



Reliable Energy • Dependable Service

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Mr. David S. Guzy  
Chief, Rules and Publications Staff  
Minerals Management Service  
Royalty Management Program  
PO Box 25165, MS 3021  
Denver, CO 80225

Dear Mr. Guzy:

The City of Roseville (Roseville Electric) welcomes the opportunity to respond to the request for comments from MMS regarding the use of the Netback procedure to value geothermal resources.

We are a member of the Northern California Power Agency (NCPA), and in addition, are a participant and owner in the geothermal facilities operated by NCPA at The Geysers geothermal field in northern California. Consequently, we receive our share of electricity produced by NCPA. We also pay a share of the costs to operate those geothermal facilities, including the royalties paid to the MMS for the steam being produced from the BLM leases.

For the years 1986 through 1998, Roseville contributed approximately \$2,137,000 of the \$53,708,335 the Agency paid in royalties to MMS on behalf of all its geothermal facility participant owners. All those royalty payments were based on the steam being valued in accordance with the contracts signed in 1977 and 1980. This payment method has been in continuous use, even though the actual sale of steam ceased in late 1985 when NCPA bought the steam wells that supply its geothermal power plants.

When the Netback procedure was introduced by the MMS in 1988 as the preferred method to value geothermal resources not sold under an arms-length contract, we were not able to switch to the new valuation method. The Agency and MMS were unable to clearly establish an appropriate market value of the electricity being produced, as it was being used exclusively by the public agencies for their customers. Consequently, the royalty payment rate on steam production continued to rise after 1988. Meanwhile, others' royalties fell along with the price of electricity. This resulted in NCPA project owners collectively paying royalties to the MMS at a rate twice as high as private companies that were selling their steam to PG&E.

However, with the passage of AB 1890, the deregulation of the California electric market removed the previous pricing problem. Electricity prices are now posted each day by the

California Power Exchange. These prices establish the value of electricity within each geographic region. With this change, in March 1999 NCPA was able to initiate use of the Netback procedure to calculate royalty payments based on electricity value on behalf of its members.

The privately owned companies that perform identical operations on adjoining BLM lands at The Geysers sell electricity to this same market. We believe continuation of the Netback procedure is a necessary part of staying competitive in the now deregulated electrical energy business.

We expect that by the use of the Netback, our future geothermal royalty payments will be less than previous over the near term. In the long run, the royalty payments will rise as the price of electric power increases.

We believe the Netback procedure is a fair method of valuing geothermal steam production. It reflects the now deregulated electric market. Royalty payments will rise as deductions, such as depreciation, are exhausted and rise and fall with the electric market prices. Furthermore, the Netback procedure allows our public owned utility to compete in the open market and allows for the production of clean geothermal energy. We know of no reason why the Netback procedure of valuing geothermal resources should be changed.

NCPA and its members need to be afforded the use of the same regulations as all others in order for us to be equally competitive with the private interests in the geothermal, oil and gas business. We need to keep geothermal electricity competitive in California's rapidly changing electric market.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tom Habashi", with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Tom Habashi  
Electric Utility Director