MEA PPA elapsed. 62 AHP raised several grounds on which it based its belief that Order U-18-102(44) did not mandate a minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender. We address those grounds separately.

Rules of Statutory and Contract Interpretation

AHP asserts:

It is a principle of both contract law and statutory interpretation that contracts and statutes should not be interpreted in a manner that renders

⁵⁷Order U-18-102(44) at 67 (emphasis added).

⁵⁸Notice and Request at 3-7.

⁵⁹Notice and Request at 1-14.

⁶⁰Tr. 6-7, 15.

⁶¹Tr. 17-18.

⁶²AHP Initial Brief at 9.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

language superfluous. To the extent there is any ambiguity in the language of a past Commission Order, the Commission should apply the same rules of interpretation here.63

AHP cities to no authority for application of this rule of interpretation to our orders. For the sake of clarity in this proceeding we address this issue as if these rules of interpretation do apply to our orders, without determining if these rules do apply to our orders.

The minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender is stated in Order U-18-102(44) as:

This surrender must have a term at least equal to the term of the Eklutna PPA and the MEA PPA, as those agreements may be extended, and cannot be lifted until such time as [A]HP has shown to our satisfaction that [A]HP has acquired the expertise required to fully participate as a voting member of the EOC.

As an initial matter, we agree with RAPA that there is no grammatical ambiguity in the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender language.⁶⁴ AHP has disputed RAPA's grammatical evaluation of this language. 65 However, each of AHP's arguments would result in portions of the language actually used in Order U-18-102(44) being rendered superfluous in violation of the very rules of interpretation AHP suggests that we follow. AHP's arguments for finding a grammatical ambiguity are not convincing and we do not agree with AHP's assertion that there is grammatical ambiguity in the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender language used in Order U-18-102(44).

AHP also argues that there is a contextual ambiguity in the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender language in Order U-18-102(44). Specifically, AHP argues that the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender renders Section 4.2 of the Eklutna PPA and Section 4.2 the MEA PPA superfluous in violation of the rules of construction it

⁶³AHP Initial Brief at 13 (footnote omitted).

⁶⁴RAPA Brief at 3-5

⁶⁵AHP Reply Brief at 7-14.

AHP argues that if we intended the minimum term of EOC voting rights to be enforced as written, we would have disapproved the Section 4.2 referred to by AHP.⁶⁷ However, in crafting Order U-18-102(44) we "sought to find a way to approve this transaction while leaving as much of the parties' bargain intact as possible."⁶⁸ We did not disapprove any part of the transaction documents unless we specifically found that the public interest required disapproval of that part. Our failure to completely harmonize the transaction documents with the substance of Order U-18-102(44) cannot be taken as a basis for nullifying or rendering superfluous any express term stated in Order U-18-102(44).

Section 4.2 of the Eklutna PPA states:

Section 4.2 Operation of the Facility.

- (A) In accordance with the Operations Agreement (as may be amended by the Operations Agreement Amendment), during the Term Purchaser shall manage, control, operate and maintain the Chugach Portion in a manner consistent with Prudent Utility Practice.
- (B) During the Term, Seller shall, in consultation with Purchaser, select the person to serve as Seller's representative to the Operating Committee (the "Seller's Representative"). The Seller's Representative shall make all decisions on the Operating Committee consistent with Prudent Utility Practice and the rights and obligations of the Parties under this PPA. Seller's Representative shall also be Seller's representative for any consultation, study, and implementation processes required under the Fish and Wildlife Agreement relating to the Facility. The Seller's Representative shall make all decisions with respect to any processes required under the Fish and Wildlife Agreement with due regard for the rights and obligations of the Parties under this PPA.

⁶⁶AHP Initial Brief at 9-19; AHP Reply Brief at 14-17, 19-36.

⁶⁷AHP Initial Brief at 9-19

⁶⁸Order U-18-102(44) at 11.

(C) The Parties acknowledge and agree that Seller has prior rights to not less than 41 million gallons of water per day from Eklutna Lake for public water supply pursuant to the Act of October 30, 1984, 98 Stat. 2823; Alaska Statutes 46.15.150(a); and Certificate of Appropriation AOL 44944. The Parties agree that during the Term, the supply of water available for production of Power by the Seller's Interest shall be net of all water taken by Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility for public water supply purposes. ⁶⁹

Eklutna PPA Subsection 4.2(A) deals with Chugach's obligations as Purchaser and Subsection 4.2(C) only identifies the Municipality of Anchorage's rights to water from Eklutna Lake. Neither of these two subsections are relevant to AHP's argument and we do not address them further.

Subsection 4.2(B) requires AHP, as Seller, to consult with Chugach in the selection of AHP's representative on the EOC. In Order U-18-102(44), we stated:

We can only find that MHP is managerially and technically fit to maintain an ownership interest in the Eklutna Project subject to the condition that before the effective date of either the Eklutna PPA or the MEA PPA, ML&P surrenders its vote on the EOC under the Eklutna Project agreements so that Chugach and MEA can jointly manage and operate the Eklutna Project, including negotiating compliance with the Fish and Wildlife Agreement, without MHP having a vote on operation or management decisions. This surrender must have a term at least equal to the term of the Eklutna PPA and the MEA PPA, as those agreements may be extended, and cannot be lifted until such time as MHP has shown to our satisfaction that MHP has acquired the expertise required to fully participate as a voting member of the EOC. This does not prohibit MHP from attending EOC meetings, but may not allow MHP any ability to delay or change the Eklutna Project decisions made by the Chugach and MEA representatives on the EOC. The contract of the EOC.

