

LEAST-COST DECISION RULES FOR UTILITIES AND REGULATORS IN 21ST CENTURY ELECTRICITY MARKETS

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JUNE 2011

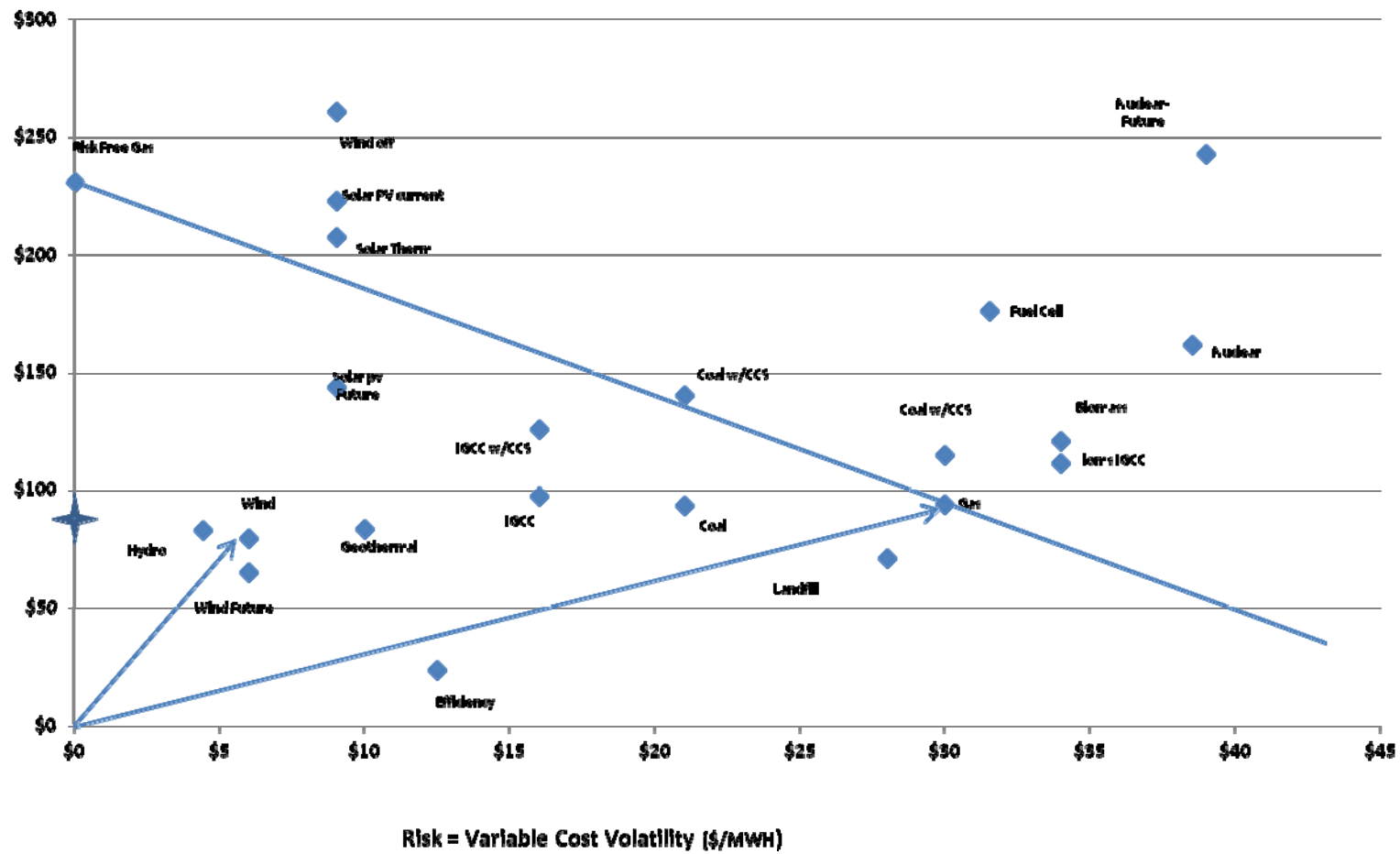
EXHIBIT II-1: TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES AND NAVIGATION TOOLS FOR THE REGIONS OF KNOWLEDGE