This language allows, but does not require, AHP to have a non-voting representative attend EOC meetings. Not disapproving Subsection 4.2(B) leaves intact the parties bargain requiring AHP to consult with Chugach when selecting AHP's representative to the EOC. Further, nothing in the Order U-18-102(44) prevents AHP's non-voting EOC representative from participating in EOC meetings "consistent with Prudent Utility Practice"

⁶⁹Order U-18-102(44), Appendix D at 9.

⁷⁰Order U-18-102(44) at 67.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

- and Purchaser. Seller shall be responsible for all capital costs, all operations and maintenance expenses, and all costs and expenses for environmental compliance and compliance with Applicable Laws relating to the MEA Portion. (B) During the Term. Seller shall, after giving Purchaser a reasonable opportunity to consult with Seller, but without in any way limiting Seller's discretion as a result of any such consultation, select the person to serve as representative to the Operating Committee (the "Seller's Representative"). The Seller's Representative shall make all decisions on the Operating Committee consistent with Prudent Utility Practice and the rights and obligations of the Parties under this PPA and the rights and obligations of the parties under the Chugach Power Purchase Agreement. The Seller's Representative shall also be Seller's representative for any consultation, study, and implementation processes required under the Fish and Wildlife Agreement relating to the Facility. The Seller's Representative shall make all
- (C) The Parties acknowledge and agree that Seller has prior rights to not less than 41 million gallons of water per day from Eklutna Lake for public water supply pursuant to the Act of October 30, 1984. 98 Stat. 2823; Alaska Statutes 46.15.150(a); and Certificate of Appropriation AOL 44944. The Parties agree that during the Term, the supply of water available for production of Power by the Seller's Interest shall be net of all water taken by Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility for public water supply purposes consistent with the aforementioned water rights.

decisions with respect to any processes required under the Fish and Wildlife Agreement with due regard for the rights and obligations of the Parties under

MEA PPA Subsection 4.2(A) does not address AHP's representation on the EOC and Subsection 4.2(C) only identifies the Municipality of Anchorage's rights to water from

this PPA.

As discussed above, the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender condition allows AHP to have a representative attend EOC meetings. The MEA PPA Section 4.2(B) requirement that AHP consult with MEA on AHP's choice of that representative remains effective even if the AHP representative has no voting rights. Also, as discussed above, the "consistent with Prudent Utility Practice and the rights and obligations of the Parties under this PPA" language of MEA PPA Subsection 4.2(B) places boundaries on the AHP non-voting representative's participation in EOC meetings and our not disapproving Subsection 4.2(B) leaves intact the parties' bargain for this limitation on AHP.

Eklutna PPA Section 4.2(B) and MEA PPA Section 4.2(B) are both silent on voting rights and thus the requirement that ML&P surrender its EOC voting rights does not expressly nullify any part of these provisions. Both subsections include the phrase: "Seller's Representative shall make all decisions on the Operating Committee consistent" This language could imply that AHP makes EOC decisions. As discussed in Order U-18-102(44), with its EOC voting rights intact ML&P had authority to veto decisions of the EOC but did not have authority to make decisions for the EOC except with the agreement of at least Chugach or MEA.⁷¹ Because ML&P never had the authority to make EOC decisions, we read the "Seller's Representative shall make all decisions on the Operating Committee consistent" language to refer to the decisions AHP, as ML&P's successor, makes about its own participation in EOC decisions. Nothing in Order U-18-102(44) renders the language in Eklutna PPA Section 4.2(B) or MEA PPA Section 4.2(B) superfluous, and the existence of the language in these two subsections does not

⁷¹Order U-18-102(44) at 60-61.

create any contextual ambiguity in the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender language used in Order U-18-102(44).

AHP points to history of TA525-18 and TA379-121 where our Staff asked AHP and MEA if MEA PPA Section 4.2(B) needed to be revised based upon the apparent inconsistency with the minimum term of surrender language in Order U-18-102(44) as evidence of contextual ambiguity.⁷² In TA525-18 and TA379-121, on October 22, 2020, our Staff asked MEA and ML&P to respond to the following:

I believe there is an inconsistency between the MEA Eklutna PPA and the final order (U-18- 102(44)/U-19-020(39)/U-19-021(39)) (U-18-102(44).

At page 67 of U-18-102(44) the Commission required MOA/ML&P to surrender its vote on the EOC so Chugach and MEA could manage the Eklutna Hydro project.

The MEA Eklutna PPA, at page 4, Section 4.2(B) appears to allow MOA/ML&P to keep its vote on the EOC.

Does MEA [or ML&P] believe the language between the final order and the MEA Eklutna PPA as summarized above are in conflict? Please explain your response and provide a remedy if appropriate.

MEA responded to this request as follows:

Mr. Layne, regarding your inquiry, MEA offers the following response.

The MEA Eklutna Hydro PPA, by and between MEA and the MOA, was entered into and executed in September 2019, several months prior to the RCA's May 2020 decision requiring ML&P to surrender its vote on the EOC as a condition of approving the sale of ML&P. This appears to be the reason for the "conflict" you reference because at the time the PPA was negotiated, the parties had no way of knowing the future RCA decision regarding ML&P's surrendering of EOC voting rights. MEA notes that the provision you reference and cite as a conflict in the MEA Eklutna Hydro PPA is contained verbatim in the Chugach Eklutna Hydro PPA (see Appendix D of Order U-18-102(44), Section 4.2(B) at page 9 of 92), which the RCA conditionally approved as part of Order U-18-102(44).

In MEA's view, if the RCA wishes to resolve this perceived conflict, the remedy should be similar and consistent with how the RCA remedied the same conflict in the Chugach Eklutna Hydro PPA, which could include approving the MEA PPA subject to the same conditions the RCA previously imposed in Order U-18-102(44). Specifically, MEA is agreeable to having the same vote

⁷²AHP Initial Brief at 14-18; AHP Reply Brief at 15-17 (in this brief, AHP erroneously refers to TA525-18 as being TA525-15).

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

surrender language in order U-18-102(44) at page 67 apply to the MEA Eklutna Hydro PPA. Hopefully this helps resolves this matter.

ML&P responded to this request as follows:

The MOA/ML&P do not believe that the MEA Eklutna PPA is inconsistent Order No. U-18-102(44)/U-19-020(39)/U-19-021(39) ("Order 39"). The part of Order 39 that you cite states:

"We can only find that MHP is managerially and technically fit to maintain an ownership interest in the Eklutna Project subject to the condition that before the effective date of either the [Chugach] Eklutna PPA or the MEA PPA, ML&P surrenders its vote on the EOC under the Eklutna Project agreements so that Chugach and MEA can jointly manage and operate the Eklutna Project, including negotiating compliance with the Fish and Wildlife Agreement, without MHP having a vote on operation or management decisions." Order 39 at 67.

To comply with the Order, ML&P will surrender its vote on the EOC prior to the closing of the ML&P sale to Chugach, which will be before the effective date of the Chugach Eklutna PPA and of the MEA Eklutna PPA. ML&P will promptly file a notice of that surrender with the RCA. The surrender will have a term at least equal to the term of the two PPAs, subject to termination of the surrender upon MHP showing to the RCA's satisfaction "that MHP has acquired the expertise required to fully participate as a voting member of the EOC." Order 39 at 67. If and when MHP has a proposed EOC representative that satisfies the qualifications, MHP will file that information and request that the RCA make the necessary finding for termination of the EOC vote surrender.

Like Section 4.2(B) of the Chugach Eklutna PPA, Section 4.2(B) of the MEA Eklutna PPA requires MHP, in consultation with the Purchaser, to select MHP's representative on the EOC. As a result of Order 39, MHP won't have any voting representative on the EOC until the surrender is terminated upon a positive finding by the RCA that MHP's proposed representative is qualified. Thus, Section 4.2(B) of neither PPAs need to be amended. In addition, Section 4.2(B) should remain as written as it will be relevant if and when MHP's voting rights surrender is terminated in the future upon the necessary finding of the RCA.⁷⁴

The ambiguity that our Staff was inquiring about is different from the ambiguity alleged by AHP. Staff was concerned that MEA PPA Section 4.2(B) contractually allowed AHP to exercise a vote on the EOC after the surrender was in effect. This is due to the language used in the MEA PPA, and as noted by MEA, language that is also in the Eklutna PPA.

⁷³Correspondence from T. Clark, filed October 23, 2020, in TA525-18.

⁷⁴Correspondence from D. Thompson, filed October 27, 2020, in TA379-121.

ML&P stated in the correspondence quoted above that: "As a result of Order [U-18-102(44)], [A]HP won't have a voting representative on the EOC until the surrender is terminated upon a positive finding by the RCA that MHP's proposed representative is qualified." In the paragraph immediately above, ML&P restated the requirement for restoration of their vote on the EOC as: "The surrender will have a term at least equal to the term of the two PPAs, subject to termination of the surrender upon MHP showing to the RCA's satisfaction "that MHP has acquired the expertise required to fully participate as a voting member of the EOC."" ML&P appears to assert that their modification from the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender language of Order U-18-102(44) in their informal response to Staff's request should have put us on notice that they were nullifying the first part of the condition stated in Order U-18-102(44).⁷⁵

We disagree with that assertion. If ML&P considered the language we used in Order U-18-102(44) to be unreasonable, erroneous, unlawful, or otherwise defective, their remedy was to timely file a petition for reconsideration under 3 AAC 48.105 or an appeal under AS 22.10.020(d) and Alaska Rule of Appellate Procedure 602(a)(2).⁷⁶ As Order U-18-102(44) was issued May 28, 2020, any petition for review was required to be filed by June 12, 2020 and any appeal was due to be filed by June 30, 2020. ML&P

⁷⁵AHP Initial Brief at 16.

⁷⁶Order U-18-102(44) at 143.

Staff was specifically asking if the MEA PPA Section 4.2(B) language conflicted with the EOC voting rights surrender required by Order U-18-102(44). Staff was not asking about the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender or about the methodology for restoration of those voting rights and AHP has provided no evidence that Staff paid any attention at all to ML&P's superfluous comments on those issues. AHP cites to no authority where such remarks can effectively rewrite the express terms of our orders.

In responding to Staff's request, ML&P stated: "Section 4.2(B) should remain as written as it will be relevant if and when [A]HP's voting rights surrender is terminated in the future upon the necessary finding of the RCA." As noted by AHP, we have authority under AS 42.05.271 to modify certificate conditions after providing notice and opportunity for hearing and for good cause shown.⁷⁷ Such modification is not necessarily tied to AHP's acquisition of adequate technical and managerial resources to fully participate on the EOC. For example, MEA PPA Section 11.2(A)(3) allows for early termination of the MEA PPA in the event of an uncured default.⁷⁸ Eklutna PPA Section 9.2(A)(3) allows for early termination of the Eklutna PPA in the event of an uncured default.⁷⁹ Without prejudging the matter, AHP might be able to show good cause for reinstatement of its EOC voting rights, at least in part, upon the early termination of one

⁷⁷AHP Reply Brief at 43.

⁷⁸Order U-18-102(44), Appendix H at 15.

⁷⁹Order U-18-102(44), Appendix D at 16.