	REGIONS			
	IGNORANCE	VAGUENESS	UNCERTAINTY	RISK
TOPOGRAPHY				
Technology Risk Assessment				
Challenges	Unanticipated effects	Contested framing	Nonlinear systems	Familiar systems
Outcomes	Unclear	Unclear	Clear	Clear
Probabilities	Unpredictable	Predictable	Unpredictable	Predictable
Black Swan Theory				
Challenges	Black Swans	Sort of Safe	Safe	Extremely safe
Conditions	Wild randomness	Quite robust	Quite robust	Mild randomness
Distributions	Extremely fragile	Thin tailed	Fat tailed	Extremely robust
Payoffs	Fat tailed	Complex	Simple	Thin tailed
	Complex			Simple
Reliability & Risk mitigation Management				
Conditions	Unknown/ Unknowns	Unknown/ knowns	Known/ unknowns	Known/knowns
Challenges	Chaos	Unforeseen uncertainty	Foreseen uncertainty	Variation
Characterizations				
Catholic	Hell	Limbo	Purgatory	Reality
Greek Mythology	Pandora, Pythia	Damocles, Cassandra	Cyclops	Medusa
NAVIGATION				
Analysis				
Approach	Multi-criteria analysis	Fuzzy logic	Decision heuristics	Statistics
Tools	Diversity assessment	Sensitivity analysis	Scenario analysis	Portfolio evaluation
Focus	Internal resources/ structure	Internal resources/ structure	External challenges	External challenges
Data				
	Swan Search Consistency Unintended consequences Externalities Diversity Statistical variety balance disparity Alternative Instrument Sufficiency	Vagueness Supply security Resource base Market scope Environmental impact Pollutants (air, Land water, waste) Greenhouse gasses	Uncertainty Capacity Construction period Sunk cost (Total capital = MW * \$/MW)	Cost -Risk Levelized cost of energy Cost variability Fuel O&M Carbon ½ nuclear capital
Policy Tools				
Processes	Learning	Learning	Planning	Planning
Instruments	Insurance/diversity	Monitor & Adjust	Optionality	Hedging
Rules				
	TECHNOLOGY RISK ASSESSMENT Precaution Buy insurance for system survival Accept non-optimization Diversity Variety Balance Disparity	TECHNOLOGY RISK ASSESSMENT Resilience Adaptability BLACK SWAN THEORY Multi-functionality What Works	TECHNOLOGY RISK ASSESSMENT Flexibility Across Time Across Space BLACK SWAN THEORY Optionality	TECHNOLOGY RISK ASSESSMENT Resilience Robustness Hedge BLACK SWAN THEORY Robust to Error Small, Confined. Early Mistakes Incentive & disincentives Avoid Moral Hazard Hedge

Sources: Nassim Nicholas Taleb, *The Black Swan* (New York: Random House, 2010), Postscript; Andrew Stirling, *On Science and Precaution in the Management of Technological Risk* (European Science and Technology Observatory, May 1999), p. 17, *On the Economics and Analysis of Diversity* (Science Policy Research Unit, University of Sussex, 2000), Chapter 2; "Risk, Precaution and Science; Toward a More Constructive Policy Debate," *EMBO Reports*, 8:4, 2007; David A. Maluf, Yuri O. Gawdisk and David G. Bell, *On Space Exploration and Human Error: A Paper on Reliability and Safety*, N.D.; Gele B. Alleman, *Five Easy Pieces of Risk Management*, May 8, 2008; see also, Arnoud De Meyer, Christopher H. Lock and Michel t Pich, "Managing Project Uncertainty: From Variation to Chaos," *MIT Sloan Management Review*, Winter 2002.

Levelized Cost
2009\$/kw

Average Cost v. Variable Cost Variability



Ambiguity
Scale

Sequence of Resource Acquisition in an Ambiguous Environment