For all the reasons discussed above, AHP has failed to establish a contextual ambiguity based on the language of Eklutna PPA Section 4.2(B) and MEA PPA Section 4.2(B) or our strict interpretation of the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender stated in Order U-18-102(44). Eklutna PPA Section 4.2(B) and MEA PPA Section 4.2(B) are both currently effective in part and may become fully effective in the manner AHP desires sometime in the future. The continued existence of these two provisions do not justify a revision of the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender language stated in Order U-18-102(44).

Public Understanding

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

AHP also suggests that we should modify the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender stated in Order U-18-102(44) based upon the "public" understanding of that term expressed in various places.⁸⁰ AHP cites to no authority for this proposition. We note that part of the "public" understanding AHP relies upon is implied from past statements of Chugach, MEA, and RAPA.⁸¹ In response, RAPA stated:

At the August 30, 2024, prehearing conference, the Commission—through ALJ Walker—noted two things. First, that neither AHP's request for acknowledgement nor the motion for expedited consideration discussed why the Commission should set aside the minimum time-period for the voting rights surrender. And second, "it appears that the Commission should be considering dismissal of the notice and request for acknowledgment as being prematurely filed…."

When examining AHP's Notice and Request for Acknowledgment, the Office of the Attorney General, Regulatory Affairs & Public Advocacy Section

⁸⁰AHP Initial Brief at 14-20.

⁸¹AHP Initial Brief at 19-20.

Chugach and MEA stated:

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

Chugach and MEA admit that until ALJ Walker raised this issue in this proceeding, they had not examined this issue closely and were theoretically comfortable with an interpretation of the Surrender that if and when the MOA could demonstrate technical and managerial fitness, potentially with certain conditions imposed on the MOA to require MOA act consistently with prudent utility practice, to prevent the MOA from undermining the Project Owners' work in implementing the Final Fish and Wildlife Program, and to protect the Eklutna Project as a valuable resource in the Railbelt, the MOA would be entitled to regain its voting rights on the EOC and with respect to the Fish and Wildlife Agreement before the end of the PPA terms.

Upon further review in this proceeding, however, Chugach and MEA no longer think that this matter is so simple for two primary reasons. First, with respect to this narrow issue, the Commission is asking the parties if they agree or disagree with the Commission's interpretation of the applicability of the term length language, and because Chugach and MEA do see ambiguity in the language, the Commission is in the best position to explain what it intended. There also exists ample reasonable legal basis, well supported by facts, for the Commission's interpretation that the Surrender must last for the duration of the PPA terms centered on the fact that MOA has ceded most of its rights and responsibilities to the Eklutna Project during the duration of those PPAs. Further, the facts that justified the Surrender requirement in the first place are materially unchanged. Second, even if the Commission intended, through its language, to create a path for MOA to regain its voting rights before the end of the PPA terms, such process should not render the length of term requirement language meaningless as MOA's Brief position would. Rather, there must be an acknowledgement of the Surrender term requirement and a demonstration that the concerns behind such requirement will be addressed for the duration of the PPA terms.83

In reply, AHP asserts that the responsive arguments of RAPA, Chugach, and MEA are in error.⁸⁴ AHP acknowledges that RAPA, Chugach, and MEA changed their position after reviewing the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender language in Order U-18-102(44) when that language was pointed out to them at the prehearing conference held August 30, 2024.⁸⁵

⁸²RAPA Brief at 2.

⁸³Chugach/MEA Brief at 11-12.

⁸⁴AHP Reply Brief at 6-43.

⁸⁵AHP Reply Brief at 3-6.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

AHP cites to the language used by ML&P in its written surrender of EOC voting rights as evidence that ML&P understood that AHP's EOC voting rights could be restored whenever it made a showing that it had acquired the expertise to fully participate as a voting member of the EOC. AHP quoted from the surrender as follows:

In accordance with the requirements of order U-18-102(44), the Municipality of Anchorage, dba Municipal Light & Power(ML&P), hereby surrenders its voting rights as an EOC member and under the Fish and Wildlife Agreement effective as of the Closing of the Asset Purchase Agreement between ML&P and Chugach Electric Association (Chugach). This surrender of voting rights shall remain in effect until ML&P's successor complies with the RCA requirements pertaining to qualifications for ML&P's representation on the EOC.

Until ML&P's successor complies with the qualification terms of RCA order U-18-102(44), all EOC decisions will be by unanimous vote of Chugach and Matanuska Electric Association, Inc. (MEA). Eklutna hydro operations, dispatch and maintenance will continue to follow past practices and policies unless changes are approved through the EOC process.⁸⁶

There is nothing in this surrender language indicating that ML&P is only surrendering its EOC voting rights until such time as its successor makes a showing that it has acquired the expertise required to fully participate as a voting member of the EOC. This surrender language states that ML&P is surrendering its voting rights in accordance with the requirements of Order U-18-102(44) and that the surrender remains in effect until ML&P's successor complies with our requirements pertaining to qualifications for ML&P's

⁸⁶AHP Initial Brief at 17 (emphasis is by AHP in the Brief and is not in the original surrender of EOC voting rights).

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

representation on the EOC. Those requirements include the minimum term of surrender and our approval of the transaction under which Chugach acquired ML&P's service obligations and most ML&P assets was conditioned on ML&P's surrender of its voting rights in conformance with that entire requirement.

We are not convinced that there is any reason to change the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender expressly stated in Order U-18-102(44) based upon 'public' understanding when that understanding was based upon an incomplete reading of the order. We also do not find that ML&P or AHP has the right to modify the minimum term of EOC voting right surrender stated in Order U-18-102(44) based upon a post-hoc assertion that it misunderstood the terms of that order. We note that ML&P's surrender of its EOC voting rights was filed well after the time to request reconsideration of Order U-18-102(44) had passed and the time for appeal of that order had also passed. Thus ML&P no longer had any right to seek revision of the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender except under a new proceeding seeking revision of that term. Inserting what may now be considered ambiguous language in a compliance filing is not adequate to make such a change.

Evidentiary Context

AHP further claims that we must interpret prior orders within the context of the evidence on which the prior order was based.⁸⁷ That is our standard practice. In Dockets U-18-102/U-19-020/U-19-021, we received written testimony from Municipal Attorney Rebecca Windt Pearson⁸⁸ that included the following:

⁸⁷AHP Reply Brief at 19-21.

⁸⁸ Prefiled Reply Testimony of Rebecca Windt Pearson, filed August 2, 2019 (Windt Pearson Testimony), in Dockets U-18-102/U-19-020/U-19-021; as corrected by Municipal Light and Power's Errata to the Prefiled Reply Testimony of Rebecca Windt Pearson, filed August 9, 2029. This testimony was marked as Hearing Exhibit T-22 in Dockets U-19-020/U-19-021.

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

Q12. Why did ML&P retain its ownership share of the Eklutna generation plant and sell the output to Chugach, rather than simply including its share of the Eklutna generation plant in the sale?

A12. Both Chugach and the MOA had interests that were served by having the MOA continue to own its share of the Eklutna generation plant and sell the output of the MOA's share to Chugach (and possibly also to MEA).

Initially, the parties discussed Chugach financing a portion of the asset acquisition price through unsecured payments over a period of time. That changed, however, when the MOA expressed concern regarding the lack of security associated with those payments. The MOA was concerned that, if it sold all of ML&P's assets to Chugach, but Chugach failed to make an unsecured future payment, the MOA would have no recourse other than litigation or pursuing a claim as a general unsecured creditor in a bankruptcy proceeding.

The parties resolved this concern by carving ML&P's ownership interest in the Eklutna generation plant out of the sale. As a result of the MOA retaining the ML&P share of the Eklutna generation plant, Chugach was able to pay for the Transactions without requiring the MOA to incur the risk of unsecured future payments. The Parties then entered into the Chugach PPA to allow Chugach to receive the output from ML&P's Eklutna interest at Chugach's avoided cost.

This arrangement served each party's interests. It benefits the MOA because, if Chugach ever fails to make future payments under the Chugach PPA, ML&P can, as a result of its retained ownership of its share of Eklutna, sell the power from that share to another entity—likely another Railbelt utility, and likely at a higher "avoided cost." The fact that Chugach's avoided costs are lower than other Railbelt utilities also informed the allocation of risks in the Chugach PPA. The MOA likely could sell power from its retained share of Eklutna to another entity at a higher avoided cost rate, but any such transaction would likely require the MOA to accept greater risks. The MOA agreed to sell power to Chugach, at Chugach's avoided cost, at least partly because of the transaction's more preferable risk profile. The Chugach PPA benefits Chugach because it allows it to make power purchase payments over time, thereby avoiding the added margin costs associated with additional upfront financing. 89

Windt Pearson swore under oath that her written testimony was true and correct, and it was admitted as evidence into the record of Dockets U-19-020/U-19-021.90 In its Application filed in Docket U-19-021, ML&P stated:

ML&P will continue to be a department of the MOA, however it will have no employees and any function requiring labor will be performed by the MOA (e.g.

⁸⁹Windt Pearson Testimony at 8-9.

⁹⁰Docket U-19-020/U-19-021 Tr. 2489-2489.

billing and financial statement preparation will be performed by the MOA Finance Department).91

. . .

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

As mentioned above, historically the operation and maintenance activities of Eklutna have been performed by Chugach, MEA, and ML&P. After the Transactions close, the division of responsibilities will be allocated between Chugach and MEA. Both Chugach and MEA have power production and transmission experience. They have the necessary expertise to perform all necessary functions to operate Eklutna. As has been the practice in the past, any operational or capital function that is beyond their expertise will be contracted to a firm specializing in the function.

The MOA will receive payments under the Chugach PPA and Chugach will pay all operating, maintenance, and capital costs associated with ML&P's Eklutna interest. If MEA enters into a PPA for its pro rata share of ML&P's Eklutna output, ML&P will be responsible for the operating, maintenance, and capital costs associated with that share of ML&P's Eklutna interest. The MEA PPA payments ML&P receives, however, will be sufficient to pay any operating, maintenance, and capital costs that ML&P will be responsible for. If MEA enters into a PPA for its pro rata share of ML&P's Eklutna output, ML&P will establish a \$3 million reserve fund in the first year of operation to address any intra-year revenue shortfalls, to be called upon if revenues received are not sufficient in any year to cover the operating, maintenance, or capital costs of ML&P's Eklutna interest. In addition, if unforeseen adverse events require it, the MOA has sufficient borrowing capacity to make necessary operating, maintenance, or capital investments related to ML&P's Eklutna interest.

The MOA has a Finance Department with experienced professional accountants that have the necessary expertise to perform the required accounting functions for ML&P's limited post-Transactions Eklutna interest ownership and long term wholesale bulk power sales to Chugach or Chugach and MEA under the PPAs. The Finance Department will maintain ML&P's books and records, consistent with the Uniform System of Accounts. These books and records will include ML&P's revenues received under the PPAs and ML&P's share of monthly operational and capital costs. The Finance Department will track any assets purchased or constructed by the EOC, to include tracking operation and maintenance costs for the assets. Further, the Finance Department will maintain continuing property records to include original asset cost, annual depreciation, and net book value of all assets. §2

At hearing in Dockets U-19-020/U-19-021, Windt Pearson orally testified as follows:

ALJ WALKER: Is the Municipality, after closure of this transaction, retaining any employees of ML&P?

MS. WINDT PEARSON: The plan is not to. And I know that we have discussed what we would need to do to have the necessary advice, expertise,

⁹¹ML&P Application at 12.

⁹²ML&P Application at 12-14 (heading omitted).

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

and personnel in order to continue to participate in the Eklutna Operating Committee. I think that we envision the stub utility being the department that reports up to the municipal manager. And that, more likely than not, we would utilize consultant services to provide that industry-specific expertise and staffing to help us make informed decisions as a continuing member of the Eklutna Operating Committee. Because we would not be retaining any employees of Municipal Light & Power.

ALJ WALKER: Have you investigated to see if any such expertise exists in the consulting community?

MS. WINDT PEARSON: We have not done so yet. 93

Based on the record from Dockets U-18-102/U-19-020/U-19-021, ML&P was retaining the Eklutna Project Power Plant only for the purpose of preserving a cash flow in the event Chugach defaulted on its payments under the Eklutna PPA. ML&P planned only on collecting revenue under the Eklutna PPA and the MEA PPA, keeping track of the expenses it incurred under the MEA PPA for bookkeeping purposes, and maintaining the net book value of Eklutna Project assets. Maintaining accurate accounting of the net book value of assets will be necessary for calculation of the price Chugach and MEA will have to pay to purchase their proportionate shares of AHP ownership interest in the Eklutna Project under the Eklutna PPA and the MEA PPA.⁹⁴

ML&P assured us that revenue earned under the MEA PPA would be adequate to cover all Eklutna Project capital, operating, and maintenance expense that it would be obligated to pay under that agreement. ML&P further assured us that it would maintain a \$3,000,000 cash reserve for the Eklutna Project which, with the Municipality of Anchorage's existing credit capacity, would be adequate to meet any cash flow contingencies that may arise.

On this record, none of the purposes for which ML&P was retaining its ownership interests in the Eklutna Project Power Plant required or would benefit from

⁹³Docket U-19-020/U-19-021 Tr. 2708-2709.

⁹⁴Order U-18-102(44), Appendix D at 19-20 (Eklutna PPA) and Appendix H at 23, 39 (MEA PPA).

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

ML&P's participation as voting member of the EOC. ML&P effectively admitted that, as of the time of hearing in Dockets U-19-020 and U-19-021, it would not retain the staff expertise required to sit as a voting member of the EOC and had made no plans to acquire such expertise. ML&P also admitted that Chugach and MEA did have the expertise to sit as voting members of the EOC. These circumstances provide good cause under AS 42.05.271 for conditioning AHP's certificate with a requirement that ML&P's surrender its EOC voting rights for a term at least equal to the term of the Eklutna PPA and the term of the MEA PPA.

Finding Notice and Request Premature Under Order U-18-102(44)

In Order U-18-102(44) we stated that:

Under these circumstances, we cannot unconditionally find that MHP is managerially or technically fit to maintain majority ownership of the Eklutna Project. We can only find that MHP is managerially and technically fit to maintain an ownership interest in the Eklutna Project subject to the condition that before the effective date of either the Eklutna PPA or the MEA PPA, ML&P surrenders its vote on the EOC under the Eklutna Project agreements so that Chugach and MEA can jointly manage and operate the Eklutna Project, including negotiating compliance with the Fish and Wildlife Agreement, without MHP having a vote on operation or management decisions. This surrender must have a term at least equal to the term of the Eklutna PPA and the MEA PPA, as those agreements may be extended, and cannot be lifted until such time as MHP has shown to our satisfaction that MHP has acquired the expertise required to fully participate as a voting member of the EOC. This does not prohibit MHP from attending EOC meetings, but may not allow MHP any ability to delay or change the Eklutna Project decisions made by the Chugach and MEA representatives on the EOC. 95

In its briefing, AHP has not shown good cause for modifying or interpreting this certificate condition in a manner that nullifies the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender specified in Order U-18-102(44). Therefore, AHP's voting rights on the EOC are surrendered for at least the term of the Eklutna PPA and the MEA PPA.

The Eklutna PPA and the MEA PPA both became effective on October 30, 2020, the date on which Chugach acquired the service responsibilities and most assets

⁹⁵Order U-18-102(44) at 67 (Emphasis added).

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

of ML&P.96 The Eklutna PPA and the MEA PPA are both scheduled to expire on October 31, 2055, roughly 31 years from now.⁹⁷ There are provisions in these two agreements allowing for both extending them and for terminating them early. At this time, no entity, including ourselves, can predict when the terms of the Eklutna PPA and the MEA PPA will expire.

We have reviewed the documents filed in this docket by AHP and found no commitment on the part of Corsentino or Schimscheimer to remain employed by AHP until such time as the terms of the Eklutna PPA and the MEA PPA expire. We do not know how we could verify the veracity of such commitments had they been made. We also have no way of evaluating what the requirements to fully participate as a voting member of the EOC might be at that time. For these reasons, we grant RAPA's motion to dismiss the Notice and Request on the grounds that it premature under the terms of Order U-18-102(44). This dismissal is without prejudice to refiling closer to the time that Eklutna PPA and the MEA PPA will expire.

Dismissal as Moot

In addition to moving for dismissal of the Notice and Request as being premature under the terms of Order U-18-102(44), RAPA moved for dismissal on the grounds that the Notice and Request were now moot. RAPA asserted that AHP only wanted to have its EOC voting rights reinstated so that it could have greater input on design of the Eklutna Project Fish and Wildlife Program identified in Section 104(a) of Public Law 104-58. RAPA further asserts that the Governor has now approved the Eklutna Project Fish and Wildlife Program. Based on this action, RAPA concludes that

⁹⁶See, Order U-18-102(44), Appendix D at 3-4, 35; Appendix H at 7, and Notice of Transaction Closing, filed October 30. 2020, in Dockets U-18-102/U-19-020/U-19-021.

⁹⁷Order U-18-102(44), Appendix D at 9, 41; Appendix H at 7, 40.

the Notice and Request is now moot and should be dismissed.⁹⁸ AHP has disputed RAPA's assertions on this issue and claims that dismissal on this ground would be inappropriate.⁹⁹ RAPA has replied that its assertions are supported by the record.¹⁰⁰

Given our decision above to dismiss the Notice and Request on the ground that it is premature under the requirements of Order U-18-102(44), we do not need to decide if the Notice and Request is also moot. We deny RAPA's motion to dismiss on the ground that the Notice and Request is moot on the ground that the mootness issue is now moot.

Vacate Procedural Schedule

We adopted a procedural schedule for resolution of this docket. With our decision to dismiss the Notice and Request there is no need to proceed through hearing in this docket. Therefore, we vacate the remaining procedural schedule for this docket including the prehearing conference scheduled for November 18, 2024, and the hearing scheduled to begin on November 18, 2024.

Deny Motion to Compel Discovery Responses

Chugach and MEA filed a motion to compel discovery responses intended to produce information to be used in their examination of Corsentino. AHP has opposed this motion primarily on the ground that the information requested is not relevant to the scope of this docket. Chugach and MEA have responded to this opposition by asserting that the requested information is relevant to any determination of Corsentino's

⁹⁸Motion to Dismiss at 1-7.

⁹⁹AHP Response at 2-6.

¹⁰⁰RAPA Reply at 2.

¹⁰¹Order U-24-024(4).

¹⁰²Motion to Compel at 1-18.

¹⁰³AHP Opposition at 7-22.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

understanding of prudent utility practice and that this determination is within the scope of this docket. 104

With our decisions above to dismiss the Notice and Request and to vacate the procedural schedule for this docket, there will be no examination of Corsentino. Therefore, we deny the Motion to Compel on the ground that it is now moot.

Deny Request to Construe Notice and Request

AHP has asked us to construe its Notice and Request to be an application to amend its certificate conditions if we find that the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender in Order U-18-102(44) is enforceable. 105 The timeline under which we are required to resolve this docket runs out January 14, 2025. 106 This would leave approximately 60 days to address modification of AHP's certificate. AS 42.05.175(a)(2) we are typically allowed 180 days to resolve a certificate amendment application. We find that there is too little time for us and the parties to address amendment of AHP's certificate in this docket. Therefore, we deny the request to construe the Notice and Request to be an application to modify AHP's certificate.

Guidance for Future Filings

AHP states that if we do not construe its Notice and Request as an application to amend its certificate, or otherwise grant it the relief it seeks in this proceeding, it "could simply file a new application to modify its certificate." We have not construed AHP's Notice and Request to be an application to amend its certificate or otherwise granted AHP the relief it has requested in this proceeding. We provide AHP with guidance on future filings seeking relief from the minimum term of EOC voting rights

¹⁰⁴Chugach/MEA Reply at 2-10.

¹⁰⁵AHP Reply Brief at 43.

¹⁰⁶Order U-24-024(1) at 5.

¹⁰⁷AHP Reply Brief at 43.

surrender required by Order U-18-102(44). We provide this guidance without having completed our investigation of the qualifications of Corsentino and Schimscheimer, and this guidance is not a judgement on their qualifications to be AHP's representative on the EOC.

We start by pointing out that in Order U-18-102(44) we did not require ML&P to surrender its EOC voting rights merely because the then Municipal Manager was not qualified to sit as a voting member of the EOC. What we stated was:

ML&P asserts that billing and record keeping under the Uniform System of Accounts will be done for MHP by the professional accountants working for the MOA's Financial Department. These accountants will also maintain MHP's continuing property records, calculating annual depreciation and net book value of plant in service. ML&P has provided no evidence in support of this assertion that accountants employed by the MOA's Financial Department are trained to maintain records in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts or to maintain continuing property records. However, we are aware that many of our smaller regulated utilities retain outside accountants to maintain their records in accordance with our regulations and thus we are aware that those private resources are available.

ML&P proposes that MHP will have a seat on the EOC, even though it will have no employees. ML&P states that MHP will be managed by the Municipal Manager, a position currently filled by William D. Falsey. Falsey has a law degree from Yale Law School and a Bachelor of Science degree in physics from Stanford University. Falsey has worked as the MOA's manager since 2017 and worked in legal positions from 2003 through 2017.

Chugach witness Dustin Highers testified based on his experience as chair of the EOC that to be an owner representative on the EOC, it was essential that the representative have knowledge of prudent utility practice and the Railbelt electric generation and transmission system. Dustin Highers testified that there were two ML&P employees he was aware of qualified to sit on the EOC and that both of those employees were being transferred to Chugach as part of the transaction. There is nothing in Falsey's resume indicating that he has any knowledge of the Railbelt generation and transmission system, or prudent utility practice which is the management standard specified for the MHP EOC representative in both the Eklutna PPA and the MEA PPA. ML&P indicated "that, more likely than not, we would utilize consultant services to provide that industry-specific expertise and staffing to help us make informed decisions as a continuing member of the [EOC]." However, ML&P admitted that it has not investigated whether such expertise exists in the consulting community.

Under these circumstances, we cannot unconditionally find that MHP is managerially or technically fit to maintain majority ownership of the Eklutna Project. We can only find that MHP is managerially and technically fit to

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

We required ML&P to surrender its EOC voting rights because it had no person qualified to sit in EOC meetings and understand the discussion, and because ML&P was proposing no definitive support team for their EOC representative.

Prior to the transaction under which Chugach acquired the ML&P service obligations and most of the ML&P assets, each member of the EOC was qualified to participate in meetings and knowledgeably discuss all issues related to management and operation of the Eklutna Project. Each of those representatives was also supported by an independent team consisting of the employees, contractors, and consultants required to operate their vertically integrated electric utility, each of which was interconnected with other vertically integrated electric utilities.

With Chugach's acquisition of ML&P's employees, in addition to ML&P's service obligations and most assets, ML&P, and its successor AHP have no identified support team of employees, contractors, or consultants with the breadth and scope of relevant knowledge that the Chugach and MEA representatives continue to bring to the EOC meetings. In the Notice and Request, AHP addressed this issue merely by stating:

In addition to the auxiliary in-house expertise that Mr. Schimscheimer provides, AHP will also have access to, and the right to use (at AHP's expense), contracts of the [Municipality of Anchorage] in order to access any additional technical and engineering expertise necessary.

¹⁰⁸Order U-18-102(44) at 65-67.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

In footnote 30 at the end of this statement, AHP states:

Exhibit 3 at 2. Such firms include Electric Power Systems, Inc., EDC, Inc., CRW Engineering Group, Inc. and Taku Engineering.

Exhibit 3 to the Notice and Request is a Memorandum of Understanding Between Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility and Anchorage Hydropower Utility Re Resolution of Conflicts of Interest, signed July 18, 2024. The relevant part of this Memorandum is paragraph 3 on page 2, which states:

AH[P] will have access to and right to use, at AH[P]' expense, contracts of the [Municipality of Anchorage] to access technical and engineering expertise necessary to oversee and conduct operations. 109

AHP included no resumes for the proposed support group, no contracts showing the term and extent of commitment by the contractors or consultants, and no information about what process AHP will have to go through to pay its contractors and consultants. We find this generic assertion of support for the proposed AHP voting representative on the EOC to be no more substantive than ML&P's assertion in Dockets U-18-102/U-19-020/U-19-021 that they would primarily rely on consultants for the expertise required to fully participate on the EOC even though they admitted that they had not yet investigated to determine if consultants with the required expertise were available.

In addition to addressing the minimum term of EOC voting rights surrender issue, we suggest that in future filings seeking reinstatement of EOC voting rights AHP provide the information to show that it can bring to EOC meetings a depth and breadth of technical and managerial expertise at least comparable to the level of expertise that MEA and Chugach bring to those meetings. This suggestion does not just include the technical

¹⁰⁹Notice and Request, Exhibit 3 at 2.

We denied AHP's motion for expedited consideration of its Notice and Request because AHP had failed to adequately support its request for reinstatement of its EOC voting rights. Upon initial review of AHP's filings in this docket we could see no way of moving forward without taking the time for prefiled testimony, discovery, and holding a hearing to gather the information necessary to determine if AHP had acquired the expertise required to fully participate as a voting member of the EOC. 110 We believe that efficient resolution of future filings on this issue by AHP will be more likely if AHP provides adequate information in its initial filing.

Final Order

This order constitutes the final decision in this proceeding. This decision may be appealed within thirty days of this order in accordance with AS 22.10.020(d) and Alaska Rule of Appellate Procedure 602(a)(2). In addition to the appellate rights afforded by AS 22.10.020(d), a party has the right to file a petition for reconsideration in accordance with 3 AAC 48.105. If such a petition is filed, the time period for filing an appeal is tolled and then recalculated in accordance with Alaska Rule of Appellate Procedure 602(a)(2).

Docket Closure

No substantive or procedural matters remain in this proceeding. Accordingly, we close this docket.

¹¹⁰At the prehearing conference and through the ALJ we denied AHP's motion for expedited consideration and stated that we would explain that decision in a written order to follow. Tr. 15. This is that explanation.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

ORDER

THE COMMISSION FURTHER ORDERS:

- 1. The Office of the Attorney General's Motion to Dismiss as Moot, filed October 15, 2024, by the Office of the Attorney General, Regulatory Affairs and Public Advocacy Section is granted in part and denied in part as discussed in the body of this order.
- 2. The Notice and Request for Acknowledgment of Anchorage Hydropower's Acquisition of Expertise Required to Participate as a Voting Member of the Eklutna Operating Committee, filed July 18, 2024, by the Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a Anchorage Hydropower, is dismissed as being premature under the requirements of Order U-18-102(44)/U-19-020(39)/U-19-021(39).
- 3. Chugach Electric Association, Inc. and Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.'s Motion to Compel Discovery Responses, filed October 28, 2024, is denied as being moot.
- 4. The request at page 43 in the Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a Anchorage Hydropower's Reply Brief Regarding Interpretation of Order 39, filed October 29, 2024, to have the Notice and Request for Acknowledgment of Anchorage Hydropower's Acquisition of Expertise Required to Participate as a Voting Member of the Eklutna Operating Committee, filed July 18, 2024, construed as an application to modify Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity No. 780 is denied as discussed in the body of this order.

5. Docket U-24-024 is closed.

DATED AND EFFECTIVE at Anchorage, Alaska, this 14th day of November, 2024.

BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSION (Commissioner Steve DeVries, not participating.)

